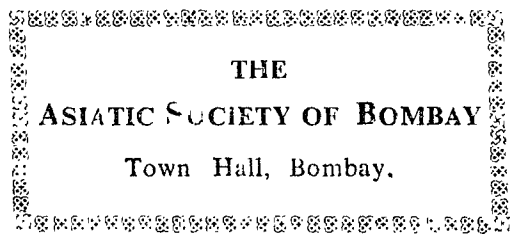




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1897-98.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

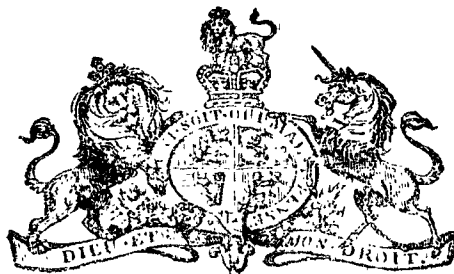
BY THE

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M.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1897-98.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

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EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1897-98.

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India, relating to the
Accounts of the Government of India for 1895-96, and the
Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98.

[*Note.*—With the view of marking clearly the distinction between Pounds sterling and Tens of Rupees, the notation of £ for the former and Rx for the latter is adopted in the Accounts and Estimates.]

I have altered the arrangement of the Memorandum, putting into an Appendix, No. 1, the tables of net Revenue and Expenditure and other figures upon which I found the following observations; and including in a second Appendix the usual comparison of the gross figures for the past three years and the present year.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Revenue - - - - -	98,370,167	93,803,800	95,676,800
Expenditure chargeable thereon - -	96,836,169	95,790,700	98,140,800
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) - -	+1,533,998	—1,986,900	—2,464,000

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Apart from other considerations, the Revenue and Expenditure of the country are continually increasing through the opening of additional railways and canals; and, therefore, a clearer view of the financial condition may be gathered by a reference to the net Revenue and Expenditure as shown in the form given in the return of Income and Expenditure laid before the House of Commons (No. 110 of 1897); the net Revenue being the amount received from the principal sources, after deducting the refunds and assignments chargeable thereon, and, in the case of opium, the cost of cultivation and manufacture; while the net Expenditure represents

the charges of the various departments, after deducting the receipts of those departments. The following are the net figures :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
Net Revenue - - - -	Rx 62,542,085	Rx 58,034,200	Rx 59,629,700
Net Expenditure - - - -	61,008,087	60,021,100	62,093,700
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	+ 1,533,998	- 1,986,900	- 2,464,000

1895-96.

For the year 1895-96, on the figures relating to which the Resolution submitted to the Committee will be based, the following table gives a comparison of the net Revenue and Expenditure as laid before the House in the Estimates and Accounts, when adjusted for comparison with the form now adopted :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, March 1895.	Revised Estimate, as published in March 1896.	Account.
Net Revenue - - - -	Rx 60,866,300	Rx 62,271,600	Rx 62,542,085
Net Expenditure - - - -	60,820,100	61,320,200	61,008,087
Surplus - - - -	+ 46,200	+ 951,400	+ 1,533,998

Comparison
of Account
with Budget
Estimate.

Table I.,
page 11.

The variations from the Budget Estimate resulted in an increase of the net Revenue by Rx 1,675,785, and of the net Expenditure by Rx 187,987, making the result better by Rx 1,487,798.

Of the improvement of Rx 1,675,785 in the net Revenue, no less than Rx 949,694 occurred under the head of opium, the revenue from which was larger by Rx 263,322, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture less by Rx 686,372, owing to an unfavourable season. An increase of Rx 227,103 arose under Customs, notwithstanding a loss of Rx 267,642 through the reduction of the duty on cotton goods in January 1896; Excise was better by Rx 194,181, Salt by Rx 168,022, Stamps by Rx 81,002, and other heads by Rx 241,867, while the Land Revenue was less by Rx 186,084, the reduction arising chiefly in the North-West Provinces. Out of the total improvement, Rx 1,073,800 was the Imperial and Rx 601,985 the Provincial share.

Table II.,
page 11.

The increase of Rx 187,987 in the net Expenditure was the result of numerous changes, of which the following are the most important. In India the Army Effective Charges were raised by Rx 1,024,498, the increase being due to the Chitral Expedition; the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance was augmented by Rx 531,485, a large allotment being made for protective works, which raised the total amount for the year to Rx 1,000,000; and the contributions of Rx 405,000 made in 1894-95 by the Provincial Governments were repaid to them. In other respects there was a small increase of Rx 6,664 in India, and a reduction of 354,256*l.* in England (chiefly in Military stores), and of Rx 1,425,404 in Exchange on sterling expenditure, the average rate at which bills were drawn on India having been 13·638*d.* per rupee, instead of 13·09*d.* as estimated in the Budget.

Comparison
of Account
with Revised
Estimate.
Tables III.
and IV.,
page 12.

Compared with the Revised Estimate, the net Revenue was better by Rx 270,485, and the net Expenditure less by Rx 312,113, the variation being in each case about a half of 1 per cent. The approximate accounts published in India at the end of May 1896 showed an anticipated surplus of Rx 1,604,200.

1896-97.

The following table gives a comparison of the Revised Estimate for 1896-97 with that published in the Budget Estimate in March 1896 :—

Revised Estimate, 1896-97.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Difference.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Net Revenue - - - - -	61,053,200	58,034,200	-3,019,000
Net Expenditure - - - - -	60,590,100	60,021,100	-569,000
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) - - -	+463,100	-1,986,900	Worse 2,450,000

There is an estimated reduction of Rx 3,019,000 in the net Revenue, and of Rx 569,000 in the net Expenditure, so that it is anticipated that the position will be worse by Rx 2,450,000.

Table V.
and VI.,
page 13.

At paragraph 27 of the Financial Statement it is calculated that, after allowing for the development of irrigation owing to the absence of rain, the burden of the scarcity upon the revenues of the year 1896-97 has been Rx 6,080,900, of which Rx 574,700 is met from the Provincial and Local balances, and Rx 5,506,200 from those of the Government of India. Against this must, however, be set a reduction of Rx 476,300 under Famine Insurance, owing to the impossibility of making the full grant out of surplus revenue which had been allotted in the Budget.

The following table shows the manner in which the deterioration from the Budget Estimate occurred, and the extent to which it was met.

Famine: Reduction of net Revenue:		Rx	Rx
Land Revenue -	-	2,394,100	
Salt -	-	261,800	
Excise -	-	185,000	
Provincial Rates -	-	137,200	
Forest -	-	51,400	
			3,029,500
Increase of net Expenditure:			
Famine Relief -	+	1,884,900*	
Railways -	-	1,234,200	
Army: Rise in prices		196,000	
			3,315,100
Less, Irrigation (better) -	-	269,500	
			3,045,600
			6,075,100*
Deduct, diminution of allotment for Protective Works		476,300	
Portion borne by Provincial Governments -	-	574,700	
			1,051,000
Net increased charge for Famine -	-	-	5,024,100
Opium: Reduction of net Revenue -	-	-	420,100
Total deterioration under Famine and Opium -	-	-	5,444,200
Improvements: Exchange -	-	-	1,728,600
Apart from Exchange, Famine, and Opium—			
Reduction of net Expenditure: Army -	-	593,900	
Railways -	-	197,200	
Interest -	-	152,300	
Collection of revenue		177,900	
Other -	-	22,200	
Increase of net Revenue -	-	-	354,700
			3,226,800
But of this improvement the Provincial Governments are credited with -	-	232,600	
			2,994,200
Deterioration from Budget -	-	-	2,450,000

* Including 8,700l. in England, but omitting Rx 5,800 for exchange thereon.

1897-98.

Compared with the Budget for 1896-97, the following are the alterations that appear in the Budget for 1897-98 :—

	Rx	Rx
Larger provision is made for Famine Relief	-	3,566,200
but, there being no surplus Revenue to be devoted to protective works,	-	
a deduction is made of	-	498,500
Other deterioration connected with the scarcity occurs under —		3,067,700
Land Revenue	447,100	
Railway receipts	900,700	
	1,347,800	
Against which may be set Irrigation Revenue	239,200	1,108,600
Making a total deterioration attributable to Famine	-	4,176,300
In Opium there is a net loss anticipated	-	1,140,200
		5,316,500

Towards meeting this deficiency, there are the following improvements :—

	Rx	
In Exchange (taking the same rate on sterling expenditure as in the Revised Estimate for 1896-97)	1,776,700	
Reduction of expenditure on Army (owing to absence of Special Grant for mobilization)	248,200	
Reduction in Civil Works	360,200	
	2,385,100	
Less, net result of various increases and decreases	299,300	2,085,800
And the Provincial balances are expected to bear a larger share of the expenditure by	-	3,230,700
	-	303,600
Making the net deterioration	-	2,927,100

As in the Budget for 1896-97 a surplus of Rx 463,100 was anticipated, the result is that the Budget for 1897-98 shows a deficit of Rx 2,464,000.

In the following table, the net Revenue and Expenditure in the Budget for 1897-98 are compared with those shown in the Revised Estimate for 1896-97 :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Difference.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Net Revenue	58,034,200	59,629,700	+ 1,595,500
Net Expenditure	60,021,100	62,093,700	+ 2,072,600
Deficit	-1,986,900	-2,464,000	Worse 477,100

Table VII.,
page 14.

The increase of Rx 1,595,500 in the net Revenue is due to the recovery anticipated from the effects of the Famine, in consequence of which the Land Revenue is expected to be better by Rx 1,962,600. Further improvements are shown under Salt of Rx 291,200, Stamps Rx 65,000, Excise Rx 82,200, and Provincial rates Rx 84,300; but the receipts from Opium are expected to be less by Rx 570,000, and the charges greater by Rx 149,300, as provision is made for a normal crop, and under Mint, Customs, and other heads, the falling-off is reckoned at Rx 170,500.

Table VIII.,
page 14.

In the net Expenditure, the greater part of the increase of Rx 2,072,600 occurs in Famine Relief which is heavier by Rx 1,675,500, against which may be set a small reduction of Rx 22,200 in Protective Irrigation Works; the net charge under Interest is heavier by Rx 339,900, mainly owing to the absence of any credit for premiums on loans which in the previous year were considerable, the collection of Revenue is more costly by Rx 194,300, Army non-Effective Charges by Rx 129,100, Telegraph by Rx 121,000, and various other heads by Rx 246,800. On the other hand, the following reductions are anticipated, Civil Works Rx 303,300, Army Effective Charges Rx 145,700, Special Defence Works Rx 104,100, and Irrigation Rx 61,700.

Review of the last Three Years.

Comparing the Budget for 1897-98 with the Account for 1894-95, it will be found that there is a reduction of the net Revenue by Rx 1,023,196, which is entirely due to the fall of Rx 2,546,358 under Opium, all the other sources showing an improvement; and there is an increase of the net Expenditure by Rx 2,133,914, which may be set down as caused by the scarcity. The increase under Famine Relief and Insurance is Rx 3,055,965, Railways Rx 468,311, Collection of Revenue Rx 398,669, Military Services Rx 262,742, Civil Works Rx 207,273, Police Rx 177,119, Telegraph Rx 171,449, Law and Justice Rx 159,545, Education Rx 96,611, and Political Rx 86,016. Against this, however, are to be set a reduction of Rx 1,600,255 in Interest, Rx 624,765 under Irrigation, Rx 87,403 under General Administration, and Rx 8,223 under other heads, while the portion of the Expenditure met from the balances of the Provincial and Local Governments is greater by Rx 629,140. Tables IX. and X., page 15.

The extent to which the Accounts and Estimates for the three years under review vary from the standard of 1894-95 is shewn, in some detail, by reference to Tables IX. to XI. The effect of the Famine in the last two years is seen in the increased charge for Relief, and reduction of outlay on Protective works, in the loss of Land Revenue in 1896-97, in the diminution of Railway receipts, and in the enhancement of those from Irrigation; while in all three years there is a great reduction of the net Opium revenue, an improvement under Customs, a material increase of the charges for Army Effective Services, Military works, Collection of revenue, Civil departments, and Civil works; there are great variations in the portion of the expenditure met from the Provincial and Local Balances, and there is a most important saving in Exchange. Pages 15 and 16.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

The system of Famine Insurance consists in the provision of revenue to the amount of Rx 1,500,000 a year, to be devoted in the first instance to the relief of distress arising from scarcity, and, so far as any balance remained, to the construction of works designed to protect the country against or in time of famine, and to the reduction or avoidance of debt. It being recognised that famines must recur from time to time, the scheme was designed partly to lessen their frequency and severity, and partly to enable the Government to borrow whatever was requisite in the time of distress, without the burden of debt being in the long run increased. To the extent of about Rx 400,000 a year, the provision in 1877 was made by reduction or re-arrangement of expenditure; but for the remainder taxation was imposed, which, after certain remissions, was calculated to amount to Rx 1,000,000 a year. Owing to the difficulties of the Government at the time of the Afghan War, the scheme could not be brought into operation until April 1, 1881, without imposing fresh taxation, and its operation was therefore suspended; and from 1886-87 to 1890-91 the full provision could not be appropriated. The absence of famine for many years, and the near completion of the scheme of Protective works advocated by the Famine Commission, led the Government to decide that from April 1, 1894, the annual expenditure might be reduced to Rx 1,000,000, which is the amount entered in the Accounts of 1895-96. In the Revised Estimate for 1896-97 the outlay is Rx 2,448,500, and in the Budget for 1897-98 Rx 4,122,700, mainly under Famine Relief; there being no surplus, the usual allotment cannot be made for Protective works except to a small extent on Irrigation, but sums of Rx 435,600 and Rx 456,500 are included in the Railway Revenue Account, being the net charge in connection with two protective railways which were constructed by Companies, the interest on the capital in excess of net earnings being debited to the grant for Famine Insurance.

The total outlay in the 17 years for which the scheme has continued (including the Budget Estimate for the current year) is as follows:— Table XII., page 17.

	Rx
On Relief - - - - -	5,927,564
On Protective works - - - - -	12,960,521
On reduction or avoidance of Debt - - - - -	5,327,299
	24,215,384

In the 20 years from April 1st 1878, the taxation in connection with the scheme may be taken at Rx 20,000,000; so that, according to the Accounts and Estimates,

the Government has devoted to Famine Relief and Insurance more than Rx 4,000,000 in excess of the special taxation, notwithstanding the financial difficulties in the earlier and some of the subsequent years.

Exchange.

Table XIII., page 17. The burden of the charges connected with the fall in Exchange attained what may be hoped to be its maximum in 1894-95, when the value of the rupee as measured in gold was, on the average, only 13·101*d.*, and the total charge was Rx 15,045,000. In 1895-96 the rupee rose to 13·638*d.*, and the charge fell to Rx 13,990,900. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the gold value of the rupee is taken at 14·458*d.*, being approximately the rate at which the remittances to England were effected last year, and the charge for Exchange is estimated at Rx 12,138,500 and Rx 12,090,400 in the two years respectively.

Home Charges.

Table XIV., page 18. The net Expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue is shown as £15,379,953 in 1895-96, £15,561,200 in the Revised Estimate for 1896-97, and £15,915,500 in the Budget for 1897-98. The last-named amount is thus divided:—

	£
Interest and Management of Debt, and payment of Interest	
• and Annuities on account of Railways - - -	8,633,500
Payments in connection with Civil Departments in India -	342,900
India Office, including Auditor's and Store Departments -	189,200
Army Effective Charges - - - - -	1,019,200
Stores of all kinds for revenue purposes - - -	901,200
Furlough Allowances - - - - -	615,900
Non-Effective Charges - - - - -	4,213,600
Total - - - - -	<u>15,915,500</u>

Besides this, the outlay on stores for the construction of Railways and Irrigation Works is £683,174 in 1895-96, £1,095,500 in 1896-97, and 1,083,100 in 1897-98.

Railways.

Table XV., page 19. On the 31st of December 1896 the length of Railways in India open for traffic was 20,173 miles, of which 706 were opened in 1896. The total length sanctioned was 23,997 miles, of which 1,055 were sanctioned during that year.

A programme has been approved for the three years from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1899, involving the construction of 5,055 miles of railway, estimated to cost Rx 29,665,000, either by the State, or by Companies the interest on whose outlay is guaranteed by the Government. This is exclusive of the lines to be made by private companies on branch or feeder line terms and by native states, estimated to amount to a length of 2,626 miles at a cost of Rx 16,189,000.

The net return in India on the capital cost of the open lines was 5·69 and 5·78 per cent. in 1894 and 1895, respectively; in 1896, when the receipts were seriously affected by the Famine, the return fell to 5·20 per cent.

The net charge in the Railway Revenue Account had been in 1894-95 Rx 2,348,489; but in 1895-96, owing to the improvement in the receipts and the reduced charge for Exchange, it fell to Rx 1,620,268. In the Estimates, however, it is raised to Rx 2,810,200 in 1896-97, and Rx 2,816,800 in 1897-98.

Irrigation Works.

Table XVI., page 20. The year 1895-96 followed a season of abundant rainfall, and consequently the Irrigation revenue suffered, and the net revenue derived from works the capital outlay on which was charged against borrowed funds, was only 3·29 per cent., as compared with 4·41 in the previous year. The Famine, however, which in other respects has been so disastrous, caused an improvement of Rx 259,100 in the Revised Estimates for 1896-97 over the anticipation in the Budget; and, although allowance is made for some reduction of the receipts in 1897-98, yet, owing to a

diminution of the outlay on minor works, the Irrigation Account shows for the first time, according to the Estimate, a small surplus of receipts over expenditure.

Public Works.

I have already mentioned the three years' programme for the construction of railways. The amounts spent and to be spent on State Railways and Irrigation Works, including the outlay by Companies guaranteed or subsidized by the Government, are for 1895-96 Rx 6,754,269, for 1896-97 Rx 10,268,900, and for 1897-98 Rx 14,100,400. Table XVII., page 21.

Debt.

The Government of India in 1895-96 repaid, according to agreement, the first instalment (Rx 120,000) of the sum of Rx 3,500,000 borrowed from the Gwalior State in 1887, at 4 per cent. interest. They also discharged Rx 21,950 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debt, and Rx 442,862 not bearing interest, the loans having been advertised for repayment. In England (besides the cancelment of £100,494 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock by the operation of sinking funds) £1,600 of India 4 per cent. stock no longer bearing interest was discharged. Table XVIII., page 21.

In 1896-97 the Government of India felt justified by the state of the market in raising the money needed for their public works in a loan bearing interest at only 3 per cent., for Rx 4,000,000, tenders for which were accepted at an average price of Rs 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and, following on this, they offered to the holders of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans of 1853-54 and 1893-94 the alternative of discharge or of conversion into the 3 per cent. loan. The latter offer was accepted to the extent of Rx 4,887,160, leaving Rx 797,790 to be discharged. It having been determined to increase from 80 to 100 millions of rupees the portion of the currency reserve which is allowed to be invested in Government securities, an Act (No. XXI. of 1896) was passed for the purpose in December last; and the sum of 20 millions of rupees was then transferred to the Government Treasury from the Currency Department, which received in exchange 3 per cent. promissory notes for Rx 2,048,650, the calculation being made at the price of the stock at the time of transfer. Debt to the amount of Rx 717,000 was discharged during the year. In England also a further step was taken in borrowing at a reduced rate of interest, and £2,400,000 India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock was issued, at an average price of £103 0s. 6d. per cent.; the proceeds were applied to the discharge of £2,000,000 India $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. debentures, £313,700 South Indian Railway debentures, and £5,100 of outstanding 4 per cent. stock, and the temporary debt was reduced by £1,000,000.

For 1897-98 the Budget shows in India a rupee loan of Rx 4,000,000 to be raised for the prosecution of railways, and the discharge of Rx 575,100 of debt; and in England the issue of £3,500,000 India stock, and £1,000,000 of India sterling bills, in consequence of the reduction of the Secretary of State's drawings rendered necessary by the famine. Tenders for the India stock, bearing interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were accepted on the 21st of May at an average price of 96l. 15s. 11d. per cent.

Trade.

In 1895-96 there was an improvement of Rx 4,649,238 over the total trade of the previous year, and the exports, which amounted to Rx 118,594,549, were more in value than had ever previously been recorded. In 1896-97 the imports show an increase, especially under cotton manufactures; but the combined influence of the drought and the plague is seen in the great reduction of the exports of merchandise, by Rx 10,351,120; and the total trade is less by Rx 6,677,775 than that of the previous year. Among the articles in which the value of the exports differs from that recorded in 1895-96, the most prominent variations are the reduction of wheat by Rx 3,077,591, seeds by Rx 1,705,747, rice by Rx 1,589,828, raw cotton by Rx 1,120,104, and indigo by Rx 983,754, while the exports of jute and the manufactures therefrom were increased by Rx 1,023,562, and those of tea by Rx 459,659. Table XIX., page 21.

Assets and Liabilities.

Taking as assets the value of the railways and irrigation works constructed by the State, as shown by the capital outlay upon them, the amounts lent to port trusts and Table XX., page 25.

other corporations, landholders, &c., and the cash balance in hand, and as liabilities the debt and other obligations, the Government of India had, according to the estimates, on the 31st of March 1897, in *India* a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to Rx 22,626,000. On the other hand, if against the debt in England are set the sterling value of the purchased railways constructed by Companies, advances made to Railway Companies, and the cash balance, there is an excess of liabilities in *England* amounting to £47,897,000.

Burden of Taxation.

Table XXI., page 26. If the taxation proper be divided over the population of British India, without making any deduction on account of the portion derived from Salt, Excise, Customs, &c., which must fall on the inhabitants of the Native States, the burden of taxation per head in the Budget for 1897-98 is R 1 ., 4 ., 1, which, at the Exchange value of 16 pence per rupee, is equal to about 1s. 8d. If to this be added the amount of the Land Revenue, the average is raised to R 2 ., 5 ., 6, or about 3s. 1½d.

Parliamentary Papers.

The following documents have been or will be laid before Parliament this year, in respect of the Financial Position of India :—

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1895-96 (on which the formal Resolution to be submitted to the Committee will be based).

Home Accounts of the Government of India: Account for 1895-96, with Estimate for 1896-97, &c. (No. 211 of 1897).

Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for 1896-97, compared with the Results of 1895-96 (No. 210 of 1897).

Net Income and Expenditure, 1885-86 to 1895-96 (No. 110 of 1897).

Returns of Loans raised in India and in England (Nos. 5, 6, 151, and 276, of 1897).

Indian Financial Statement for 1897-98 (No. 193 of 1897).

Statement of the Trade of British India from 1891-92 to 1895-96 [C.—8338].

Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1896-97.

Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1886-87 to 1895-96 [C.—].

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during 1895-96 (No. of 1897).

India Office,
10th July 1897.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Secretary of State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Tables to which reference is made in the Explanatory Memorandum.

TABLE I.
1895-96.—NET REVENUE.
COMPARISON of ACCOUNT with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
Land Revenue - - -	Rx - 544,668	Rx + 358,584	Rx - 186,084	Chiefly from falling-off in the North-West and Central Provinces, and the Punjab; improvement in Bombay, Madras, and Lower Burma. The Provincial share includes the repayment of Rx 405,000 on account of the contributions by the Local Governments in 1894-95.
Opium - - -	+ 949,671	+ 23	+ 949,694	Improvement of revenue Rx 263,322, the average price realised in the sales at Calcutta being 1,390 rupees per chest, against an estimate of 1,300, and the number of chests sold being increased by 435, while the charges, &c. were reduced by Rx 686,372.
Salt - - - -	+ 162,080	+ 5,942	+ 168,022	Increase in Madras, where payments were made in anticipation of the fixed dates.
Stamps - - - -	+ 16,392	+ 64,610	+ 81,002	Increase chiefly in Bombay and the Punjab.
Excise - - - -	+ 147,431	+ 46,750	+ 194,181	Increase mainly in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay.
Provincial Rates - - -	- 144	+ 48,616	+ 48,472	Increase in Madras.
Customs - - - -	+ 223,878	+ 3,225	+ 227,103	Duty on exports of rice increased by Rx 150,416, and on imports of silver by Rx 105,869, and of other articles by Rx 208,992, except cotton manufactures, from which the receipts were less by Rx. 256,557, the rate having been reduced in February 1896 from 5 to 3½ per cent.; other net receipts more by Rx 18,383.
Exchange on Remittance Transactions	+ 89,906	—	+ 89,906	
Other heads - - - -	+ 29,254	+ 74,235	+ 103,489	
Total - - -	+ 1,073,800	+ 601,985	+ 1,675,785	

TABLE II.
1895-96.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON of ACCOUNT with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
Interest - - - -	Rx - 86,350	Rx - 4,303	Rx - 90,653	Increase in India Rx 181,934, owing to payments in connection with the conversion of the debt, and to an exceptional payment to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund; reduction in England £43,974, chiefly in interest on India Bills, and owing to absence of other temporary debt; reduction in exchange Rx 228,613.
Army : Effective - - - -	+ 316,112	—	+ 316,112	Increase in India Rx 1,024,498, principally owing to Chitral Expedition; reduction in England £315,983, mainly in ordnance stores; and in Exchange Rx 392,403.
Non-Effective- Special Defence Works - - -	- 237,466 - 53,351	— —	- 237,466 - 53,351	Chiefly reduction in Exchange, Mainly diminution of expenditure in India.
Carried forward -	- 61,055	- 4,303	- 65,358	

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Brought forward -	- 61,055	- 4,303	- 65,358	
Collection of Revenue -	- 117,905	- 115,847	- 233,752	General decrease, especially under Land Revenue and Forest.
Post Office -	- 40,372	- 4,525	- 44,897	Reduction of charges Rx 18,902; increase of receipts Rx 25,995.
Telegraphs -	- 93,287	-	- 93,287	Reduction of charges Rx 43,147; increase of receipts Rx 50,140.
Railways -	- 460,299	- 67,633	- 527,932	Reduction in Exchange Rx 421,686; increase of other charges Rx 216,168, and of receipts Rx 322,414.
Irrigation -	+ 100,355	+ 9,803	+ 110,158	Reduction of charges Rx 74,189, and of receipts Rx 184,347.
Civil Departments -	- 92,698	- 168,264	- 260,962	Reduction in Police Rx 60,475, Education Rx 55,384, Marine Rx 51,862, Law and Justice Rx 41,003, and other departments Rx 52,288.
Superannuation -	- 129,557	+ 8,220	- 121,337	Reduction in Exchange.
Famine Relief and Insurance -	+ 518,184	+ 13,301	+ 531,485	Restoration of the allotment for Protective works.
Civil Works -	- 36,963	- 66,696	- 103,659	Reduction of charges Rx 46,126; increase of receipts Rx 57,533.
Other heads -	- 374	- 4,480	- 4,854	
Provincial and Local Balances -	-	+ 1,002,409	+ 1,002,409	The balances were better than had been anticipated, in Burma Rx 235,017, Bombay Rx 225,517, Madras Rx 225,470, Bengal Rx 153,711, Assam Rx 82,699, Punjab Rx 28,374, and Central Provinces Rx 8,988; but worse in India General Rx 49, and North-West Provinces Rx 7,318. Out of the total improvement, Rx 405,000 was due to the repayment by the Imperial Government of the contributions which were levied from the Provincial Governments in 1894-95.
Total -	- 413,998	+ 601,985	+ 187,987	
Coupled with the increase in the net Revenue shown in Table I., this renders the position of the Imperial Government better by -	+ 1,487,798	-	+ 1,487,798	

TABLE III.
1895-96.—NET REVENUE.
COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT with REVISED ESTIMATE.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Opium -	+ 76,171	+ 23	+ 76,194	Mainly improvement of Revenue in Bombay.
Salt -	+ 64,301	+ 2,642	+ 66,943	Increase in Madras and Northern India.
Customs -	+ 123,158	+ 655	+ 123,813	Chiefly from larger exports of rice and imports of silver than had been expected.
Other heads -	- 1,630	+ 5,165	+ 3,535	
Total -	+ 262,000	+ 8,485	+ 270,485	

TABLE IV.
1895-96.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON OF ACCOUNT with REVISED ESTIMATE.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Interest -	+ 96,450	+ 1,697	+ 98,147	Chiefly caused by an exceptional payment to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.
Army: Effective -	- 215,088	-	- 215,088	Reduction of net Expenditure in India Rx 84,902, in England 79,983l., and in Exchange Rx 50,203.
Railways -	- 150,499	- 12,933	- 163,432	Improvement of receipts.
Other heads -	- 51,461	+ 19,721	- 31,740	
Total -	- 320,598	+ 8,485	- 312,113	
Coupled with the improvement in the net Revenue shown in Table III., the position of the Imperial Government is seen to be better by -	+ 582,598	-	+ 582,598	

TABLE V.
1896-97.—NET REVENUE.
COMPARISON of REVISED with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Land Revenue - - -	- 2,097,765	- 330,072	- 2,427,837	Reduction mainly due to the Famine ; in North-West Provinces Rx 1,199,700, Bombay Rx 418,200, Madras Rx 358,000, Central Provinces Rx 204,600, Burma Rx 142,000, and elsewhere Rx 71,600 ; increase in refunds and assignments Rx 33,757.
Forest - - - -	+ 32,100	+ 150	+ 32,250	Chiefly owing to improvement in Burma.
Opium - - - -	- 419,300	—	- 419,300	Reduction of revenue in Bombay Rx 282,800, Bengal Rx 216,300, and elsewhere Rx 10,100 ; reduction of charges Rx 89,900.
Salt - - - -	- 257,950	- 5,600	- 263,550	Falling-off chiefly in Madras and Bombay.
Stamps - - - -	+ 11,640	+ 28,540	+ 40,180	Improvement in Bengal and the Punjab.
Excise - - - -	- 109,700	- 37,225	- 146,925	Reduction in North-West Provinces and Bombay.
Provincial Rates - - -	- 100	- 132,948	- 133,048	Chiefly in North-West Provinces.
Customs - - - -	+ 43,500	+ 1,930	+ 45,430	Large imports of silver.
Mint - - - -	+ 97,300	—	+ 97,300	Gain on copper coinage required for Famine Relief works.
Exchange on Remittance Transactions.	+ 61,400	—	+ 61,400	
Other heads - - - -	+ 62,495	+ 32,625	+ 95,120	
Total - - - -	- 2,576,400	- 442,600	- 3,019,000	

TABLE VI.
1896-97.—NET EXPENDITURE.
COMPARISON of REVISED with BUDGET ESTIMATE.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Interest - - - -	- 471,900	+ 12,300	- 459,600	Reduction in Exchange Rx 307,300 ; premium on loan in India Rx 124,700, and in England £68,900 ; reduction of other receipts 17,900, increase of charge 23,400.
Army:				Reduction in India Rx 289,300, in England £175,500, and in Exchange Rx 287,500.
Effective - - - -	- 752,300	—	- 752,300	Almost entirely reduction in Exchange.
Non-Effective - - -	- 212,700	—	- 212,700	Reduction in India.
Military Works - - -	- 90,500	—	- 90,500	Increase in England £54,200, and in Exchange Rx 35,300 ; reduction in India Rx 23,500.
Special Defence Works -	+ 66,000	—	+ 66,000	General reduction, especially under Land Revenue, Forest, and Salt.
Collection of Revenue -	- 97,500	- 105,700	- 203,200	Reduction of Receipts Rx 1,423,200 ; diminution in Exchange Rx 481,300, and in other charges 406,000.
Railways - - - -	+ 632,000	- 96,100	+ 535,900	Increase of receipts.
Irrigation - - - -	- 94,900	- 174,500	- 269,400	Increase of charge Rx 78,800, owing largely to the high price of provisions for jails ; diminution of receipts Rx 24,100.
Law and Justice - - -	+ 13,400	+ 89,500	+ 102,900	Increase in receipts Rx 20,200 ; reduction of Exchange Rx 15,000, and other charges 7,100.
Marine - - - -	- 37,200	- 5,100	- 42,300	Reduction of charge, especially in Bombay, Madras, and the North-West Provinces.
Education - - - -	- 700	- 57,700	- 58,400	Reduction in Exchange.
Superannuation - - -	- 107,500	+ 5,600	- 101,900	Increase in Famine Relief Rx 1,890,700 (of which Rx 1,030,000 in the North-West Provinces, Rx 251,000 in Bombay, Rx 225,000 in Bengal, Rx 215,000 in the Central Provinces, and Rx 169,700 elsewhere) ; reduction of Rx 2,800 on Protective Irrigation Works, and of Rx 473,500 on Railways, the construction being continued from loan funds instead of surplus revenue.
Famine Relief and Insurance -	+ 1,091,400	+ 323,000	+ 1,414,400	Reduction of expenditure Rx 48,000 ; increase of receipts Rx 22,000.
Civil Works - - - -	- 30,000	- 40,000	- 70,000	In Bombay the balances were less by Rx 240,400 than had been estimated, in the North-West Provinces by Rx 95,100, in the Punjab by Rx 59,900, in the Central Provinces by Rx 53,500, in Madras by Rx 10,300, and in India General by Rx 2,100 ; while in Bengal they were greater by Rx 10,000, in Assam by Rx 10,600, and in Burma by Rx 98,600.
Other heads - - - -	- 34,000	- 21,800	- 55,800	
Provincial and Local Balances -	—	- 342,100	- 342,100	
Total - - - -	- 126,400	- 442,600	- 569,000	
Deducting this from the decrease in the net Revenue shown in Table V., the Imperial position is worse by - - - -	- 2,450,000	—	- 2,450,000	

TABLE VII.

1897-98.—NET REVENUE.

COMPARISON of BUDGET for 1897-98 with REVISED ESTIMATE for 1896-97.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Land Revenue	+ 407,375	+ 1,555,225	+ 1,962,600	Recovery in the North-West Provinces, Madras, and Bombay.
Opium	- 719,300	—	- 719,300	Reduction of revenue Rx 570,000 ; increase of charge Rx 149,300.
Salt	+ 306,200	- 15,000	+ 291,200	Improvement especially in Madras.
Stamps	- 10,250	+ 75,250	+ 65,000	Increase chiefly in Bombay and the North-West Provinces.
Excise	- 394,725	+ 476,925	+ 82,200	Increase in the North-West Provinces and Madras, and reduction in the Central Provinces.
Provincial Rates	+ 100	+ 84,200	+ 84,300	Improvement principally in the North-West Provinces.
Customs	- 31,800	- 1,600	- 33,400	Chiefly owing to smaller imports of silver being anticipated.
Mint	- 67,300	—	- 67,300	The coinage of copper is not expected to be so large in 1897-98.
Other heads	- 192,800	+ 123,000	- 69,800	
Total	- 702,500	+ 2,298,000	+ 1,595,500	

TABLE VIII.

1897-98.—NET EXPENDITURE.

COMPARISON of BUDGET for 1897-98 with REVISED ESTIMATE for 1896-97.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Interest	+ 355,100	- 15,200	+ 339,900	Reduction of receipts owing to credit not being taken for any premium on loans in India and England ; increase of charge in England and exchange, and also through an alteration of the date of payment to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.
Army :				
Effective	- 145,700	—	- 145,700	Reduction owing to better Exchange Rx 206,800 ; net increase otherwise, in India Rx 2,700, and in England £58,400.
Non-Effective	+ 129,100	—	+ 129,100	Net increase in India Rx 27,400, in England £61,200, and in Exchange Rx 40,500.
Military Works	+ 88,300	—	+ 88,300	Increase largely due to works in the Tochi Valley.
Special Defence Works	- 104,100	—	- 104,100	Reduction in India Rx 25,600, in England £47,300 and in Exchange Rx 31,200.
Collection of Revenue	- 267,900	+ 462,200	+ 194,300	Chiefly under Forest, Land Revenue, and Salt.
Telegraph	+ 124,000	—	+ 124,000	Increase in India Rx 52,200, in England £43,300 (owing to large orders for stores), and in Exchange Rx 28,500.
Irrigation	- 76,700	+ 15,000	- 61,700	Reduction of charges Rx 139,900, and of receipts Rx 78,200.
Civil Departments	- 763,200	+ 845,500	+ 82,300	Increase under Education and Police.
Superannuation	+ 15,600	+ 33,900	+ 49,500	
Famine Relief and Insurance	+ 1,356,200	+ 297,100	+ 1,653,300	Increase in Famine Relief Rx 1,675,500, of which Rx 774,800 in Bengal, Rx 465,000 in the Central Provinces, Rx 419,300 in Bombay, and Rx 266,400 elsewhere, with reduction of Rx 250,000 in the North-West Provinces ; reduction of Rx 22,200 in Protective Irrigation Works.
Civil Works	- 344,100	+ 40,800	- 303,300	Reduction chiefly in Bombay, Madras, and Bengal.
Other heads	- 592,000	+ 580,200	- 11,800	
Provincial and Local Balances	—	+ 38,500	+ 38,500	The balances of the North-West Provinces are expected to be increased by Rx 212,100, Bombay by Rx 203,800, Central Provinces by Rx 46,200, Punjab by Rx 20,000, Assam by Rx 10,000, and India General by Rx 900 ; whilst in Madras they will be reduced by Rx 80,000, Burma by Rx 150,100, and Bengal by Rx 224,400.
Total	- 225,400	+ 2,298,000	+ 2,072,600	
Setting this against the variation in the net Revenue shown in Table VII., the Imperial position is worse by	- 477,100	—	- 477,100	

TABLE IX.

NET REVENUE.

BUDGET FOR 1897-98 COMPARED WITH ACCOUNT FOR 1894-95.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Land Revenue - - -	- 1,635,705	+ 1,843,043	+ 207,338	Improvement especially in Bombay.
Forest - - -	- 31,128	+ 160,883	+ 129,755	Improvement chiefly in Bengal, Madras, and Burma; reduction in Bombay.
Tributes - - -	+ 117,483	+ 746	+ 118,229	Mainly caused by the full tribute being now levied from Mysore.
Opium - - -	- 2,546,350	- 8	- 2,546,358	Reduction of Revenue Rx 1,507,763; increase of charge Rx 1,038,595.
Stamps - - -	+ 30,671	+ 183,445	+ 214,116	General improvement, especially in Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces.
Excise - - -	- 324,126	+ 491,519	+ 167,393	Chiefly due to increase in Madras, Bengal, and Burma; large reduction in the Central and North-West Provinces.
Provincial Rates - - -	+ 295	+ 80,084	+ 80,379	Chiefly in Madras.
Customs - - -	+ 596,712	+ 4,056	+ 600,768	Mainly from increased duty on cotton manufactures.
Other heads - - -	+ 3,501	+ 1,683	+ 5,184	
Total - - -	- 3,788,647	+ 2,765,451	- 1,023,196	

TABLE X.

NET EXPENDITURE.

BUDGET FOR 1897-98 COMPARED WITH ACCOUNT FOR 1894-95.

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Interest - - -	- 1,601,567	+ 1,312	- 1,600,255	Reduction in India Rx 1,325,611; increase in England £104,766; reduction in Exchange Rx 379,410.
Army - - -	+ 228,306	-	+ 228,306	Increase in India Rx 793,097, and in England £96,629; reduction in Exchange Rx 661,420.
Military Works - - -	+ 232,903	-	+ 232,903	The Expenditure in 1894-95 was unusually restricted.
Special Defence Works - - -	- 198,467	-	- 198,467	Reduction in India Rx 67,322, in England £70,476, and in Exchange Rx 60,669.
Collection of Revenue - - -	- 168,155	+ 566,824	+ 398,669	Increase under Forest Rx 162,651, Land Revenue Rx 118,568, Salt Rx 71,785, Customs Rx 36,153, and other heads Rx 9,512.
Telegraph - - -	+ 171,449	-	+ 171,449	Increase in India Rx 65,497, in England £72,648, and in Exchange Rx 33,304.
Railways - - -	+ 12,383	+ 455,928	+ 468,311	Increase of charges in India Rx 673,105, and reduction of receipts Rx 561,639; increase in England £132,832; reduction in Exchange Rx 899,265.
Irrigation - - -	- 554,807	- 69,958	- 624,765	Increase of Revenue.
General Administration - - -	- 119,274	+ 31,871	- 87,403	Reduction in India Rx 12,316, in England £16,903, and in Exchange Rx 58,184.
Law and Justice - - -	- 80,816	+ 240,361	+ 159,545	General increase of charge, except in Upper Burma.
Police - - -	- 588,685	+ 765,804	+ 177,119	
Education - - -	- 10,613	+ 107,224	+ 96,611	
Political - - -	+ 84,053	+ 1,963	+ 86,016	
Famine Relief and Insurance - - -	+ 2,371,123	+ 684,842	+ 3,055,965	Arrears of subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan, and increased charges on the North-West Frontier.
Civil Works - - -	- 177,744	+ 385,017	+ 207,273	Increase in Famine Relief Rx 3,630,942; reduction on Protective Railways (for want of surplus revenue) Rx 556,867, and on Irrigation Works Rx 18,110.
Other heads - - -	- 231,626	+ 223,403	- 8,223	Increase chiefly in Bengal and Madras.
Provincial and Local Balances - - -	-	- 629,140	- 629,140	Compared with 1894-95, the Provincial Governments have budgeted to spend from their balances more by Rx 629,140; namely, Bengal more by Rx 620,223, Madras Rx 307,930, Punjab Rx 63,678, Bombay Rx 34,548, Assam Rx 14,502, and India General Rx 1,759; while Burma estimates to spend less by Rx 101,753, Central Provinces Rx 116,096, and North-West Provinces Rx 195,651.
Total - - -	- 631,537	+ 2,765,451	+ 2,133,914	
Taking this with the decrease of net Revenue shown above, the Imperial position is worse by - - -	- 3,157,110	-	- 3,157,110	

TABLE XI.

SUMMARY of FINANCIAL POSITION of the last Three Years.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1894-95.	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Increase or Decrease of 1897-98 compared with 1894-95.
Net Revenue - Rx	60,652,896	62,542,085	58,034,200	59,629,700	- 1,023,196
Net Expenditure :					
India : Imperial - Rx	13,692,473	14,619,762	15,799,400	15,008,400	+ 1,315,927
„ Provincial and Local - Rx	17,932,649	19,349,385	18,400,100	20,698,100	+ 2,765,451
England - - - - - £	15,466,653	15,365,044	15,555,200	15,895,900	+ 429,247
Exchange on Sterling Expenditure - Rx	12,868,011	11,673,896	10,266,400	10,491,300	- 2,376,711
Total of Net Expenditure - Rx	59,959,786	61,008,087	60,021,100	62,093,700	+ 2,133,914
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) - Rx	+ 693,110	+ 1,533,998	- 1,986,900	- 2,464,000	- 3,157,110

In the following figures, which combine Revenue and Expenditure, + denotes better and — worse than in 1894-95 :—

Net Revenue and Expenditure.	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
<i>Net Revenue (excluding Exchange).</i>			
Land Revenue - - - - -	+ 760,818	- 1,755,262	+ 207,338
Opium - - - - -	- 653,178	- 1,828,963	- 2,549,063
Salt - - - - -	+ 175,564	- 2,46,829	+ 44,371
Stamps - - - - -	+ 107,603	+ 149,116	+ 214,116
Excise - - - - -	+ 208,717	+ 85,194	+ 167,394
Provincial Rates - - - - -	+ 160,857	- 3,923	+ 80,377
Customs - - - - -	+ 1,130,950	+ 634,167	+ 600,767
Forest - - - - -	+ 33,403	+ 138,756	+ 129,756
Tributes - - - - -	+ 7,983	+ 120,029	+ 118,229
Other heads - - - - -	- 13,250	+ 105,639	+ 9,839
	+ 1,919,467	- 2,602,076	- 976,876
<i>Net Expenditure (excluding Exchange).</i>			
Interest - - - - -	+ 901,685	+ 1,439,545	+ 1,220,845
Army : Effective - - - - -	- 1,684,004	- 1,079,779	- 1,140,879
„ Non-Effective - - - - -	- 34	- 56,338	- 144,938
Military Works - - - - -	- 203,337	- 150,590	- 219,090
Special Defence Works - - - - -	+ 81,108	+ 63,476	+ 136,376
Collection of Revenue - - - - -	- 102,666	- 232,925	- 430,423
Telegraph - - - - -	+ 19,394	- 46,017	- 112,317
Railway Revenue Account - - - - -	+ 316,217	- 1,448,291	- 1,405,791
Irrigation - - - - -	- 65,385	+ 554,584	+ 615,084
Civil Departments - - - - -	- 263,944	- 658,321	- 779,421
Superannuation - - - - -	- 55,916	- 156,990	- 197,290
Famine Relief - - - - -	- 8,043	- 1,949,642	- 3,630,942
Construction of Protective Works (Railways and Irrigation) - - - - -	+ 31,639	+ 552,616	+ 574,816
Civil Works - - - - -	- 228,507	- 526,570	- 226,470
Other heads - - - - -	+ 69,164	+ 43,200	+ 56,500
Provincial and Local Balances - - - - -	- 939,969	+ 667,640	+ 629,140
	- 2,132,595	- 2,984,402	- 5,134,802
Total, excluding Exchange - - -	- 213,131	- 5,586,478	- 6,111,678
Exchange on all Accounts as shown in Table XIII.	+ 1,054,019	+ 2,906,468	+ 2,954,568
Total as compared with 1894-95 -	+ 840,888	- 2,650,010	- 3,157,110

TABLE XII.
EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF and INSURANCE.

Years.	Famine Relief.	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Construction of Protective Railways.		Reduction or avoidance of Debt.	Total.
			Charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	Charged under Railway Revenue Account.		
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
1881-82 - -	34,883	135,449	682,403	—	715,151	1,567,886
1882-83 - -	22,103	263,443	—133,129	—	1,343,555	1,495,972
1883-84 - -	9,205	283,223	649,248	—	581,137	1,522,813
1884-85 - -	7,350	253,046	946,457	—	341,504	1,548,357
1885-86 - -	40,695	186,807	589,000	29,271	683,498	1,529,271
1886-87 - -	1,041	107,979	200,000	151,812	—	460,832
1887-88 - -	402	91,006	—	285,199	—	376,607
1888-89 - -	7,799	70,537	—	430,182	—	508,518
1889-90 - -	68,288	71,457	—	462,009	460,255	1,062,009
1890-91 - -	5,579	74,392	—	482,350	520,029	1,082,350
1891-92 - -	23,423	77,931	481,795	231,681	682,170	1,500,000
1892-93 - -	70,841	60,793	984,169	383,897	—	1,500,000
1893-94 - -	496	56,351	1,060,954	371,768	—	1,489,569
1894-95 - -	10,258	43,110	556,867	389,765	—	1,000,000
1895-96 - -	18,301	38,317	529,867	413,515	—	1,000,000
Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	1,965,700	47,200	—	435,600	—	2,448,500
Budget, 1897-98 -	3,641,200	25,000	—	456,500	—	4,122,700
Total of 17 years -	5,927,564	1,886,041	6,550,931	4,523,549	5,327,299	24,215,384

TABLE XIII.
CHARGE for EXCHANGE.

The following Table shows the amount of the net sterling Expenditure in England in recent years, the average rate at which the remittances from India have been effected, the amount under the head of Exchange involved in that sterling Expenditure, the further charge or gain in India on remittance transactions, the additional estimated payment to the British soldiers arising from the fall in Exchange, the amount of the compensation allowance granted to officers in consequence of that fall, and the total charge on the revenues on account of Exchange.

Years.	Net Sterling Expenditure.	Average Rate at which Remittances were effected.	Exchange on Net Sterling Expenditure.	Exchange in India on Remittance Transactions.	Additional Payment to European Soldiers on account of Exchange (approximate).	Exchange Compensation Allowance to Officers.†	Total Charge for Exchange.
	£	d.	Rx	Rx (+charge, -receipt)	Rx	Rx	Rx
1881-82 -	14,029,700*	19·895	2,894,300	+ 91,200	—	—	2,985,500
1882-83 -	13,692,200*	19·525	3,140,900	+ 64,600	—	—	3,205,500
1883-84 -	14,764,100*	19·536	3,373,700	— 60,800	46,000	—	3,358,900
1884-85 -	13,844,000	19·308	3,364,000	— 12,400	184,300	—	3,535,900
1885-86 -	13,755,700	18·254	4,329,900	— 264,400	224,300	—	4,289,800
1886-87 -	14,172,300	17·441	5,329,700	+ 26,300	275,800	—	5,631,800
1887-88 -	15,128,000	16·898	6,356,900	— 744,500	436,900	—	6,049,300
1888-89 -	14,652,600	16·379	6,817,600	— 951,500	517,000	—	6,383,100
1889-90 -	14,513,200	16·566	6,512,800	— 386,700	631,900	—	6,758,000
1890-91 -	15,176,900	18·090	4,959,000	— 78,200	587,200	—	5,468,000
1891-92 -	15,716,800	16·733	6,825,200	— 31,500	407,200	—	7,200,900
1892-93 -	16,114,300	14·985	9,694,800	— 19,700	612,200	—	10,287,300
1893-94 -	15,633,400	14·547	10,159,600	— 106,900	852,200	618,500	11,523,400
1894-95 -	15,504,000	13·101	12,899,100	— 227,700	1,134,300	1,239,300	15,045,000
1895-96 -	15,380,000	13·638	11,685,200	— 178,300	1,156,400	1,327,600	13,990,900
Revised Estimate, 1896-97	15,561,200	14·458	10,270,400	— 181,400	1,103,200	946,300	12,138,500
Budget, 1897-98	15,915,500	14·458	10,504,200	— 160,000	907,900	838,300	12,090,400

* Excluding transactions connected with the military operations in Afghanistan and Egypt.
† Of this, the following amounts were borne by the Provincial Governments, and did not affect the Imperial position: 1893-94, Rx 227,500; 1894-95, Rx 429,700; 1895-96, Rx 453,100; Revised 1896-67, Rx 327,100; Budget, 1897-98, Rx 304,800.
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TABLE XIV.

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenues of the year, with the Exchange added :—

Net Expenditure.	Account, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget, 1897-98.		
	Sterling.	Ex-change.	Equivalent of Sterling Payments.	Sterling.	Ex-change.	Equivalent of Sterling Payments.	Sterling.	Ex-change.	Equivalent of Sterling Payments.
Interest and Management of Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue Account) - - -	£ 2,665,953	Rx 2,017,913	Rx 4,673,366	£ 2,577,300	Rx 1,701,000	Rx 4,278,300	£ 2,761,000	Rx 1,822,000	Rx 4,584,000
Railway Revenue Account - - -	5,747,552	4,366,816	10,114,368	5,790,000	3,821,800	9,612,400	5,871,000	3,875,500	9,746,500
Civil Administration :									
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c. - - -	21,774	16,543	38,317	32,000	21,700	54,000	26,700	17,600	44,300
Postal Subsidy - - - - -	60,600	46,012	106,642	60,000	40,000	100,000	60,000	37,000	97,000
Telegraph : Red Sea Company's Annuity - - -	18,027	13,636	31,723	18,000	11,300	29,300	18,000	11,500	29,500
" Indo-European - - -	21,862	16,610	38,472	22,300	14,700	37,000	20,500	13,500	34,000
" Zanzibar-Mauritius - - -	10,000	7,598	17,598	10,000	6,600	16,600	10,000	6,600	16,600
Public Works : Civil Engineering College - - -	1,765	1,341	3,106	- 500	- 300	- 800	- 2,200	1,500	- 3,600
" Other Charges - - -	4,820	3,662	8,482	4,500	3,000	7,500	4,500	3,000	7,500
Marine : Her Majesty's ships in Indian Seas - - -	117,550	89,311	206,861	97,000	64,400	162,000	100,200	66,100	166,300
" Indian Government Defence Vessels - - -	60,600	45,282	104,882	50,000	39,300	98,000	58,800	58,800	97,600
" Other Charges - - -	1,712	1,301	3,013	1,000	700	1,700	2,500	1,600	4,100
Civil Service : Allowances to Candidates, Examinations, &c. - - -	9,483	7,205	16,688	9,100	6,000	15,100	8,700	5,700	14,400
Lunatics : Maintenance - - -	4,297	3,265	7,562	4,300	2,800	7,100	4,300	2,800	7,100
Political Charges : Persian Mission - - -	7,000	5,318	12,318	7,000	4,600	11,600	7,000	4,600	11,600
" Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in China - - -	12,500	9,497	21,997	12,500	8,200	20,700	12,500	8,300	20,800
" Pensions : Territorial and Political - - -	9,565	7,267	16,832	9,600	6,300	15,900	9,400	6,200	15,600
" Other Charges - - -	27,825	21,141	48,966	4,800	3,200	8,000	2,600	1,300	3,900
India Office : Salaries of Establishment - - -	130,783	99,365	230,148	129,500	85,500	215,000	131,000	86,000	217,000
" Auditor's Department - - -	6,131	4,658	10,789	6,000	4,200	10,200	6,100	4,000	10,100
" Store Department - - -	23,961	18,205	42,166	22,500	14,500	37,400	22,000	15,100	37,000
" Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, and other Charges - - -	26,445	20,092	46,537	31,500	20,800	52,300	28,700	18,000	47,000
Army, Effective : Home Charges of British Forces serving in India - - -	740,911	562,022	1,302,933	735,000	485,100	1,220,100	742,000	489,700	1,231,700
" Troop Service and Transport - - -	242,152	183,980	426,132	207,500	137,000	344,500	249,000	164,700	414,300
" Other Charges - - -	19,062	13,723	31,785	10,200	6,700	16,900	27,000	18,200	45,000
Stores : Civil and Public Works - - -	189,715	144,140	333,855	221,500	146,200	367,700	170,100	112,300	282,400
" Telegraph - - - - -	38,370	29,152	67,522	58,000	38,300	96,300	105,000	68,000	171,000
" Marine - - - - -	57,737	43,867	101,604	57,200	37,800	95,000	59,200	39,100	98,300
" Military - - - - -	446,925	339,481	786,309	559,300	369,100	928,400	548,200	361,800	910,000
" Special Defence Works - - -	43,252	34,381	77,633	59,000	38,500	97,500	11,700	7,700	19,400
" Miscellaneous Charges - - -	5,218	3,961	9,174	- 6,000	7,000	- 6,000	9,000	5,900	14,900
Furlough : Civil and Marine - - -	223,537	169,837	393,374	228,000	150,500	378,500	226,000	149,200	375,200
" Military - - - - -	305,867	232,388	538,255	322,000	212,500	534,500	325,000	214,500	539,500
" Telegraph - - - - -	6,895	5,230	12,124	5,000	3,300	8,300	5,000	3,000	9,800
" Public Works - - - - -	52,749	40,077	92,826	55,000	36,300	91,300	59,000	38,000	97,000
Non-Effective Charges : Civil and Marine - - -	1,119,313	850,420	1,969,733	1,174,500	775,200	1,949,700	1,190,500	785,700	1,976,200
" Military - - - - -	2,908,150	2,209,534	5,117,674	2,964,000	1,956,200	4,920,200	3,023,100	1,995,300	5,018,400
Total - - - - -	15,379,953	11,685,223	27,065,176	15,561,200	10,270,400	25,831,600	15,915,500	10,504,200	26,419,700

There is an increase in the Budget for 1897-98, as compared with the Account for 1895-96, of £186,137 in the Non-Effective charges, of £124,048 in the Railway Revenue Account, of £105,917 under Interest, of £118,088 in the charge for Stores of all kinds, of £26,852 in the Furlough Allowances, and of £18,075 in the Army Effective Charges, while there is a reduction of £43,600 in other payments; so that there is a net increase of £535,547 in the sterling payments, while the charge for Exchange is reduced by Rx 1,181,023.

The Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenues of the year, according to the Account and Estimates, is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Account, 1895-96.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Budget, 1897-98.		
	Sterling.	Ex-change.	Equivalent of Sterling Payments.	Sterling.	Ex-change.	Equivalent of Sterling Payments.	Sterling.	Ex-change.	Equivalent of Sterling Payments.
	£	Rx	Rx	£	Rx	Rx	£	Rx	Rx
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways -	670,562	516,311	1,195,873	1,091,000	720,100	1,811,100	1,078,000	711,500	1,789,500
on Irrigation Works -	8,612	2,744	6,356	4,500	3,000	7,500	5,100	3,400	8,500
Total -	683,174	519,055	1,202,229	1,095,500	723,100	1,818,600	1,083,100	714,900	1,798,000

TABLE XV.

RAILWAYS.

Length of Railways in India sanctioned on 31st December 1896		-	23,997 miles.
" " opened for traffic " "		-	20,173 "
Length opened in 1896.		Additional Length sanctioned in 1896.	
	Miles.		Miles.
Kotri-Rohri : Rahuki to Rohri -	178	Bengal and North-Western :	
Assam-Bengal : Comilla to Badarpur -	156	Company's Section -	211
East Coast : Rambha to Blubaneswar -	74	Tirhoot Section -	162
Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)	63	Tapti Valley : Surat to Amalner -	162
Rutlam-Ujjain -	60	Shadipalli-Balotra : Balotra to Jodhpore frontier	135
North-Western : Hafizabad to Lyallpur -	58	Mymensingh to Subhankali -	63
Burma : Mohrujin to Morgaung -	52	Sultanpur to Kaliganj -	60
Cawnpore-Burhwal : Burhwal to Daliganj -	35	Bengal-Nagpur : Raipur to Dhamtari and Rajim	57
Other lines -	30	North-Western : Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	56
Total -	706	Birur to Shemoga -	39
		Great Indian Peninsula : Jalgaon to Amalner	38
		Hurdwar to Dehra -	30
		Jodhpore-Bikanir : Bikanir to Khari -	28
		Other lines -	14
		Total -	1,055

Results of Working the Railways.

Including Capital Expenditure on Steam-boat Service and Suspense Account, but excluding other indirect charges, the following are the general results of working the Railways for the last three calendar years :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Miles open at end of year -	18,841	19,467	20,173
Capital outlay at end of year - Rx	237,790,082	244,380,457	253,162,445
Average cost per open mile - "	12,621	12,554	12,550
Number of passengers carried -	145,727,097	153,081,477	160,817,267
Number of tons of goods carried -	32,643,764	33,628,030	32,471,335
Gross receipts - Rx	25,503,856	26,236,906	25,366,042
Working expenses -	11,983,920	12,119,886	12,197,687
Net receipts -	13,524,936	14,117,020	13,168,355
Percentage of net receipts on capital cost -	5.61	5.78	5.20

Railway Revenue Account.	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Receipts -	21,859,189	20,159,900	20,682,400
Expenditure -	23,479,457	22,970,100	23,499,200
Net Charge -	1,620,268	2,810,200	2,816,800

This result is arrived at after charging in the Railway Revenue Account the following sums on account of Exchange :—

Account, 1895-96 -	Rx	4,366,814
Revised Estimate, 1896-97 -		3,821,800
Budget, 1897-98 -		3,875,300

TABLE XVI.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Financial Result.	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.
Major Works :	Rx	Rx	Rx
Direct receipts - - -	1,279,408	2,096,200	1,968,100
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation - - -	821,664	891,900	940,500
Total Revenue - - -	2,101,072	2,988,100	2,908,600
Working expenses - - -	787,301	876,100	859,800
Net Revenue - - -	1,313,771	2,112,000	2,048,800
Interest on Debt - - -	1,222,409	1,253,400	1,285,000
Net Receipt - - -	91,362	858,600	763,800
Minor Works and Navigation : net Charge - - -	767,720	909,500	753,000
Total net Charge - - -	676,358	50,900	- 10,800

Capital Outlay.	To the close of 1894-95.	During 1895-96.	Estimated in		Total to end of 1897-98.	Percentage of net Revenue in 1895-96 on capital outlay.
			1896-97.	1897-98.		
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Bengal : Orissa Project - - -	2,566,426	- 2,309	1,700	2,600	2,568,417	- 0.09
Midnapore Series - - -	826,131	835	1,800	-	828,766	- 0.03
Son Canal - - -	2,599,403	1,622	- 800	1,900	2,602,125	.93
N.-W. Provinces : Ganges Canal - -	2,753,983	36,079	19,000	10,000	2,819,062	5.20
Lower Ganges Canal.	3,200,953	59,963	114,000	114,000	3,488,916	1.38
Agra Canal - - -	867,262	11,938	5,900	2,500	887,600	3.17
Eastern Jumna Canal.	334,536	17,738	10,000	3,500	365,774	18.85
Betwa Canal - - -	401,321	733	4,500	2,200	408,754	- 1.53
Punjab : Western Jumna Canal - -	1,117,126	49,676	34,000	20,000	1,220,802	4.23
Sirsa Branch Canal (State outlay).*	274,615	16,210	7,500	3,000	301,325	1.86
Bari Doab Canal - - -	1,694,163	17,096	23,500	10,000	1,744,759	10.92
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)*	2,286,665	- 1,625	7,800	12,500	2,305,340	3.23
Chenab Canal - - -	1,458,327	263,110	273,400	237,000	2,231,867	4.65
Swat River Canal - - -	350,761	12,271	20,500	1,000	381,532	4.20
Madras : Godavari Delta System - -	1,091,869	1,338	8,000	500	1,101,707	17.96
Kistna Delta System - - -	1,083,386	54,297	59,300	45,000	1,241,983	13.48
Sangam Anicut System - - -	309,795	1,726	-	-	311,521	4.32
Kurnool Canal - - -	2,169,169	-	-	-	2,169,169	.16
Periyar Project - - -	735,604	72,901	6,700	25,000	840,205	-
Rushikulya Project - - -	368,068	22,648	20,300	16,900	427,916	.19
Bombay : Eastern Nara Works - -	609,150	- 20,915	13,000	5,000	606,235	4.51
Jamrao Canal - - -	16,414	104,005	117,900	110,600	348,919	-
Mutha Canals - - -	632,234	3,090	1,900	-	637,224	3.20
Nira Canal - - -	530,165	2,594	1,600	600	534,959	.74
Other Works - - -	2,065,879	33,101	44,600	154,300	2,297,880	-
	30,343,405	758,152	796,100	778,100	32,675,757	3.29

The chief grants in 1897-98 are for the Chenab Canal, the Jamrao Canal, the Lower Ganges Canal, and the Kistna Delta system.

* In addition to Rx 1,393,455 contributed by Native States towards the Sirhind Canal, and Rx 103,507 towards the Sirsa Branch Canal, to the end of 1895-96.

TABLE XVII.
CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
State Railways - - - - -	4,196,453	5,270,900	6,508,000
Irrigation Works - - - - -	758,152	796,100	778,100
In addition to this, the outlay by Companies guaranteed or subsidized by the Government (sterling payments being converted into Indian currency) is - - - - -	4,954,605 1,799,664	6,067,000 4,201,900	7,286,100 6,814,300
Total - - - - -	6,754,269	10,268,900	14,100,400

TABLE XVIII.

DEBT.

	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
In India - - - - - Rx	— 584,812	5,331,700	3,424,900
In England* - - - - - £	— 1,600	-- 918,800	4,500,000

* Including temporary debt, but excluding the cancelment of debt by the operation of the sinking funds.

TABLE XIX.

TRADE.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Imports of Private Merchandise - - - - -	70,167,438	69,316,395	71,954,439
Government stores - - - - -	3,361,555	3,620,358	4,261,396
Total merchandise - - - - -	73,528,993	72,936,753	76,215,835
Treasure - - - - -	9,581,207	13,367,986	13,084,564
Total imports - - - - -	83,110,200	86,304,739	89,300,399
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures - - - - -	103,757,585	109,545,624	99,880,182
Foreign goods (re-exports) - - - - -	5,057,414	4,717,516	4,033,637
Government stores - - - - -	98,779	71,598	69,799
Total merchandise - - - - -	108,913,778	114,334,738	103,983,618
Treasure - - - - -	8,226,072	4,259,811	4,937,496
Total exports - - - - -	117,139,850	118,594,549	108,921,114
Total trade - - - - -	200,250,050	204,899,288	198,221,513

Analysis of the Imports of Merchandise.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
<i>Private Merchandise.</i>			
I. Animals, living - - - - -	Rx 269,044	Rx 308,585	Rx 367,158
II. Articles of Food and Drink :			
Liquors - - - - -	1,458,180	1,695,828	1,645,208
Provisions - - - - -	1,575,943	1,797,245	1,549,500
Salt - - - - -	842,193	653,226	638,525
Spices - - - - -	777,107	659,329	604,674
Sugar - - - - -	2,875,297	3,106,813	3,151,829
Tea - - - - -	424,667	493,483	518,421
Other articles - - - - -	433,193	316,946	750,662
Total - - - - -	8,386,580	8,722,870	8,858,819
III. Metals and their Manufactures :			
Copper - - - - -	1,511,816	2,089,935	1,075,380
Iron - - - - -	2,245,189	2,811,846	2,772,907
Steel - - - - -	585,793	1,036,755	962,421
Other metals - - - - -	718,965	834,935	651,682
Hardware, cutlery, implements, and sewing machines	1,332,555	1,483,475	1,557,769
Machinery and millwork - - - - -	2,442,433	3,237,401	3,510,190
Railway plant and rolling stock (not Government stores)	1,556,969	1,520,585	2,661,717
Total - - - - -	10,393,720	13,011,932	13,192,066
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, &c. - - - - -	1,866,294	2,160,649	1,890,124
V. Oils :			
Kerosine - - - - -	1,941,966	2,779,743	2,889,629
Other kinds - - - - -	279,256	357,677	579,760
Total - - - - -	2,221,222	3,137,420	3,469,389
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles :			
Coal, coke, and patent fuel - - - - -	1,473,964	1,402,790	979,022
Ivory - - - - -	258,435	309,013	214,163
Precious stones and pearls, unset - - - - -	569,099	652,351	528,680
Silk - - - - -	1,036,533	1,232,950	875,488
Other articles - - - - -	1,082,916	1,254,523	1,013,168
Total - - - - -	4,420,947	4,851,627	3,610,521
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured :			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics :			
Cotton twist and yarn - - - - -	2,851,254	2,971,091	3,325,871
„ piece goods - - - - -	29,183,451	22,159,484	25,747,130
„ other sorts - - - - -	638,923	625,297	677,170
Flax, hemp, and jute - - - - -	218,015	253,769	233,605
Silk - - - - -	1,277,420	1,704,320	1,366,609
Wool - - - - -	1,541,639	1,445,517	1,692,535
B. Apparel, including boots and shoes - - - - -	1,435,191	1,594,280	1,516,414
C. Other manufactured articles :			
Glass - - - - -	619,996	741,078	704,182
Matches - - - - -	367,845	361,433	284,806
Paints and colours, and painters' materials - - - - -	299,559	375,577	340,726
Paper and pasteboard - - - - -	347,524	409,983	384,280
Stationery (excluding paper) - - - - -	289,525	334,605	331,821
Umbrellas - - - - -	346,331	344,218	306,943
Other articles - - - - -	3,192,958	3,799,660	3,653,880
Total - - - - -	42,609,631	37,120,312	40,566,062
Total Private Merchandise - - - - -	70,167,438	69,316,395	71,954,439

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
<i>Government Stores.</i>	<i>Rx</i>	<i>Rx</i>	<i>Rx</i>
Railway plant and rolling stock - - - -	1,246,216	2,019,534	2,343,352
Arms, ammunition, &c. - - - -	552,180	179,797	129,576
Metals, hardware, machinery, &c. - - - -	692,351	600,278	830,483
Other stores - - - -	870,808	820,749	957,985
Total - - - -	3,361,555	3,620,358	4,261,396

Analysis of the Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	<i>Rx</i>	<i>Rx</i>	<i>Rx</i>
I. Animals, living - - - -	137,761	161,053	177,967
II. Food and Drink :			
Coffee - - - -	2,122,373	2,198,191	1,585,039
Rice - - - -	13,807,036	13,537,289	11,947,461
Wheat - - - -	2,565,271	3,913,986	836,395
Other grain, and pulse - - - -	684,543	841,589	626,237
Provisions - - - -	853,155	894,794	949,743
Sugar - - - -	550,583	574,745	688,549
Tea - - - -	7,555,745	7,664,889	8,124,548
Other articles - - - -	702,984	624,379	580,747
Total - - - -	28,841,690	30,249,862	25,338,719
III. Metals and their Manufactures - - - -	88,083	119,148	142,844
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyeing Materials, &c.:			
Opium - - - -	9,064,665	8,459,336	8,022,923
Indigo - - - -	4,745,915	5,354,511	4,370,757
Other articles - - - -	1,618,410	1,750,467	1,513,841
Total - - - -	15,428,990	15,564,314	13,907,521
V. Oils - - - -	775,016	738,707	609,043
VI. Raw Materials :			
Cotton - - - -	8,703,356	14,090,193	12,970,089
Hides and skins - - - -	2,879,576	3,628,293	3,234,576
Jute - - - -	10,575,977	9,992,861	10,550,577
Manures (bones, &c.) - - - -	478,557	460,404	423,207
Seeds: Castor - - - -	550,718	519,796	642,897
" Earthnuts - - - -	1,302,594	749,295	324,341
" Linseed - - - -	6,745,849	4,130,996	3,555,457
" Poppy - - - -	457,437	643,790	680,597
" Rape - - - -	2,859,622	1,400,929	1,294,791
" Til or jinjili - - - -	1,880,835	2,001,155	1,328,296
" Other sorts - - - -	404,465	271,470	185,305
Silk - - - -	502,009	642,169	511,661
Wood : teak and other - - - -	638,194	773,106	756,160
Wool - - - -	1,376,850	1,355,108	1,241,527
Other articles - - - -	1,324,020	1,528,906	1,590,254
Total - - - -	40,680,059	42,188,471	39,289,735
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured :			
Yarns and textile fabrics :			
Cotton twist and yarn - - - -	5,672,024	6,730,836	7,173,108
" piece goods - - - -	1,431,659	1,562,519	1,286,900
" other sorts - - - -	44,997	51,231	36,466
Jute: Gunny bags - - - -	3,199,806	3,543,011	3,518,141
" " cloths, rope, twine, &c. - - - -	1,011,028	1,204,433	1,695,149
Other kinds - - - -	319,261	366,705	363,201
Other manufactured articles :			
Hides and skins, dressed or tanned - - - -	3,680,364	4,011,185	3,766,794
Lac - - - -	1,394,909	1,826,206	1,383,245
Other articles - - - -	1,051,938	1,227,943	1,191,349
Total - - - -	17,805,986	20,524,069	20,414,353
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures - - - -	103,757,585	109,545,624	99,880,182

Analysis of the Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise.

					1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
					Rx	Rx	Rx
Cotton goods, including twist and yarn	-	-	-	-	2,234,780	1,875,655	1,466,705
Sugar	-	-	-	-	271,534	216,572	227,887
Tea	-	-	-	-	432,854	361,085	371,233
Wool and its manufactures	-	-	-	-	702,331	818,606	656,880
Other articles	-	-	-	-	1,415,915	1,445,598	1,310,932
Total	-	-	-	-	5,057,414	4,717,516	4,033,637

Movement of Treasure.

					1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
					Rx	Rx	Rx
Gold: Imports	-	-	-	-	1,756,280	5,029,269	4,491,179
„ Exports	-	-	-	-	6,730,374	2,503,317	2,200,141
Net imports	-	-	-	-	-4,974,094	2,525,952	2,291,038
Silver: Imports	-	-	-	-	7,824,927	8,338,716	8,593,385
„ Exports	-	-	-	-	1,495,698	1,756,494	2,737,355
Net imports	-	-	-	-	6,329,229	6,582,222	5,856,030
Net imports of treasure	-	-	-	-	1,355,135	9,108,174	8,147,068
Value of fractional silver coined	-	-	-	-	94,594	292,713	} 1,966,873
„ British dollars coined	-	-	-	-	—	752,445	

Shipping.

		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
Shipping:		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels with cargoes entered: Steamers		1,819	2,911,794	1,835	2,949,232	1,775	2,877,982
„ „ „ Sailing	-	1,966	401,363	2,021	362,029	1,889	298,920
Total	-	3,785	3,313,157	3,856	3,311,261	3,664	3,176,902
„ „ cleared: Steamers		2,066	3,247,475	2,066	3,341,190	1,926	3,078,431
„ „ „ Sailing	-	2,566	654,055	2,457	547,271	2,363	456,364
Total	-	4,632	3,901,530	4,523	3,888,461	4,289	3,534,795

Balance of Trade (approximate).

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Exports of merchandise - - - - -	108,914,000	114,335,000	103,984,000
„ gold - - - - -	6,730,000	2,503,000	2,200,000
„ silver - - - - -	1,496,000	1,757,000	2,737,000
Total - - - - -	117,140,000	118,595,000	108,921,000
Imports of merchandise - - - - -	73,529,000	72,937,000	76,216,000
„ gold - - - - -	1,756,000	5,029,000	4,491,000
„ silver - - - - -	7,825,000	8,339,000	8,593,000
Total - - - - -	33,110,000	86,305,000	89,300,000
Net exports of merchandise - - - - -	35,385,000	41,398,000	27,768,000
„ imports of gold - - - - -	- 4,974,000	2,526,000	2,291,000
„ „ silver - - - - -	6,329,000	6,582,000	5,856,000
Excess of exports - - - - -	34,030,000	32,290,000	19,621,000
Rupee paper enfaced for payment of interest in England - - - - -	- 649,000	1,826,000	- 713,000
Total surplus exports - - - - -	33,381,000	34,116,000	18,908,000
Remittances by the Government :			
Payments in India for bills (including telegraphic transfers)			
drawn to defray Home charges - - - - -	28,884,000	33,081,000	25,228,000
Bills drawn on India for interest on enfaced rupee paper - - - - -	762,000	831,000	839,000
	29,646,000	33,912,000	26,067,000
Excess of surplus Exports over remittances by Government - - - - -	3,735,000	204,000	- 7,159,000
Charges not defrayed by India :			
Equivalent (at average rate of exchange on remittances) of			
amount borrowed in sterling - - - - -	3,659,000	—	—

TABLE XX.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31st, 1897.
IN INDIA.

Assets.	Rx	Liabilities.	Rx
Railways constructed by the State - - - - -	92,982,000	Debt - - - - -	109,121,000
Irrigation Works - - - - -	31,898,000	Other Obligations - - - - -	18,804,000
Loans to Corporations, &c. - - - - -	12,205,000		
Cash Balances - - - - -	13,466,000		127,925,000
	150,551,000		
	127,925,000		
Excess of Assets over Liabilities - - - - -	22,626,000		

IN ENGLAND.

Assets.	£	Liabilities.	£
Purchased railways - - - - -	59,236,000	Debt - - - - -	114,883,000
Advances to Railway Companies - - - - -	4,935,000		
Cash Balance - - - - -	2,815,000		114,883,000
	66,986,000		66,986,000
		Excess of Liabilities over Assets - - - - -	47,897,000

TABLE XXI.
BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Account, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Salt - - - - -	8,861,800	8,438,200	8,734,000
Stamps - - - - -	4,727,100	4,771,500	4,836,500
Excise - - - - -	5,722,400	5,613,200	5,679,100
Provincial Rates - - - - -	3,707,000	3,538,000	3,621,700
Customs - - - - -	5,017,300	4,516,700	4,491,900
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,835,200	1,855,500	1,850,300
Registration - - - - -	424,900	447,500	440,900
Total - - - - -	30,295,700	29,180,600	29,654,400
According to the census taken in 1891, the population of British India was 221,173,000. On this basis, and allowing for the increase of population, at the rate of one per cent. per annum, the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation from Salt, Excise, Customs, &c., is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is			
	Rupee. Annas. Pies.	Rupee. Annas. Pies.	Rupee. Annas. Pies.
	1 4 11	1 4 0	1 4 1
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes			
	2 7 0	2 4 3	2 5 6

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing the Principal FIGURES in the INDIAN ACCOUNTS for 1894-95 and 1895-96, and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations.

[NOTE.—£ denotes sterling; Rx denotes tens of Rupees.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Revenue - - -	95,187,429	98,370,167	93,803,800	95,676,800	The result of 1895-96 is better than that of 1894-95, by Rx 840,888. The estimated result of 1896-97 is worse than that of 1895-96, by Rx 3,520,898. The estimated result of 1897-98 is worse than that of 1896-97, by Rx 477,100.
Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the Year.	94,494,319	96,836,169	95,790,700	98,140,800	
Surplus - - -	693,110	1,533,998	—	—	
or Deficit - - -	—	—	-1,986,900	-2,464,000	
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, during the Year.	95,055,179	96,457,060	97,019,200	99,330,800	In 1895-96 the Provincial Governments did not spend their full income. In 1894-95, and according to the Estimates for 1896-97, and 1897-98, on the other hand, they spent, or are expected to spend, from their accumulated balances, a portion of the unspent income of former years, in addition to the income of the current years.
Portion thereof spent by Provincial Governments from their Balances.	- 560,860	—	-1,228,500	-1,190,000	
Allotments to Provincial Governments unspent by them.	—	379,109	—	—	
Expenditure charged on the Revenue of the year.	94,494,319	96,836,169	95,790,700	98,140,800	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-96 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Land Revenue - -	25,408,272	26,200,955	23,699,200	25,646,300	The increase in 1895-96 was largely due to the recovery of arrears in Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces, and to revision of settlements in the last-mentioned. The reduction in 1896-97 occurs principally in the North-West Provinces, Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, and the Punjab, and is due to the large remissions rendered necessary by the famine. In 1897-98 also remissions are anticipated in the Central and North-West Provinces, Upper Burma, and the Punjab, but to a less extent than in the previous year.
Opium - - -	7,323,757	7,123,922	6,386,700	5,816,200	The number of chests sold monthly in Calcutta was 3,525 from January to September 1894, 3,105 from October 1894 to December 1895, and 3,250 subsequently. The average price per chest was 1,338 rupees in 1894-95, 1,390 rupees in 1895-96, and 1,244 rupees in 1896-97, and is estimated at 1,075 rupees in 1897-98. The number of chests of Malwa opium paying duty was 29,578 in 1894-95, 25,475 in 1895-96, 21,259 in 1896-97, and is estimated at 23,333 in 1897-98. The duty was 600 rupees a chest from the 5th of July 1890 to the 11th of December 1894, when it was raised to 650 rupees, but it was again reduced to 600 rupees on the 23rd of July 1896. The reduction in 1895-96 was due to the sale of a smaller amount at Calcutta, and the large diminution in the exports from Bombay. In 1896-97 the reduction is caused by yet smaller exports, and by the lower price realised at Calcutta, and in 1897-98 it is attributable to the fall anticipated in the price at Calcutta, and to a smaller export and lower duty in Bombay.

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Refunds and Drawbacks -	280,555	300,049	309,500	298,600	In the Net Statement on page 54 this charge is distributed among the various heads of revenue to which it relates. The increase in 1895-96 was in refunds connected with the new Customs duties.
Assignments and Com- pensations.	1,506,350	1,554,719	1,569,800	1,558,400	In the net statement on page 54 this charge is distributed among the heads of revenue to which it relates. The increase in 1895-96 is attributable chiefly to the payment of arrears and to the cost of district and village officers in Bombay.
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION:					
Land Revenue - -	4,048,132	4,097,117	4,094,400	4,166,700	The increase is expected to be general, but chiefly in Burma, where large expenditure is being incurred for settlement and surveys.
Opium - - -	1,616,105	2,068,941	2,505,400	2,654,700	In 1894-95 and 1895-96 the payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges were small, owing to the partial failure of the crop in Bengal. In 1895-96 the price paid to the cultivator was raised from five to six rupees a seer. The crop in 1896-97 was somewhat deficient; the estimate for 1897-98 is for a normal crop.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Salt - - -	8,665,749	8,861,845	8,438,200	8,734,000	The duty on salt is 2½ rupees a maund throughout India (except in Burma, where it is one rupee a maund); in the Trans-Indus districts the duty was on the 23rd of July 1896 raised from 8 annas to 2½ rupees, with a view to the abolition of the Indus protective line. In 1895-96, owing to the high price of Government paper, dealers in Madras preferred to pay the duty in cash, instead of deferring the payment on lodging security, so that the receipts of the following year were in some degree anticipated. In 1896-97, on the other hand, they preferred to postpone their payments; but the reduction is to a certain extent due to the famine and the plague.
Stamps - - -	4,625,680	4,727,055	4,771,500	4,836,500	In 1895-96 the increase was chiefly in Bombay, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces. In 1896-97 there is a large improvement in Bengal and the Punjab, with a falling-off in Bombay and the North-West Provinces, due to interruption of business by the famine and the plague. A recovery in both provinces is expected in 1897-98.
Excise - - -	5,527,676	5,722,417	5,613,200	5,679,100	In 1895-96 there was a considerable improvement in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The reduction in 1896-97 occurred in the North-West Provinces, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and is due to the famine and plague. In 1897-98 some recovery is anticipated in the North-West Provinces, but a further fall in the Central Provinces. In all three years Madras shows a great improvement.
Provincial Rates - -	3,541,154	3,707,005	3,538,000	3,621,700	The improvement in 1895-96 occurred mainly in Madras, Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces. In 1896-97 the falling-off occurs in the North-West Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab, and is due to the famine. In 1897-98 a reduction from the same cause is expected in Bengal, but a recovery is anticipated in the North-West Provinces and Bombay.
Customs - - -	3,854,955	5,017,278	4,516,700	4,491,900	In December 1894 the duty recently imposed on imports was extended to cotton manufactures; but in February 1896 the duties on the latter were altered, at an estimated loss of Rx 500,000. In 1895-96 there was an increase of Rx 851,700 on cotton goods, Rx 85,000 on oils, and Rx 225,700 on other articles. In 1896-97 there was a reduction of Rx 230,500 on imports and excise on cotton goods, Rx 172,600 on exports of rice, which were diverted to the famine-stricken districts, and Rx 97,500 on other articles. A reduction of Rx 105,000 is anticipated in 1897-98 in the duty on imports of silver, but in other respects an improvement is expected.

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES— <i>continued</i> .					
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION— <i>continued</i> .	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Salt - - - -	498,415	521,044	529,100	570,200	The increase in 1895-96 arose chiefly from certain alterations in Madras; in 1897-98 it is expected principally in Bengal, owing to arrangements in Orissa and other districts.
Stamps - - -	175,839	171,694	163,500	146,800	The reduction expected in 1897-98 is in stores from England, and Exchange thereon.
Excise - - -	192,809	207,957	212,800	211,400	The increase in 1895-96 arose principally in Madras and Bengal.
Provincial Rates -	56,438	52,675	52,800	54,600	
Customs - - -	174,547	202,948	202,000	210,700	The increase in 1895-96 was owing to the additional establishments needed in consequence of the new duties imposed on imports. In 1897-98 provision is made for full establishments in Bengal and Bombay.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Assessed Taxes - -	1,808,060	1,835,189	1,855,500	1,850,300	An Income Tax of 5 pies in the rupee (equal to 6½d. in the £, or 2·6 per cent.) is imposed on incomes of 2,000 rupees a year and upwards, and a tax of 4 pies in the rupee (equal to 5d. in the £, or about 2 per cent.) on incomes below 2,000 rupees and not less than 500 rupees a year, if derived from salaries, pensions, profits of companies, or interest on securities; other incomes are assessed on a scale varying from 1½ to 2½ per cent.; incomes derived from agriculture, being already liable to pay the rates imposed on land in 1877-78, are exempted from this Income Tax. The increase in the receipts in 1895-96 was due to closer supervision of assessments and to commercial prosperity.
Forest - - -	1,631,548	1,660,504	1,768,500	1,756,203	The improvement in 1895-96 was chiefly in Burma and Madras, and in 1896-97 also in Bengal. In 1897-98 it is intended to allow some rest to the forests in Burma, which will cause a temporary reduction of the revenue.
Registration . - -	418,200	424,870	447,500	440,900	In 1896-97 there was a temporary increase in Bengal, owing to mortgages and registration occasioned by the scarcity.
Tributes from Native States	780,070	792,301	902,500	901,600	In 1896-97 the improvement arose from the expiration of the term for which a sum of Rx 105,000 was remitted from the annual tribute due by Mysore.
TOTAL - Rx	63,585,121	66,073,341	61,937,500	63,774,600	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES— <i>continued</i> .					
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF COLLECTION— <i>continued</i> .	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Assessed Taxes - - -	29,771	29,868	30,300	32,700	
Forest - - -	913,449	911,161	999,900	1,076,100	The increase of expenditure in 1896-97 occurred in all the provinces except Bombay. In 1897-98 it is expected to be general, but chiefly in Bombay, Burma, and Madras.
Registration - - -	229,631	233,084	238,600	248,500	The increase is due to the growth of business, especially in Bengal and Madras.
TOTAL - Rx	9,722,041	10,351,257	10,907,600	11,229,400	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
INTEREST -	Rx 815,062	Rx 825,052	Rx 1,087,300	Rx 841,300	The increase in 1895-96 in interest received from Presidency and Municipal Corporations was to a great extent neutralised by the reduction in the rate of interest on the securities held by the Currency Department. In 1896-97 the bulk of the improvement is due to the premiums of Rx. 124,700 in India, and £68,900 in England on the issue of the loans; but there was also an increase of £19,000 on the investment of the cash balance in England, and of Rx. 56,700 in Exchange, while there was some reduction in India on the loans to corporations. The reduction in the Budget is due to the absence of the exceptional receipts of the previous year.
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.					
Post Office - -	1,631,815	1,713,495	1,772,800	1,827,300	From 1893-94 the revenue of the Post Office has exceeded the expenditure. The increase in the receipts occurs chiefly in the sale of ordinary postage stamps and on money orders, and is due to the normal expansion of the department.
Telegraph - -	978,697	1,085,940	1,078,200	1,088,000	From 1888-89 till the present year, the estimate for which shows a very small deficit, the receipts have exceeded the expenditure in the Telegraph department. The increase of receipts in 1895-96 arose mainly on the traffic in India, and is partly attributable to payments for Government messages.
Mint - - -	35,106	40,918	141,000	67,500	There was a gain in 1896-97 on an unusually large manufacture of copper and fractional silver coins, required at the famine relief works; and to some extent this is expected to continue in 1897-98.
TOTAL - Rx	2,645,618	2,840,353	2,992,000	2,982,800	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
INTEREST.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Interest on Debt - -	11,561,090	10,456,566	10,095,100	10,365,100	In 1895-96 there was a reduction of Rx 1,039,800 in India, owing to the absence of the exceptional payments made in 1894-95 on the conversion of the 4 per cent. rupee loans to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to the transfer of debt to the Public Works account, the expenditure being met from the cash balances; the charge in England was increased by £10,800 and Exchange diminished by Rx 180,500. The reduction in 1896-97 is due to the transfer of debt to the Public Works account, and to the rise in Exchange.
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways.	5,719,418	5,796,081	5,848,200	6,074,100	
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation Works.	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,253,400	1,285,000	
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.	4,647,557	3,438,076	2,993,500	3,006,000	
Interest on other Obligations.	476,460	606,723	462,600	544,000	In 1895-96 interest for two years was paid to the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and there is a corresponding saving in 1896-97. The increase in 1897-98 arises from additional deposits.
TOTAL - Rx	5,124,017	4,044,799	3,456,100	3,550,000	
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.					
Post Office - - -	1,606,281	1,643,798	1,714,100	1,749,300	The increase arises from progress in India. There is some reduction in Exchange.
Telegraph - - -	807,948	897,853	954,900	1,088,700	The increase is almost entirely due to the capital expenditure rendered necessary by the opening of new railways.
Mint - - -	51,946	53,229	59,400	53,200	
TOTAL - Rx	2,466,175	2,594,880	2,728,400	2,891,200	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPART- MENTS:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Law and Justice - -	679,360	690,172	672,600	704,100	
Police - -	406,222	417,892	433,800	424,400	
Marine - - -	154,883	169,374	163,800	140,300	In 1895-96 there was an exceptional credit for arrears in Madras, and in 1896-97 for the hire of vessels to convey troops to Africa.
Education - -	214,034	219,723	224,600	232,400	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPART- MENTS:					
General Administration -	Rx 2,086,903	Rx 2,023,394	Rx 2,015,500	Rx 1,999,500	In 1894-95, both in India and in Eng- land, there were exceptional payments to the banks for managing the con- version of the debt, and the charge for Exchange was high.
Law and Justice - -	3,975,715	4,047,569	4,163,500	4,160,000	In 1895-96 there were additional charges in all provinces except Assam; in 1896-97 the increase arose chiefly in Burma, the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab, and was caused by the high price of provisions for prisoners, and the temporary addition to their number.
Police - - -	3,989,003	4,040,817	4,138,300	4,184,300	The increase in 1895-96 occurred mainly in the district Executive force, especially in Madras and Bombay. In 1896-97 it was general, especially in Bombay and the North-West Pro- vinces. In 1897-98 it is chiefly in the latter provinces, owing to the re- organisation of the force.
Marine - -	672,642	743,112	723,400	691,600	In 1895-96 the increase arose in England, owing to the addition of £67,000 to the contribution towards the cost of the Naval Squadron, and in Exchange thereon. In 1896-97 there was an increase of Rx 39,100 in India, owing to expenditure on light- ships in Burma and in the dockyards, and on special arrangements at Ma- dras; but a reduction of £21,200 in England, through less payments for the Naval Squadron and for stores, and of Rx 37,600 in Exchange. The decrease in 1897-98 is due to the absence of exceptional charges, and to reduced purchases of stores and coal.
Education - -	1,511,223	1,536,489	1,561,300	1,626,200	The increase is gradual and general, chiefly in the North-West Provinces and Burma.
Ecclesiastical - -	185,521	192,410	189,800	193,700	--

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS —continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Medical - - -	81,502	84,055	92,900	87,600	The increase in 1896-97 is exceptional, caused by the adjustment of an account at Bombay.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	92,959	103,306	99,300	100,400	In 1895-96 there was an increased demand for quinine sold in small packets through the Post Office.
TOTAL - Rx	1,628,960	1,684,522	1,687,000	1,689,200	
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Superannuation - -	382,359	374,836	349,500	343,600	The reduction is chiefly due to the Ex- change on receipts in England being less.
Stationery and Printing -	85,212	84,287	91,200	84,600	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS — <i>continued</i> .	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Medical - - -	1,015,230	1,030,915	1,065,800	1,076,800	The increase is general. In 1896-97 it occurred especially in Bengal and Bombay, and may be attributed largely to the famine and plague.
Political - -	897,584	1,062,183	999,900	983,600	The increase in 1895-96 was largely attributable to the payment of arrears of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan; but there were additional charges for the Dir and Swat Agency, allowances to frontier tribes, affairs at Chitral, and in connection with the visit of the son of the Amir to England; and Exchange was enhanced by Rx 18,300.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	501,388	495,971	525,800	552,100	There was an increase in 1895-96 in connection with the Veterinary Department, and Cinchona plantations in Bengal; but it was covered by reduction of the charges in England and for Exchange. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 an increase is anticipated in the cost of the Survey of India.
TOTAL - Rx	14,835,209	15,172,860	15,383,300	15,467,800	
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Territorial and Political Pensions.	471,077	454,082	443,400	435,900	The reduction arises from lapses on the death of pensioners in India.
Civil Furlough Allow- ances.	405,500	394,167	379,200	376,100	The reduction is due to an improve- ment in Exchange.
Superannuation -	4,222,116	4,167,869	4,110,300	4,153,900	The decrease in 1895-96 and 1896-97 is owing to the improvement in Exchange. In all three years there is an increase in the amount of the pensions, both in India and in England.
Stationery and Printing -	695,189	685,187	693,100	704,700	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS —continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Exchange . . .	227,675	178,306	181,400	160,000	The entry under Exchange is the net result of the Government undertaking the duty of making remittances on various accounts at <i>specified</i> rates. The receipts are consequent mainly on the capital transactions of the railway companies, and on the rate of Exchange at which they are brought to account. In 1894-95 there was a gain of Rx 157,556 on the transactions of the Assam-Bengal Railway. In the other three years the gain is chiefly in connection with the Guaranteed Railways.
Miscellaneous . . .	581,778	458,485	454,800	434,900	In 1894-95 there was an extraordinary credit of Rx 68,900 on account of the commutation value of lapsed pensions.
TOTAL - Rx	1,227,019	1,095,914	1,076,900	1,023,100	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS —continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Miscellaneous - -	271,823	232,027	236,900	242,400	In 1894-95 the charges connected with the loss of stores in transit and the Exchange were heavy.
TOTAL - Rx	6,065,705	5,933,332	5,862,900	5,913,000	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:					
Famine Relief - -	10,258	18,301	1,965,700	3,641,200	The expenditure in 1894-95 was chiefly in the Central Provinces, and in 1895-96 was for relief in Bundelkhand. In 1896-97 the estimate includes outlay of Rx 1,100,000 in the North-West Provinces, Rx 251,000 in Bombay, Rx 230,000 in Bengal, Rx 215,000 in the Central Provinces, Rx 58,100 in Upper Burma, Rx 55,900 in the Punjab, and Rx 55,700 elsewhere. In 1897-98 provision is made for Rx 1,004,800 in Bengal, Rx 850,000 in the North-West Provinces, Rx 680,000 in the Central Provinces, Rx 670,300 in Bombay, Rx 200,400 in Madras, Rx 167,800 in the Punjab, Rx 66,600 in Upper Burma, and Rx 1,300 elsewhere.
Construction of Protective Railways.	556,867	529,867	—	—	
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	43,110	38,317	47,200	25,000	The outlay in 1894-95 was on the construction of the East Coast Railway, which is calculated to protect the country against famine, and to a smaller extent on the South Indian and Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railways. In 1895-96 it occurred on the same railways, and also on the Rewari-Ferozepore and Bellary-Kistna lines. In the later years there is no surplus revenue available for allotment for this purpose. In the four years sums of Rx 389,765, Rx 413,515, Rx 435,600, and Rx 456,500 respectively, though included in the Railway Revenue Account, are treated as chargeable against Famine Insurance, as they represent the net charge on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which were constructed as protective railways through the agency of companies. The outlay is chiefly on the Rushikulya, Nira, and Swat River Canals.
TOTAL - Rx	610,235	586,485	2,012,900	3,666,200	The appropriation for Famine Relief and Insurance was Rx 1,000,000 in each of the two earlier years. In 1896-97 it amounts to Rx 2,448,500, and in 1897-98 to Rx 4,122,700.
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	19,609	7,661	14,000	7,300	The expenditure was incurred on the Mayavaram-Mutupet, Hyderabad-Shadipalli, Jorhat, and Cherra-Companygunj Railways.

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
RAILWAYS:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
State Railways: Gross Receipts.	18,152,155	18,558,699	17,525,000	18,023,700	In 1895-96 the principal improvements were Rx 245,369 on the East Indian, Rx 231,504 on the North-Western, owing to the large export traffic and to the Chitral expedition, Rx 72,168 on the South Indian, Rx 69,778 on the Southern Mahratta, Rx 59,757 on the Burma, Rx 53,371 on the East Coast, and Rx 42,536 on the newly opened portion of the Assam-Bengal Railway; but there were reductions of Rx 162,299 on the Rajputana-Malwa, Rx 130,820 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Rx 73,191 on the Indian Midland, and Rx 1,729 on other lines. In 1896-97 reductions took place of Rx 595,691 on the North-Western, Rx 380,825 on the Rajputana-Malwa, Rx 144,518 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Rx 73,494 on the East Indian and Rx. 57,924 on the Bengal-Nagpur; but there were improvements of Rx 84,699 on the Burma, Rx 48,432 on the Eastern Bengal, Rx 30,524 on the Indian Midland, and Rx 55,098 on other railways. In 1897-98 an increase is expected of Rx 280,000 on the Rajputana-Malwa, Rx 110,000 on the North-Western, Rx 60,000 on the Assam-Bengal, Rx 55,000 on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot, Rx 50,000 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Rx 50,000 on the Bengal-Nagpur, and Rx 13,700 on the other railways, except the East Indian, on which a reduction of Rx 120,000 is anticipated.

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.																																																																	
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT: State Railways: Working Expenses.	Rx 8,791,031	Rx 9,040,836	Rx 8,825,000	Rx 9,027,300	In 1895-96 there was an increase of Rx 125,583 on the East Indian, Rx 48,839 on the South Indian, Rx 41,240 on the East Coast, Rx 32,686 on the newly opened section of the Assam-Bengal line, and Rx 1,457 on other lines. In 1896-97 a reduction of Rx 139,003 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa, Rx 136,863 on the North-Western, Rx 53,357 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rx 44,547 on the East Indian, but an increase of Rx 32,314 on the Assam-Bengal, Rx 29,032 on the Eastern Bengal, Rx 22,618 on the Burma, and Rx 73,970 on other railways. In 1897-98 a reduction of Rx 40,000 is anticipated on the East Indian; but an increase of Rx 87,500 on the Rajputana-Malwa, Rx 60,000 on the North-Western, Rx 39,000 on the Assam-Bengal, Rx 22,500 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rx 33,300 on other lines. The payments to companies for their share of surplus profits or net earnings of the lines worked by them, including contributions to the Provident Fund, are, for the four years, as follows, according to the accounts and estimates :— <table><tr><th>Railways.</th><th>1894-95.</th><th>1895-96.</th><th>1896-97.</th><th>1897-98.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Rx</td><td>Rx</td><td>Rx</td><td>Rx</td></tr><tr><td>East Indian -</td><td>192,798</td><td>179,609</td><td>160,100</td><td>157,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rajputana -</td><td>167,795</td><td>146,545</td><td>80,000</td><td>110,000</td></tr><tr><td>Malwa -</td><td>8,004</td><td>4,881</td><td>13,700</td><td>9,500</td></tr><tr><td>Bengal Central -</td><td>12,485</td><td>16,190</td><td>17,000</td><td>15,000</td></tr><tr><td>Mysore -</td><td>53,131</td><td>65,484</td><td>73,000</td><td>67,500</td></tr><tr><td>Southern -</td><td>22,165</td><td>27,487</td><td>30,000</td><td>25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Mahratta -</td><td>2,731</td><td>1,741</td><td>1,600</td><td>1,600</td></tr><tr><td>South Indian -</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lucknow -</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bareilly -</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total -</td><td>439,109</td><td>441,937</td><td>375,400</td><td>335,600</td></tr></table>	Railways.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	East Indian -	192,798	179,609	160,100	157,000	Rajputana -	167,795	146,545	80,000	110,000	Malwa -	8,004	4,881	13,700	9,500	Bengal Central -	12,485	16,190	17,000	15,000	Mysore -	53,131	65,484	73,000	67,500	Southern -	22,165	27,487	30,000	25,000	Mahratta -	2,731	1,741	1,600	1,600	South Indian -					Lucknow -					Bareilly -					Total -	439,109	441,937	375,400	335,600
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State Railways: Interest on Debt.	5,299,011	5,330,984	5,442,700	5,629,100	The increase occurs in India, in consequence of the progress of construction. There is a slight reduction in England in all three years, and in Exchange there was a diminution of Rx 73,428 in 1895-96, and of Rx 100,689 in 1896-97.																																																																	
State Railways: Annuities in purchase of Railways.	3,119,261	3,001,104	2,842,900	2,842,700	The variations are caused almost entirely by the alterations of Exchange.																																																																	
State Railways: Interest chargeable against Com- panies on Advances.	400,992	385,682	405,500	445,000	This is that portion of the interest on debt which is charged in the accounts against the Southern Mahratta, Indian Midland, Bengal-Nagpur, and Bengal Central railway companies, on account of advances made to them for the construction of lines through their agency, or for the discharge of debentures, instead of the companies raising the money by the issue of their debentures guaranteed by the Government. In the three years the increase amounts to Rx 81,600 for interest in India, and £16 in England, while there is a reduction of Rx 37,608 in Exchange.																																																																	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
RAILWAYS—continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Guaranteed Companies: Net Traffic Receipts.	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,610,000	2,630,000	In 1895-96 there were improvements of Rx 53,242 on the Great Indian Peninsula, Rx 73,219 on the Madras, and Rx 98,466 on the Bombay and Baroda railway. In 1896-97 the receipts were seriously affected by the famine and plague, and reductions are anticipated of Rx 322,291 on the Bombay and Baroda, Rx 295,626 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and Rx 47,321 on the Madras railway. In 1897-98 some recovery is expected on the Great Indian Peninsula line.
Subsidized Companies: repayment of Advances of Interest.	41,694	25,252	24,900	28,700	The figures represent the recovery in India from the Mysore State, on account of the excess of interest on the capital outlay upon its line over the net receipts of the railway.
TOTAL - Rx	21,244,160	21,859,189	20,159,900	20,682,400	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations--continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.																														
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT—continued.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx																															
State Railways: Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	1,279,310	1,233,961	1,214,500	1,347,500	The figures represent interest on the capital of the Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, Bengal-Nagpur, Assam-Bengal, South Indian, Bengal Central, Lucknow-Bareilly, East Indian, and Burma Railway Companies. The reduction in 1895-96 is due to the improvement in Exchange. In 1896-97 also Exchange was reduced, but otherwise there is a large increase of charge in that year and in 1897-98, mainly for the East Indian and Burma railways.																														
Guaranteed Companies : Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.	632,236	530,315	480,500	303,000	The moiety of surplus profits payable to the Companies appears as follows in the accounts and estimates : <table><tr><td></td><td>1894-95.</td><td>1895-96.</td><td>1896-97.</td><td>1897-98.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Rx</td><td>Rx</td><td>Rx</td><td>Rx</td></tr><tr><td>Bombay and Baroda -</td><td>283,413</td><td>323,648</td><td>221,000</td><td>157,600</td></tr><tr><td>Great Indian Peninsula -</td><td>317,232</td><td>171,730</td><td>226,200</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Madras -</td><td>—</td><td>6,129</td><td>200</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Rx</td><td>600,695</td><td>501,507</td><td>447,400</td><td>157,600</td></tr></table>		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Bombay and Baroda -	283,413	323,648	221,000	157,600	Great Indian Peninsula -	317,232	171,730	226,200	—	Madras -	—	6,129	200	—	Rx	600,695	501,507	447,400	157,600
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Madras -	—	6,129	200	—																															
Rx	600,695	501,507	447,400	157,600																															
Guaranteed Companies : Interest.	3,953,754	3,806,675	3,595,200	3,608,400	Except in Exchange, the variations are slight. In the three years there is an increase of Rx 848 in India and £14,686 in England, and a reduction of Rx 360,888 in Exchange.																														
Subsidized Companies : Land, &c.	16,694	18,251	102,100	236,200	This includes compensation for land taken up for 13 companies constructing railways on branch line terms, and also a subsidy to the Dibru-Sadiya Company.																														
Miscellaneous Expendi- ture.	100,360	71,649	61,700	60,000	Chiefly for surveys, and for Director-General's and other Establishments. The principal charges for surveys were for the Assam-Burma connection, Chittagoug-Akyab-Minhla, and Arsikere-Mangalore lines.																														
TOTAL - Rx	23,592,649	23,479,457	22,970,100	23,499,200																															

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
IRRIGATION:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Major Works: Direct Receipts.	1,370,587	1,279,408	2,096,200	1,968,100	Owing to the heavy rains in the winter of 1894-95, there was a very large diminution in the demand for irrigation in 1895-96 in the North-West Provinces; but this was to some extent met by the development on the Chenab and Sirhind Canals. The want of rain in 1896-97 caused an unusual requirement for water from the canals in both the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. In 1897-98 allowance is made for some diminution.
Major Works: Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	776,139	821,664	891,900	940,500	The improvement occurs chiefly in the Madras deltas.
Minor Works and Navigation.	192,089	198,881	212,600	213,900	
TOTAL - Rx	2,338,815	2,299,953	3,200,700	3,122,500	
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:					
Military Works - -	59,654	49,699	61,100	50,000	The receipts are usually derived from the rents of buildings and sale of old materials.
Civil Works - -	632,823	664,133	636,600	629,600	The receipts are mostly derived from rents, sale of stores, proceeds of workshops, tolls, and ferries. In 1895-96 there were some exceptional receipts.
TOTAL - Rx	692,477	713,832	697,700	679,600	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
IRRIGATION:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Major Works: Working Expenses.	799,759	787,301	876,100	859,800	The reduction in 1895-96 occurred chiefly in the North-West Provinces, where expenditure was reduced owing to the great falling-off in the revenue. In 1896-97 the increase arises from the great demand on the canals.
Major Works: Interest on Debt.	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,253,400	1,285,000	The increase arises from further capital outlay.
Minor Works and Navigation.	958,906	966,601	1,122,100	966,900	In 1896-97 there was large outlay in Madras and Burma.
TOTAL - Rx	2,952,780	2,976,311	3,251,600	3,111,700	
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:					
Military Works - -	1,007,951	1,205,938	1,154,000	1,231,200	An average sum of Rx 1,000,000 a year is granted for the construction and repair of military works throughout India, besides, in most cases, Rx 150,000 for Upper Burma. In 1894-95 it was not found practicable to permit the usual expenditure. In 1895-96 and 1897-98 there are additions for works at Chitral, and in the latter year also for the cantonment at Tochi.
Civil Works - -	4,344,850	4,604,574	4,859,200	4,548,900	In 1894-95, owing to the pressure of the financial position, there was a reduction in almost every province. In 1895-96 there was a return to a more free expenditure, especially in Madras and Bengal. In 1896-97 there was very heavy outlay in Bengal and Burma. In 1897-98 most of the Local Governments are expected to reduce their expenditure, the chief reductions being in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and Assam.
TOTAL - Rx	5,352,801	5,810,512	6,013,200	5,780,100	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
ARMY SERVICES :	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	In 1894-95 there were large receipts from the sale of malt liquor and ordnance stores in India, and of three troopships in England. The reduction in 1897-98 is chiefly due to smaller receipts being expected in connection with the troop service.
Army : Effective - -	906,984	867,156	852,500	778,900	
Army : Non-Effective -	103,813	110,855	112,300	102,400	
TOTAL - Rx	1,010,197	978,011	964,800	881,300	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
ARMY SERVICES:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	
Army : Effective - -	18,974,693	20,424,468	19,459,400	19,240,100	In 1895-96 the enhanced charges in India arising from the fall in Exchange were Rx 22,100 for the European soldiers' pay, and Rx 51,199 in compensation allowance; the pay of the native infantry soldier was raised at a cost of Rx 180,000; for the Chitral Relief force an additional expenditure was incurred of Rx 1,552,100, besides Rx 86,636 on the occupation of Chitral and its communications, Rx. 60,457 and Rx 60,751 for the garrisons of Wano and Tochi, and Rx 33,484 in other ways, while there were reductions of Rx 144,400 in connection with Waziristan, and Rx 21,900 on the Gilgit agency; in England the charges were reduced by £163,361 (of which £82,886 was on the cost of stores), and Exchange by Rx 267,291. In 1896-97 the charges in India were reduced by Rx 1,599,300 for the Chitral force, Rx 69,200 in connection with the occupation of Chitral, Rx 212,700 on the Wano and Tochi garrisons, Waziristan, and the Gilgit agency; but there were increases of Rx 763,900 in commissariat and Rx 91,000 in the remount and veterinary establishments (partly due to mobilisation), of Rx 110,000 in the pay of the native infantry, of Rx 114,700 in clothing, partly caused by the introduction of the new scheme, and of Rx 109,813 under other heads; in Exchange there were diminutions of Rx 53,200 in the pay to soldiers, and Rx 170,990 in the compensation to officers. In England there was an increase of £79,733, owing to the postponement of stores from the preceding year; but Exchange was reduced by Rx 128,824. In 1897-98 there is an increase in India of Rx 203,300, owing to the price of food, but reductions of Rx 195,300 in the soldiers' pay and of Rx 49,900 in compensation to officers, owing to the improvement in Exchange, and of Rx 214,800 in other ways; but in England there was an increase of £22,600, and in Exchange of Rx 14,800.
Army : Non-Effective -	5,121,398	4,973,689	4,836,200	4,955,400	In 1895-96 and 1896-97 the reduction was due to Exchange; but in the latter year and in 1897-98 there is a considerable addition to the charge through the normal increase in the pension list.
TOTAL - Rx	4,096,091	25,398,157	24,295,600	24,195,500	

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.	Rx 217,867	Rx 101,349	Rx 123,500	Rx 19,400	The expenditure has been incurred on redoubts, military posts, blockhouses, and roads, on the North-West Frontier, on defences at Aden, Bombay, Karachi, and Rangoon, and in the Hooghly, and on guns and stores in England. As the work draws to a conclusion, large reductions have been effected; in the three years the expenditure in India is less by Rx 67,322, in England by £70,476, and in Exchange by Rx 60,669.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, Imperial and Pro- vincial	95,055,179	96,457,060	97,019,200	99,330,800	There is an increase of Rx 4,275,621 in the estimate for 1897-98 over 1894-95; but, as this is after including reductions of Rx 2,449,881 in the charge for Exchange on sterling expenditure, of Rx 226,400 in the addition to the pay of the British soldiers owing to the fall in Exchange, and of Rx 400,975 in the Exchange compensation allowance to officers, the expenditure, apart from Exchange, has been increased by 7,352,877, of which Rx 6,971,744 is in India, and £381,133 in England. Excluding Exchange, the increase in India is due to Famine Relief and Insurance Rx 3,056,299, to the additional expenditure on the army Rx 1,103,841, on opium Rx 1,042,319, and in the other direct demands on the Revenue Rx 534,331, to the expansion of the Civil Departments, chiefly Law and Justice, Police, and Education, Rx 835,329, on the Railway Revenue Account Rx 711,320, on Buildings and Roads Rx 467,509, on the Post Office and Telegraph Rx 341,501, on Irrigation Rx 169,045, and under other heads Rx 10,982; but there is a reduction in the charge for Interest of Rx 1,300,732. The increase in England is on Railway Revenue Account £132,802, under Army Non-Effective £129,385, under Interest £105,977, and under Superannuation £95,292, while under other heads there is a reduction of £32,323.
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:					
Deficits: Expenditure by Provincial Govern- ments from their balances.	- 560,860	—	- 1,228,500	- 1,190,000	In 1894-95, 1896-97, and 1897-98, the Provincial Governments spent, or are expected to spend, besides the whole of their annual allotments, sums which had accumulated in their balances from the savings of previous years; but in 1895-96 there was an increase in their balances, owing to the refund by the Government of India of the special contributions, amounting to Rx 405,000, made in the previous year. According to the Accounts and Estimates of the four years, Bombay will have reduced its balances by Rx 551,135, the North-West Provinces Rx 535,769, Bengal Rx 411,266, Madras Rx 369,400, Burma Rx 288,336, the Punjab Rx 227,748, the Central Provinces Rx 171,908, Assam Rx 40,199, and India General Rx 4,390. The total reduction is thus Rx 2,600,251.
Surpluses: Allotments to Provincial Govern- ments unspent by them.	—	379,109	—	—	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE charged against the Revenue of the Year	Rx 94,491,319	96,836,169	95,790,700	98,140,800	

STATEMENT showing the Principal Figures in the Indian Accounts for 1894-95 and 1895-96,

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS

and Estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98, with Explanations—continued.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.																				
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:																									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx																					
State Railways -	3,852,086	3,387,227	3,319,900	5,838,600	The total outlay on the construction of State Railways during these four years is as follows:—																				
					<table><tr><td></td><td>Accounts, 1894-95.</td><td>Accounts, 1895-96.</td><td>Revised Estimate, 1896-97.</td><td>Budget Estimate, 1897-98.</td></tr><tr><td>From Borrowed Money -</td><td>Rx 3,852,086</td><td>Rx 3,387,227</td><td>Rx 3,319,900</td><td>Rx 5,838,600</td></tr><tr><td>From Revenue -</td><td>576,476</td><td>537,528</td><td>14,000</td><td>7,900</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL - Rx</td><td>4,428,562</td><td>3,924,755</td><td>3,833,900</td><td>5,845,900</td></tr></table>		Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	From Borrowed Money -	Rx 3,852,086	Rx 3,387,227	Rx 3,319,900	Rx 5,838,600	From Revenue -	576,476	537,528	14,000	7,900	TOTAL - Rx	4,428,562	3,924,755	3,833,900	5,845,900
	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.																					
From Borrowed Money -	Rx 3,852,086	Rx 3,387,227	Rx 3,319,900	Rx 5,838,600																					
From Revenue -	576,476	537,528	14,000	7,900																					
TOTAL - Rx	4,428,562	3,924,755	3,833,900	5,845,900																					
					DISTRIBUTION.																				
					East Indian* - - - 388,239 249,416 -757,000 537,900																				
					Eastern Bengal - - - 60,268 142,529 418,900 272,500																				
					Rajbari-Paridpur - - - - - 5,000 80,000																				
					Rungpur-Dhubri - - - - - - - 59,000																				
					Tirhoot and extensions - - - 25,810 50,824 244,100 710,000																				
					Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rae Bareilly-Benares, Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra - 94,538 104,217 27,500 -																				
					Agra-Muttra-Delhi - - - - - - - 275,200																				
					North-Western - - - 968,975 605,383 713,900 47,700																				
					Bhatinda-Ferozepore - - - - - - - 90,000																				
					Lyallpur-Khanewal - - - - - 5,000 80,000																				
					Southern Punjab (rolling stock). - - - - - - - 222,300																				
					Mari-Attock - - - 85,343 266,639 373,700 300,000																				
					Kotri-Rohri - - - 94,666 665,332 420,100 211,000																				
					Shadi-palli-Balotra - - - - - - - 90,000																				
					Rajputana-Malwa - - - 297,925 127,170 35,000 65,000																				
					Rutlam-Nagda - - - 7,047 158,653 - 1,500 -																				
					Assam-Bengal - - - 855,131 382,935 639,804 1,130,700																				
					Mu Valley - - - 293,104 114,253 50,600 -																				
					Mapdabay-Kunlon - - - - - 59,396 115,400 -																				
					East Coast - - - 815,135 696,689 292,800 65,000																				
					Godavari Bridge - - - - - - - 21,000 185,000																				
					Bezwada-Madras - - - 17,058 179,662 842,800 802,000																				
					Other Lines - - - 156,949 59,085 55,400 78,100																				
					Stores and Reserve, &c. - 111,998 -446,048 -85,500 42,500																				
					TOTAL - Rx 4,428,562 3,924,755 3,833,900 5,845,900																				
					* Excluding the amount provided for capital outlay on the East Indian Railway, by the issue of sterling debentures, in 1895-96 Rx 271,698, in 1896-97 Rx 1,437,000, and in 1897-98 Rx 662,100.																				
Irrigation Works	594,145	699,967	737,500	750,000	The outlay occurs on the following Irrigation Works:—																				
					<table><tr><td></td><td>Accounts, 1894-95.</td><td>Accounts, 1895-96.</td><td>Revised Estimate, 1896-97.</td><td>Budget Estimate, 1897-98.</td></tr><tr><td>From Borrowed Money -</td><td>Rx 594,145</td><td>Rx 699,967</td><td>Rx 737,500</td><td>Rx 750,000</td></tr><tr><td>From Revenue -</td><td>64,773</td><td>58,185</td><td>58,600</td><td>28,100</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL - Rx</td><td>658,918</td><td>758,152</td><td>796,100</td><td>778,100</td></tr></table>		Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	From Borrowed Money -	Rx 594,145	Rx 699,967	Rx 737,500	Rx 750,000	From Revenue -	64,773	58,185	58,600	28,100	TOTAL - Rx	658,918	758,152	796,100	778,100
	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.																					
From Borrowed Money -	Rx 594,145	Rx 699,967	Rx 737,500	Rx 750,000																					
From Revenue -	64,773	58,185	58,600	28,100																					
TOTAL - Rx	658,918	758,152	796,100	778,100																					
					DISTRIBUTION.																				
					Orissa Canals - - - 33,760 -2,869 1,700 2,600																				
					Hidgellie Tidal Canal - - - 10,632 14,600 3,000 -																				
					Ganges Canal - - - 28,372 36,079 19,000 10,000																				
					Lower Ganges Canal - - - 23,481 59,963 114,000 114,000																				
					Eastern Jumna Canal - - - 5,610 17,738 10,000 3,500																				
					Western Jumna Canal - - - 26,006 49,676 34,000 20,000																				
					Sirsa Branch - - - 52,581 16,210 7,500 3,000																				
					Bari Doab Canal - - - 35,358 17,096 23,500 10,000																				
					Chenab Canal - - - 170,852 263,140 278,400 237,000																				
					Swat River Canal - - - 265 12,271 20,500 1,000																				
					Kistna Delta System - - - 40,778 54,297 59,300 45,000																				
					Periyar Project - - - 95,979 72,901 6,500 25,000																				
					Eastern Nara Works - - - 31,980 -20,945 13,000 5,000																				
					Jamrao Canal - - - 16,414 104,005 117,900 110,600																				
					Rushikulya Project - - - 30,973 22,648 20,300 16,900																				
					Other Works and Reserve - 55,877 40,752 72,300 174,500																				
					TOTAL - Rx 658,918 758,152 796,100 778,100																				
TOTAL - Rx	4,446,231	4,087,194	4,557,400	6,588,600																					

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

NET REVENUE.

Net Revenue.	Accounts, 1894-95.		Accounts, 1895-96.		Revised Estimate, 1896-97.		Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
I. Land Revenue, &c. :								
1. Land Revenue	24,303,462		25,064,280		22,548,200		24,710,800	
2. Forests	1,623,244		1,656,647		1,762,000		1,773,000	
3. Tributes from Native States.	743,471		751,454		863,500		861,700	
		26,670,177		27,472,381		25,173,700		27,125,500
II. Opium		5,702,558		5,049,894		3,875,500		3,150,200
III. Taxation :								
1. Salt	8,291,929		8,467,493		8,045,100		8,336,300	
2. Stamps	4,568,484		4,676,087		4,717,600		4,782,600	
3. Excise	5,444,206		5,652,923		5,529,400		5,611,600	
4. Provincial Rates	3,535,623		3,696,480		3,531,700		3,816,000	
5. Customs	3,757,433		4,888,383		4,391,600		4,558,200	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,794,708		1,822,418		1,842,500		1,836,800	
7. Registration	416,993		423,573		446,200		439,700	
		27,809,376		29,627,357		28,504,100		28,981,200
Net Receipts under Principal Heads of Revenue.		60,182,111		62,149,632		57,553,300		59,262,900
IV. Miscellaneous Receipts :								
1. Mint	— 16,840		— 12,311		91,600		14,300	
2. Gain by Exchange on Remittance Transactions.	227,675		178,306		181,400		100,000	
3. Miscellaneous	259,950		226,458		217,900		192,500	
		470,785		392,453		480,900		366,500
Total		60,652,896		62,542,085		58,034,200		59,629,700

NET EXPENDITURE.

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1894-95.		Accounts, 1895-96.		Revised Estimate, 1896-97.		Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
I. Debt Services :								
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt.	4,647,557		3,438,076		2,993,500		3,006,000	
2. Interest on other Obligations.	476,460		606,723		462,600		544,000	
	5,124,017		4,044,799		3,456,100		3,550,000	
Receipts	515,062		525,052		1,087,300		841,300	
		4,308,955		3,219,747		2,368,800		2,708,700
II. Military Services :								
1. Army	23,085,894		24,420,146		23,330,800		23,314,200	
2. Buildings and Roads: Military Works.	948,297		1,156,233		1,092,900		1,181,200	
3. Special Defence Works	217,867		101,349		123,500		19,400	
		24,252,058		25,677,734		24,547,200		24,514,800
III. Collection of Revenue		6,319,031		6,427,548		6,523,499		6,717,700
IV. Commercial Services :								
1. Post Office	— 25,334		— 69,697		— 58,700		— 78,000	
2. Telegraph	— 170,719		— 188,087		— 123,300		700	
3. Railways	2,348,489		1,620,268		2,810,200		2,816,800	
4. Irrigation	613,965		676,358		50,900		— 10,800	
		2,766,171		2,038,842		2,679,100		2,728,700
V. Civil Services :								
1. Civil Departments	13,206,249		13,488,338		13,696,300		13,778,600	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges.	5,326,311		5,242,182		5,185,300		5,242,400	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance.*	610,235		586,485		2,012,900		3,666,200	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	19,609		7,661		14,000		7,300	
5. Buildings and Roads: Civil Works	3,712,027		3,940,441		4,222,600		3,919,300	
	22,874,431		23,265,107		25,131,100		26,613,800	
Provincial Balances increased			379,109					
" " reduced	— 560,860				— 1,228,500		— 1,190,000	
		22,313,571		23,644,216		23,902,600		25,423,800
Total		59,959,786		61,008,087		60,021,100		62,093,700
Surplus or Deficit		693,110		1,533,998		— 1,986,900		— 2,464,000

* The net charge on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur railways, which were constructed as lines calculated to protect the country against famine, is included in the Railway Revenue Account. Adding this, the total provision for Famine Relief and Insurance is in 1894-95 and 1895-96 Rx 1,000,000, in the estimate for 1896-97 Rx 2,148,500, and in that for 1897-98 Rx 1,122,700.

India Office,
25th May 1897.

HENRY WATERFIELD,
Financial Secretary.

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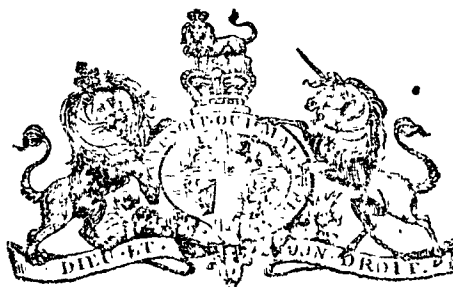
**EAST INDIA : ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.
1897-98.**

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1897.

EAST INDIA (APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 March 1897;—for,

“ COPY of CORRESPONDENCE regarding the Appointment of qualified Natives
to certain Posts in the Educational and other Departments hitherto Held
by Europeans.”

India Office, }
March 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

(*Mr. M. M. Bhownaggee.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 April 1897.*

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COPY of CORRESPONDENCE regarding the Appointment of qualified Natives to certain Posts in the Educational and other Departments hitherto Held by Europeans.

(1.)

LETTER from the Government of India.—No. 91 of 1892.

Revenue and Agricultural Department —Archæology.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kimberley*, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—Dated Calcutta, 30 November 1892. (Received 19 December 1892.)

My Lord,

IN his Despatch No. 50, dated the 10th July 1890, Lord Cross gave intimation of his sanction to the retention of the services of Dr. Hultzsch as Government Epigraphist, for a period of three years, terminating on the 21st November 1892. The Government of Madras are, however, desirous, as will be seen from the letter marginally noted, No. 533 (Public), dated 2nd August 1892. of continuing to employ Dr. Hultzsch, and they propose, on the retirement of Dr. Oppert in March next, to appoint Dr. Hultzsch to the graded Educational Service as Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College, and to assign to him also the duties of Government Epigraphist, with an addition to his emoluments of a local allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem.

2. We have, subject to your Lordship's sanction, approved of the retention of Dr. Hultzsch on his present pay pending the retirement of Dr. Oppert; and we solicit approval for the admission of Dr. Hultzsch to the graded Educational Service on the terms proposed by the Madras Government.

In making this recommendation we have not overlooked Lord Cross's Despatch No. 9, Public (Educational), dated the 28th January last, in which it was suggested that officers appointed to the Superior Educational Service should in the first instance serve a probationary period of five years. Dr. Hultzsch, however, is an officer whose merit and qualifications for the professorship have been proved by more than five years' service in this country, and no period of initial engagement or probation is necessary in his case.

3. We believe that this arrangement is well devised for securing the efficient conduct both of the professional and the epigraphical duties, and it is certainly more economical than any other which could be proposed in its place.

We have, &c.
(signed) *P. P. Hutchins.*
D. Barbour.
C. B. Pritchard.

Enclosure in foregoing Letter.

No. 533, dated Ootacamund, 2 August 1892.

From *J. F. Price*, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

REFERRING to my letter 'No. 271, dated 22nd April last, in which it is stated that a further communication with regard to the retention of Dr. Hultzsch's services would be addressed to the Government of India, I am directed to state that Dr. G. Oppert, the Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College,

College, will retire at no distant date, and that the Governor in Council is of opinion that the most satisfactory as well as economical arrangement which could be made on Dr. Oppert taking his pension would be to appoint Dr. Hultzschi to the vacancy which will thus be created, he being admitted to the graded Educational Service on Rs. 500—750, and his previous service being allowed to reckon for leave and pension. The post of Professor of Sanscrit carries with it an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem as Curator of Oriental Manuscripts.

2. This Government would propose that Dr. Hultzschi should continue to perform the duties of Government Epigraphist, receiving for this, in addition to his other emoluments, Rs. 300 per mensem. This would involve a saving of Rs. 350 per mensem and secure at the same time a thoroughly competent gentleman both for the Sanscrit chair and for Epigraphical work.

3. The Government believes that, as Dr. Hultzschi has now trained assistants to aid him, his efficiency in either branch of the duties which it is proposed to assign to him will in no way be impaired.

4. I am to mention that Dr. Hultzschi will be quite willing to accept the terms stated above, and to request that the decision arrived at on the proposals now made may be communicated to this Government at as early a date as possible in order to enable Dr. Hultzschi to intimate to the authorities at the Vienna University, at which he has a right of lecturing, his intention of severing his connection with that institution.

DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for India to his Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.—Revenue, No. 16.

My Lord Marquis,

India Office, London, 9 February 1893.

I HAVE considered in Council the recommendation of the Government of Madras, supported in your Excellency's Letter, No. 91, dated the 30th November, that Dr. Hultzschi should be appointed to the graded Educational Service as Professor of Sanscrit on the retirement of Dr. Oppert, and that he should receive a local allowance of Rs. 300 a month, so long as he performs the work of the Government Epigraphist in addition to the duties of the Sanscrit professorship.

Appointment of Dr. Hultzschi as Professor
of Sanscrit.

2. It is not stated whether the Madras Government have considered the possibility of finding a competent native of India for the Sanscrit chair. I observe that at the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, and at the Deccan College, Sanscrit is taught by Indian principals or professors. If no native of India fitted for the post can be found, I shall be prepared, on Dr. Oppert's retirement, to sanction Dr. Hultzschi's appointment to be Professor of Sanscrit at Madras on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750 a month, including remuneration for his duties as Curator of Oriental Manuscripts. But I am averse to making further appointments to the graded Educational Service, until the matters discussed in Viscount Cross's Despatch (Public, Educational), No. 9, dated the 28th January 1892, have been settled.

3. In the event of Dr. Hultzschi being appointed Professor of Sanscrit, I shall be willing to sanction, for a period of three years, the payment of a local allowance of Rs. 300 a month to Dr. Hultzschi, so long as he performs the work of Government Epigraphist in addition to the duties of the Sanscrit professorship. If it should hereafter be considered necessary to continue the office of Government Epigraphist at Madras beyond the month of March 1896, report should be made before the end of 1895.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

Madras Government Notification, No. 38, dated 6th May 1893.

M. R. Ry Mittadar Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., Second Senior Assistant Professor, Presidency College, to be Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, and Curator Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, substantive *pro tempore*, vice Dr. G. Oppert, retired, in the Fourth Class of the Graded Service.

(2.)

LETTER from the Government of India No. 11 of 1896.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Practical Arts and Museums.

To the Right Honourable Lord *George F. Hamilton*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1896. (Received 23 March 1896.)

My Lord,

WE have the honour to forward a copy of a letter, No 299—D. Arch, dated the 29th January 1896, from the Trustees of the Indian Museum, in which they propose, subject to the provisions of Section 8 of the Act XXII of 1876 (the Indian Museum Act), to appoint Dr. Theodor Bloch to the post of First Assistant to the Superintendent which is vacant owing to the promotion of Mr. Finn.

2. We approve the terms of the appointment specified by the Trustees and recommend the nomination for your Lordship's sanction.

3. Mr. Finn was granted a sum of 50*l.* to defray the expenses of the journey to India, and we consider that a similar grant may be made to Dr. Bloch, but a further allowance on account of outfit is not admissible under any rule and is without precedent.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin.*
G. S. White.
A. E. Miller.
H. Brackenbury.
J. Westland.
J. Woodburn.
A. Cadell.

Enclosure in foregoing letter.

No. 299—D. Arch, dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1896.

From *C. Little*, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Trustees, Indian Museum, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by the Trustees to inform you that since they find that the Archæological and Numismatic collections (including the photographs and negatives) of the Museum have lately increased very largely, and require more special knowledge for their cataloguing and arrangement, as well as more time to be devoted to this work, than can reasonably be expected from the officers of the Museum, who are zoological experts, they have decided upon filling the post of First Assistant to the Superintendent, which is now vacant, by the appointment of a person qualified to take special charge of these collections, and to arrange and catalogue them; when this work is done he might be available for special exploration work.

2. From inquiries made, there does not seem to be much likelihood of a suitable man being found for the appointment in England, but Dr. Bühler has very strongly recommended Dr. Theodor Bloch, now residing at 32, Nürnberger Strasse 182.

Strasse in Leipzig, as possessing the necessary qualifications and likely to be useful in the work proposed.

3. The Trustees have reason to believe that Dr. Bloch possesses the requisite qualifications and scientific knowledge for efficiently discharging the duties of Archæologist in the Museum. He is a native of Sleswig, and a member of the Moravian sect; he has studied classics and oriental languages in Berlin and in Leipzig, where he obtained his degree of Ph. D. He has, moreover, been particularly engaged in the study of the Indian shastras, Indian epigraphy and archæology, and has attended lectures on classical archæology and work in the Epigraphic and Archæological Institute of the Vienna University, which gives its pupils an opportunity to assist practically in the excavations at Carmentum. Dr. Bloch has had the advantage of studying under Professor Wendisch of Leipzig and under Professor Bühler of Vienna, both of whom speak of him in the highest terms. In fact he is one of Dr. Bühler's best pupils and is considered in the Continent as one of the most rising of the young men who have taken up Aryan Philology. He is the author of "Vararuci and Hemacandra," a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Prakrit grammar, and has written various good articles on epigraphy.

4. The Trustees, therefore, propose that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, Dr. Bloch should be appointed First Assistant to the Museum, for a term of five years, on a salary of R300—40—500, and should the proposal meet with the approval of the Government of India, the Secretary of State may be moved to take the necessary steps for the engagement of Dr. Bloch and for sending him out to Calcutta on the usual terms as regards passage and outfit.

5. The appointment in the first place will be a temporary one, but if the Trustees wish to retain Dr. Bloch's services after the termination of his engagement, it would be hard upon him if his five years' service should not be allowed to count as service for pension, etc. The Trustees desire, therefore, to recommend that it should be expressly stipulated that, in the event of the Trustees desiring to appoint him permanently to the Museum, his probationary service of five years should count as service for pension, etc. He would also be eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputy Superintendent on R400—40—600 in due course.

6. Dr. Bloch has been informed that he has been appointed on these terms subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and that, in the event of his appointment being approved, he will be duly informed by the Secretary of State and his passage to Calcutta arranged for.

DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for India to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.—Revenue, No. 54.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 14th May 1896.

I HAVE received and considered in Council your letter No. 11 (Revenue and Agriculture), of the 20th February last, requesting sanction to the appointment, on the terms stated, of Dr. Theodor Bloch, of Leipzig, to the post of First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Dr. T. Bloch, First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum,

2. I accept your Excellency's recommendation, and Dr. Bloch has been instructed to appear before the Medical Board at this office at his earliest convenience.

3. At the same time I have to add that I consider that the post is one which might appropriately be filled by a qualified native of India, and I desire that, in future, candidates for all such appointments shall, in the first instance, be sought amongst graduates of the Indian Universities, who, during their studies, or subsequently to taking their degrees, have attracted attention by their attainments in any department of Oriental scholarship and learning.

4. It

4. It will be within your Excellency's recollection that my predecessor, the Earl of Kimberley, on similar grounds overruled the proposal of the Government of Madras (*see* Government of India Letter, No. 91, Revenue and Agriculture, of 30th November 1892), to appoint a European savant to the Chair of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, and decided that a duly-qualified native of India should be appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Oppert.

5. I desire that the policy thus enforced by Lord Kimberley may, whenever possible, be followed in similar cases, and that there may be no deviation from it except for good reasons shown.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Hamilton.*

EAST INDIA (APPOINTMENT OF
NATIVES):

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE regarding the Appointment of qualified Natives to certain Posts in the Educational and other Departments hitherto Held by Europeans.

(*Mr. M. M. Bhownagree.*)

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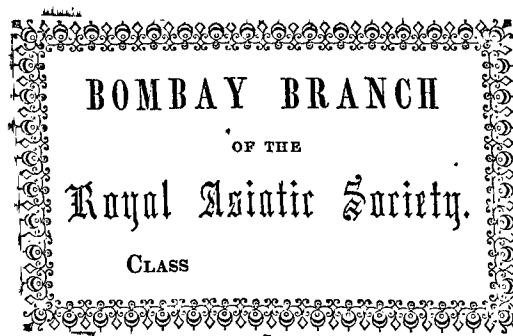
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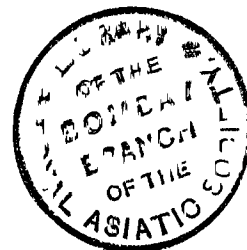
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EAST INDIA (BENGAL GAOLS).



RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 July 1896;—for,

“RETURN of Reports of Committee appointed to inquire into the Sanitary
Condition of certain GAOLS in *Bengal*.”

India Office, }
July 1896. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

Cx-9. 28.

(*Mr. Henry J. Wilson.*)

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RETURN of Reports of Committee appointed to inquire into the Sanitary Condition of certain GAOLS in Bengal.

REPORTS on the Sanitary Condition of certain Jails in Bengal, Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri.

No. 2303 P., dated Calcutta, 29 August 1894.

From H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., c.s.i., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to para. 5 of the letter from the Home Department, No. 545, dated the 18th September 1893, I am directed to say that it was considered desirable that the inquiry therein directed to be made into the sanitary condition of the jails noted in the margin should be entrusted to a Committee consisting of the Inspector General of Jails, the Commissioner of the Division in which the particular jail is situated, and the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal. The Committee of which the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was a member, have submitted their report regarding the jails at Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri, and I am desired to enclose a

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Dinajpur. | 6. Shahabad. |
| 2. Rungpur. | 7. Saran. |
| 3. Jalpaiguri. | 8. Malda. |
| 4. Jessore. | 9. Purnea. |
| 5. Mymensingh. | 10. Puri. |

* Letter No. 8329, dated the 10th July 1894, and enclosures. copy of it* for the information of the Government of India. Sir Charles Elliott has nothing to add to the suggestions made by the Committee which are contained in paragraph 7 of their report, and which, with one exception, have all been carried out. The reports on the other jails will be submitted to the Government of India when they are received.

No. 8329, dated Darjeeling, 10 July 1894.

From P. Nolan, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division; W. H. Greeg, Esq., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal; D. W. D. Comins, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN compliance with the instructions of the Bengal Government, communicated in your letter to the Inspector-General of Jails, No. 425 P.D., dated the 16th October 1893, we have the honour to submit a report on the Jails of Dinajpur, Rungpur, and Jalpaiguri, in the Division of Rajshahi.

2. Before dealing with each of these jails separately, it seems to us desirable to offer some remarks on the general health of the locality in which all three are situated. This is the basin of the Terai, which lies between the Himalayas on the north and the slightly elevated Barind country on the south. For administrative purposes, it is divided into Rungpur, Jalpaiguri west of the Tista, and North Dinajpur, the southern portion of Dinajpur forming a part of the Barind plateau, which is comparatively healthy. The gradual depopulation of the Terai basin by malarious fever is commented on in the Bengal census report from which we take the following figures :—

District.	Population, 1891.	Percentage of Variation between 1881 and 1891.	Percentage of Variation between 1872 and 1881.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Rungpur - - - - -	2,065,464	—1·6	—2·6
Western Jalpaiguri - - -	384,388	—3·5	+25·21
North Dinajpur - - - -	531,408	+·04	—1·6

It will be observed that the number of inhabitants diminished during the last decade in Rungpur and Western Jalpaiguri, and that in Dinajpur the increase, which was nominal, was more than counterbalanced by a larger decrease

decrease in the previous decade. In the thana of Dinajpur, where the jail stands, there was a decrease of 1·1 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. In that district, moreover, the depletion caused by disease is counteracted by the effects of immigration; at the census 100,450 persons from other districts were found residing there, against 31,152 persons from Dinajpur residing in other parts of Bengal. The reduction of population in this Terai tract is contrasted with a rapid increase in the Himalayan region on the north, and in the Barind on the south. In the Darjeeling hills the increase during the decade was no less than 61 per cent. Its amount in the Barind is not separately stated, but is frequently referred to in the census report. It is, moreover, worthy of note that the decay of population in the Terai basin has taken place although the material condition of the inhabitants is far superior to that prevalent in India generally, and in many districts where the growth of population has been specially rapid. Nowhere we find in Bengal a richer soil, cultivators more prosperous, or a steadier demand for labour at remunerative rates. The custom of early and universal marriage pervades all ranks, and, food being sufficient, the population under ordinary sanitary conditions would develop rapidly, until it pressed on the means of subsistence. That it is unable to maintain itself, even with some assistance from immigration, indicates the existence of disease in a degree seldom attained elsewhere. Nor is there any difficulty in ascertaining what form that disease takes. The efficiency of the Department collecting vital statistics varies so much in different districts that conclusions founded on these returns must be received with caution, but we may note that in 1892, the year upon the results of which the order to constitute our Committee was founded, Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, and Dinajpur ranked among the districts of Bengal third, fourth, and fifth respectively, in regard to mortality from fever. It is, indeed, notorious that malarial fever of a depressing type is endemic in the country, and that all the residents suffer more or less from its sequelæ.

3. The physical condition of the population is illustrated in the report of a Committee* on which one of our numbers sat in the year 1878. In regard to the police force stationed at Dinajpur, it is stated in that report that “the physique and general appearance of the men, though poor, was decidedly better than that of the prisoners in jail, but careful examination gave the following startling results:—

* See letter from the President, Dr. Robert Harvey, to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, No. 1049 D.C., dated 4th October 1878.

In good or fair Health.	Weak and Anæmic.	With enlarged Spleen.	Total.
16·49	6·19	77·32	100·00

Several men passed as “fair” were only relatively so, and might have been put down as anæmic had they not been so much better than their neighbours; others were recruits who had been but a short time in the station. Almost all those whose spleens were enlarged were weak and bloodless, and had the pearly and pigmented conjunctivæ and the dark spongy gums so characteristic of chronic malarial poisoning and scorbutic taint. It is added that “examination of the general population gave some curious results, the bearings of which will be explained in speaking of the causes of unhealthiness in the next section.” They are simply recorded here.

	In good or fair Health.	Weak and Anæmic.	With enlarged Spleen.	Good.	Bad.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
West of Kachia -	25·55	17·52	56·93	25·55	74·45
„ of Gogra -	27·42	3·22	69·36	27·42	72·58
East of „ -	23·07	9·79	67·14	23·07	76·93
West of Purnabhaha -	34·28	10·00	55·72	34·28	65·72
School children -	34·26	9·26	56·48	34·26	65·74

The figures above given also show that, taking all classes together, 74 per cent. of the total population, or three out of every four of all classes, are in broken health ; while 63 per cent. have marked spleen disease, and only 26 per cent are moderately healthy. Considering that each enlarged spleen represents very many attacks of fever, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of suffering, of loss of power and wages, and of physical and moral deterioration of the people represented by the figures, but it may be safely called enormous, and it clearly demonstrates, in the opinion of the Committee, the urgent need of at once adopting any measures likely to diminish the evil.

4. In connexion with the conclusion arrived at in 1878, that in Dinajpur three persons in four are in broken health, we may give the following figures, showing the health of prisoners on their admission to jail :—

Name of Jail.	Percentage of Prisoners admitted in 1892		
	In good Health.	In bad Health.	In indifferent Health.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Dinajpur - - - - -	31·5	31·9	36·6
Rungpur - - - - -	48·4	12·0	39·6
Jalpaiguri - - - - -	10·4	6·0	83·6

5. The degree of success hitherto attained in dealing with prisoners who arrive in the sickly state indicated by these figures may be measured by two obvious tests. The first is that of the increase or diminution of weight, the result of which is indicated in the following table :—

Jail.	Percentage of Prisoners who in 1892		
	Gained Weight.	Lost Weight.	Neither Gained nor Lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Dinajpur - - - - -	48·1	20·0	31·9
Rungpur - - - - -	54·7	23·6	2·17
Jalpaiguri - - - - -	37·6	22·4	40·0

From these figures it may fairly be inferred that the conditions of jail life agree very well with the majority of the prisoners. We tested the weighments with great care, and are satisfied that they are made with accuracy.

6. The other test applicable is that of mortality. The number of deaths among the inhabitants of these districts generally cannot exceed 50 per thousand, for if it did the census reports would show not a gradual decay in the population but its rapid extinction. In the jails the mortality was as follows :—

Jails.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Daily average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Daily average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Daily average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Dinajpur - - -	167·16	71·7	19·80	88·3	152·97	156·8
Rungpur - - -	218·81	86·8	243·67	94·3	229·26	109·0
Jalpaiguri - - -	70·17	114·0	93·39	42·8	110·95	126·1

The years given may have been somewhat unhealthy, but it must be admitted that the average mortality in these jails greatly exceeds 50 per thousand. The excess may be fairly attributed to the injurious effect of jail life on a considerable number of the sickly prisoners admitted, an inference by no means inconsistent with that drawn in the last paragraph that the same conditions are favourable to the majority.

7. In attempting to reduce this mortality in a malarious climate, and dealing with prisoners of broken constitution, the superintendents of jails have to contend with great difficulties. We were impressed by the unremitting attention which had been given to the subject by Dr. Blacker at Dinajpur, and by Dr. Ashe at Jalpaiguri. In addition to the precautions at present taken to ensure due attention to the special needs of prisoners coming from a population so enfeebled in health, we suggest the adoption of the following means :—

- (1.) That animal food in the form of fish, flesh, or dahi be given to the prisoners four times a week in place of dal.
- (2.) That under-trial prisoners be supplied with a light morning meal, in addition to their present diet, on the scale recently adopted for labouring prisoners.
- (3.) That as a precaution against chills, one-third of an ounce of mustard oil be issued to prisoners during the cold season and a quarter of an ounce in summer, to rub their bodies with before bathing.
- (4.) That work on the oil mill be enforced only so far as is necessary to supply oil for the jails. In regard to other forms of severe labour, the health of the prisoners should be considered with special care before they are placed on work requiring physical strength.
- (5.) That cultivation requiring irrigation or manuring be discontinued within the jail enclosures.
- (6.) That a revised system of disinfection agreed to by the medical members of the Committee be introduced.
- (7.) That grass shoes be supplied to the prisoners as a protection against the damp of the jail enclosure.
- (8.) That convalescent and infirm prisoners should be supplied with four blankets each.
- (9.) That the height of the wall of the jail enclosure should not exceed 12 feet.

The Inspector-General of Jails is giving effect to these recommendations, except the last, the carrying out of which requires some preliminary arrangements.

8. We, moreover, approve of the system recently adopted, at the suggestion of one of our members, for transferring sickly prisoners to more healthy jails. We believe that the change of climate is generally beneficial. And the procedure has the incidental advantage of giving more room for those who remain in the three jails with which we have to deal; in Jalpaiguri and Rungpur it has had the effect of enabling the superintendents to find sleeping accommodation for all prisoners on the upper storey.

APPENDIX II.—DINAJPUR JAIL.

Questions.	Answers.
1. General health of the district in which the jail is situated; the healthiness or otherwise of the neighbourhood.	The general health of the district is notoriously bad. Malarious diseases prevail throughout the year. Of 58,000 deaths recorded in 1891, 48,000 are attributed to malarious fever.
2. The position of the jail site with regard to—	The jail is situated in the south-west corner of the town. The immediate vicinity of the jail is fairly well drained, and with the exception of the numerous tanks that exist, some of which are in an insanitary state and receive the surrounding drainage, there is no lodgment of water even during the rains, except when the river is in high flood and the main drainage is obstructed.
(1) The general drainage of the locality;	There are no swamps.
(2) The neighbourhood of—	The enclosure is surrounded by the jail ground, extending for about 100 yards on all sides from the outer wall.
(a) Swamps.	There are chiefly on the west a number of large mahogany, mango and jack trees. The grounds are cultivated with cereals and vegetables throughout the year.
(b) Cultivation.	The dwellings in the neighbourhood, especially on the north, west, and south of the jail, with the ground attached, present the usual appearance of the Indian village. Rubbish is thrown into surface pits, and the ground is overgrown with low jungle, which forms a cover for all sorts of nuisances. Liquid refuse finds its way into kutchia drains or is thrown round the houses.
(c) Insanitary dwellings.	Within the enclosure by surface pukka drains, without the enclosure by kutchia drains.
3. The surface drainage of the jail site.	The sub-soil water-level ranges from 4 to 6 feet below the level of the ground for most of the year. During the very dry months of April and May it is as low as 12 feet to 30 feet.
4. The sub-soil water-level—how far it is affected by the rainfall.	The outer wall encloses a space measuring 542 feet $\times$ 408 feet.
5. The size of the jail enclosure.	The height of the enclosure wall is from 9 to 10 feet. The main sleeping barracks are built at a distance of 40 to 50 feet from the north and south walls.
(1) Height of the enclosing wall; its position with reference to sleeping barracks.	There are no subdividing walls except the small enclosures of the undertrial and female wards. These are 10 feet high, and, as the plinth of the sleeping ward is three feet high, do not materially interfere with the perfilation of air.
(2) Height of subdividing walls, and their effect on the perfilation of air in the enclosure.	There are a few nursery beds in the south-east part of the enclosure away from the sleeping wards, also papaya trees and lime trees. The jail garden surrounds the jail and is under cultivation all the year round. In the dry months it is irrigated from tanks and wells.
6. Position of the jail garden.	The dormitories or sleeping wards consist of two ranges of ground-floor wards without verandahs, and raised on a plinth about three feet from the ground. These wards are partially divided longitudinally by masonry arches and have four rows of beds. The total accommodation according to capacity is for 321 males and 18 females, but some of the wards have been turned into godowns. None of the wards have been overcrowded, as the highest number of prisoners has not exceeded that for which there is accommodation.
7. Buildings, general nature and arrangement of—	
(1) Dormitories—	
(a) Accommodation, carefully stating whether verandahs are included in estimate; if overcrowding ever allowed to exist, to what extent.	
(b) Whether on ground floor, and, if so, if on plinth.	
(c) Ventilation; how effected, whether the dormitories are dry and airy.	
(d) How cleansed, whether walls are lime-washed, and, if so, how frequently; nature of sleeping berths; whether dormitories are ever used as work rooms.	

APPENDIX II.—DINAJPUR JAIL—*continued.*

Questions.	Answers.
(2) Work-rooms, general description of on the same lines ; whether ever used as dormitories.	The sleeping wards are on the ground-floor raised on a plinth, three feet from the ground level. Ventilation is effected by perfation by means of gratings which are provided with batten doors. Roof ventilation is supplied by skylights. Ventilation is good, except that on the north and south, where the enclosure wall is rather too close to the sleeping yard. The wards are swept daily. They are also whitewashed and tarred every four years by the Public Works Department. These dormitories are never used as worksheds. Prisoners sleep on earthen beds, 1 foot 6 inches in height. There is an open workshed on the ground level for A class prisoners, 113 feet 7 inches $\times$ 52 feet 6 inches, built along the western wall and supported in the centre by masonry pillars. It affords good protection, and is well ventilated. It is never used as a dormitory. One of the wards of the south barrack is used as a workroom for B class prisoners. It is of the same construction as the sleeping wards, and is never used as a dormitory. There is another workshed near the hospital, similar to that for A class prisoners, which is used for convalescent and special gang prisoners. It is never used as a dormitory. These worksheds are swept daily and whitewashed once in four years.
(3) General description of cells, hospitals, latrines, &c.	There are four solitary cells, measuring each 8 feet $\times$ 10 feet, and one condemned cell. Each solitary cell has a small enclosure in front and outside this is a yard into which all the cell enclosures open. There is roof ventilation to each cell. The condemned cell has two windows and a door. The hospital is the east ward of the main sleeping barrack. It has a small enclosure at the east end which contains the day latrine. It contains 24 iron beds. The capacity of the hospital is for 40 prisoners. The highest number which occupied the ward during 1893 was 20. The Committee did not find the latrine accommodation very deficient for an average population of 129 ; but at Dr. Greeg's suggestion, the Inspector General decided that it should be somewhat increased.
8. Clothing, amount and description of.	The clothing is supplied by the Dacca and Bhagalpur Jails, and consists of two cotton jangeahs, one kurta, one gumcha, one cap, and one blanket kurta.
Bedding, amount and description of.	Two blankets and one tat bed-cover. During the winter the sick and weakly prisoners are provided with an extra blanket. The sick are given, in addition, cotton bed sheets and a bamboo mat under their bedding on the iron cots.
Arrangement for cleansing and airing the above.	The bedding is removed from the sleeping wards during the day and placed in the sun, and is boiled, washed, and machine-pressed every two or three months.
9. Conservancy, how carried out.	The dry-earth system of conservancy is in force. The whole of the night-soil is passed through the wall of the jails by a screw ejector. A night urinal and night-oil gunlah is placed at night in each of the sleeping wards. Any prisoner using them more than once in the night is reported sick and placed under observation. The nightsoil and urine are trenched in the outside garden at a distance from the jail enclosure. The trenches are 2 feet wide, 1 foot deep. The nightsoil is deposited in a 3-inch layer and covered with 2 inches of earth.

APPENDIX II.—DINAJPUR JAIL—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
10. The water-supply, &c., &c.	The trenches are ploughed up after a year, and the land cultivated. The water for drinking and culinary purposes is pumped from a well within the jail enclosure, and passes from the pump direct through a pipe into the boilers. After having reached the boiling point, which is announced by a steam whistle, the water passes by a pipe into the filter, from which it is taken for distribution in covered block tin cans provided with a handle and spout so as to prevent all contamination by hand. The well is surrounded by a high parapet wall. The results of analyses of water are attached. The Committee considered the arrangements for the supply of water to be excellent.
11. Food, amount and quality, &c., &c.	The scale of food laid down for Bengal jails is in force, the quantity is sufficient, and the Committee found, on examination, that the quality of the grain supplied was sufficiently good. In the winter months there is an ample supply of good English vegetables, and in the summer country vegetables with jack, papaya, green plantain, and sâgs afford much variety of diet. Meat has been issued in 1893 either once or twice daily. Potatoes grown in the garden were largely used to improve the food of sick and weakly prisoners. The kitchen is of the ordinary jail pattern. The food is cooked by Hindus, supervised by a convict warder, and is examined by the Civil Hospital Assistant and the Superintendent. Dried mangoes, tamarind, fresh limes, and lime pickles are given as anti-scorbutics.
12. Ablution, frequency of, &c., &c.	A bathing parade is held daily, but daily bathing is not compulsory. No special protection is given to avoid chills. The prisoners put on their dry clothes after the bath.
13. Employment, nature of, &c., &c.	The chief employments are oil-pressing, dhan-husking, soorkey-pounding, flour-grinding, and bamboo and canework. Some gangs have also been employed extramurally on earthwork and making roads in the municipality. The following statement shows the distribution of labour and its effect on the health of the prisoners. Full tasks of the severer forms of labour, such as soil-pressing, are not exacted in this jail.

1893.	Convalescents and Old Infirm doing Light Labour.	Convict Wards.	Convict Overseers.	Cooks.	Sweepers.	Water Carriers.	Gardening.	Dhan-boiling and Husking.	Extramural Gang.	Oil-mill.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Aggregate for the whole year 1893.	9,766	683	1,271	1,028	1,028	1,234	3,729	7,211	2,327	4,336
Daily average number	31·60	2·31	4·10	3·31	3·31	3·98	12·06	23·26	17·44	14·03
Total number admitted into the hospital.	33	4	9	10	7	11	25	32	17	32
Ratio per cent. of admission to hospital to daily average number.	414·84	173·16	219·51	302·11	211·48	276·38	207·29	157·57	94·47	228·82

These figures do not lead to any definite conclusion, but the proportion of admissions to hospital among those employed on the severer forms of labour, water-carrying and oil-mill work, is somewhat high. The medical members of the Committee examined those who were found at the oil-mill, 356.

and considered that some of them were hardly fit for the work. In the opinion of the Committee work on the oil-mill in this jail should hereafter be restricted to the amount sufficient to produce the oil required for the use of the prisoners. It will be observed that the convict overseers, who have no manual labour, are in hospital very frequently.

Questions.	Answers.
14. Punishments, &c.	The table appended indicates that since the year 1880 there has been a great reduction both in the number and severity of punishments, and that there has also been a decrease in sickness and mortality, but it cannot be said that the annual variations correspond.
15. General state of health, &c., &c., &c.	About 75 per cent. of prisoners admitted to jail are in bad and indifferent health, and the remainder in good health. The effect of jail life on the prisoners is favourable. The following table shows the number of prisoners who gained and lost weight, and the ratio per cent. of weights of all prisoners in jail on the 31st December 1893.

	Under 1 Month in Jail.	From 1 to 2 Months.	From 2 to 3 Months.	From 3 to 4 Months.	From 4 to 5 Months.	From 5 to 6 Months.	From 6 Months to 1 Year.	From 1 to 2 Years.	From 2 to 3 Years.	From 3 to 4 Years.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Total - - - - -	12	11	25	16	5	8	24	9	4	1	115
Gained weight - - - - -	4	3	10	12	4	6	19	8	4	1	71
Lost - - - - -	3	6	13	3	1	1	5	1	-	-	33
Percentage of gain - - - - -	33·3	27·2	40·0	75·0	80·0	75·0	79·1	88·8	100·0	100·0	61·73
Ditto of loss - - - - -	25·0	54·5	52·0	18·7	20·0	12·5	20·9	11·1	-	-	28·78
Stationary - - - - -	5	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Percentage of stationary - - - - -	41·6	1·81	8·0	6·2	-	12·5	-	-	-	-	9·5

Period of Sentence Inflicted.	Under 1 Month.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 Months to 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Number of Prisoners - - - - -	2	7	10	39	28	21	8	115

It will be seen that during the two first months of confinement more prisoners lost weight than gained, but that after this the majority gained weight, the proportion increasing almost with each month of residence until it reaches 100 per cent. These figures are of great significance in dealing with the question as to the quality and sufficiency of the food supply. There cannot be anything wrong with a diet on which almost all who eat it get heavier, provided they take it for a sufficient length of time. The Committee tested the scales and the weighments with great care, both in this and in other jails, and the results were always satisfactory.

16. Chief diseases affecting prisoners, &c.	Malarious fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and dyspepsia are the chief diseases. There is no scorbutic taint among the prisoners, but a few are admitted with ulcerated gums, chiefly due to anaemia.
17. Convalescent and infirm gangs, &c.	All weakly men discharged from hospital are placed in the convalescent gang and are employed on some light work, such as garden weeding, clearing roads, &c. Another gang is composed of old and infirm men, who are employed on light garden work, tending cattle, &c. Weighments are made every Sunday by the Civil Hospital Assistant.
18. Medical inspections, &c.	All prisoners are medically inspected on admission, and a medical inspection is made every Sunday.
19. Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.	Nil.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners Discharged in each of the past Five Years, both on Admission and on Discharge.

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as Moribund.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889 - - -	1,421	557	794	70	716	674	31	3	11	6	20	Nil.
1890 - - -	1,262	488	645	129	643	559	60	3	8	3	14	Nil.
1891 - - -	1,067	573	344	150	689	280	98	2	9	5	16	-
1892 - - -	885	279	324	282	395	314	176	2	7	7	16	8
1893 - - -	766	207	279	280	283	314	169	-	2	2	4	Nil.
TOTAL - -	5,401	2,104	2,386	911	2,726	2,141	534	10	37	23	70	8

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases.	Number of Admissions into Hospitals for				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Fevers - - - - -	171	156	216	164	138
Dysentery - - - - -	90	43	90	69	39
Phthisis pulmonalis - - - - -	4	2	6	9	4
Pneumonia - - - - -	9	4	7	9	5
Diarrhoea - - - - -	110	-	49	95	38
Dyspepsia - - - - -	2	36	115	21	54
All other diseases - - - - -	122	74	68	74	36
TOTAL Admissions into Hospital -	508	315	551	441	314
Daily average strength - - - - -	274.93	215.83	198.38	167.25	129.36
Maximum number confined on any one day -	325	301	280	204	179
TOTAL capacity - -	339	339	339	339	339

STATEMENT of Mortality in last Five Years.

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.			Period passed in Jail.										
						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Under 1 Month.	1 to 2 Months.	2 to 3 Months.	3 to 4 Months.	4 to 6 Months.	5 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	3 to 4 Years.	TOTAL.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
Ague - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Cerebro-spinal fever - - - -	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Influenza - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery - - - - -	4	-	4	8	-	2	9	5	-	4	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	1	16
Apoplexy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis pulmonalis - - - -	3	2	1	2	1	-	2	7	2	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	9
Pneumonia - - - - -	6	3	4	4	2	4	8	7	6	3	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	19
Asthma - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea - - - - -	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
Congestion of the liver - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cirrhosis - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Peritonitis - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Enteritis - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pyæmia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Deaths - - - - -	20	14	16	16	4	10	37	23	11	11	6	10	5	6	16	3	1	2	70
Death-rate per thousand - - -	72.7	64.8	80.6	95.6	30.9														
Number released as moribund - -	-	-	-	8	-														
Death-rate, including moribunds -	72.7	64.8	80.6	143.4	30.9														

Transfer of prisoners in indifferent health to jails in healthy districts was commenced in August 1892. Three of these prisoners died at Bankura during 1892, and these deaths, added to the mortality of the jail for 1892, increases it to 102.41 per mille.

In 1893 seven deaths occurred among prisoners transferred to healthy jails, which makes the total mortality for this year 55.10 per mille. Of the four deaths which occurred in the jail in 1893, two were from pneumonia admitted in indifferent and bad health, a third death was due to tubercle of the lungs in a prisoner who died nine days after admission to jail, who went direct to hospital.

STATEMENT showing capacity of Wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimensions.			Cubical Contents.	Number Accommodated.	REMARKS.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No. 1 - - - - -	<i>Ft. in.</i> 60 0	<i>Ft. in.</i> 38 0	<i>Ft. in.</i> 15 0	<i>Cubic ft.</i> 34,200	40	750 cubic feet and 50 superficial feet are given to each prisoner. There was no actual overcrowding during 1892 and 1893. Capacity at the rate of 750 cubic feet per man is 350.
No. 2 - - - - -	48 0	38 0	15 0	27,360	30	
No. 3 - - - - -	99 0	38 0	15 0	56,430	72	
No. 4 - - - - -	99 0	38 0	15 0	56,430	72	
No. 7 - - - - -	50 0	38 0	14 0	26,600	36	
No. 8 - - - - -	50 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Solitary cells - - -	48 0	8 0	15 0	5,760	4	
Condemned cells - -	15 0	10 0	9 0	1,350	3	
Back godown - - -	33 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Extra hospital - - -	50 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Convict warder's house -	34 0	18 0	8 0	4,896	5	
Godown - - - - -	50 0	18 0	14 0	12,600	18	
Civil jail - - - - -	18 0	15 0	15 0	4,050	5	
TOTAL - - - - -	604 0	225 0	162 0	267,476	339	

RESULT of Analysis of Water from the Well of the Dinajpur Jail.

1.	2. Total Solid Matters.	3. Chlorine.	4. Free Ammonia.	5. Albuminoid Ammonia.	6. Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	7. Previous Sewage Con- tamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			11. Nitrates and Nitrites.	12. Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	13. Sulphates.
							8. Total Hardness.	9. Temporary.	10. Permanent.			
Dry weather, 14th March 1893.	28.0	1.4	.008	.02	.205	-	13.0	10.0	.3	Present and none.	No blacken- ing.	Present.*
During the rains -	23.6	.8	.0032	.0040	.24	-	8.5	7.0	1.5	Present and trace.	- ditto.	Trace.*

* Colour.—Faintly yellowish, slightly hazy. Smell none.

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892-93.—Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Bengal Jail Scale.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.		Punishment Diet.	
1.		2.		3.	
		Chs.		Chs.	
Rice for early morning meal		2			
Salt - - - - -		$\frac{1}{16}$			
Rice for both meals		11		Rice (mori) - - -	
Dál - - - - -		3		Salt - - - - -	
Vegetable - - - - -		3			
Salt - - - - -		$\frac{5}{16}$		Rice for both meals	
Oil - - - - -		$\frac{6}{16}$		Dál - - - - -	
Condiments - - - - -		$\frac{8}{16}$		Vegetable - - - - -	
Fuel - - - - -		8		Salt - - - - -	
Tamarind - - - - -		$\frac{5}{16}$		Oil - - - - -	
				Condiments - - - - -	
				Fuel - - - - -	
				Tamarind - - - - -	

How varied during 1892.

Vegetables were constantly varied, and meat was issued in lieu of dál twice a week throughout the year.

How varied during 1893.

Vegetables were constantly varied, and animal food in shape of dahi, meat and fish were issued in lieu of dál daily at one meal for most of the year, and both meals at the latter part of the year. Tamarind, amchoor, fresh limes, mango pickles and lime pickles were given as antiscorbutics in 1892 and 1893.

STATEMENT showing the employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	2. Average Number of Sick.	3. Average Number of Con- valescent and Infirm.	4. On Unremunerative Labour.	5. Prison Officers.	6. Prison Servants.	7. Gardening.	8. Employed in preparing Articles for Jail Con- sumption.	9. Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		12. On Manufactures.	13. Number Hired out to Municipality.	14. Average Number Sten- tened to Labour.
									10. Under Superin- tendent.	11. Under Public Works Depart- ment.			
1889	- 12.32	34.16	5.52	12.92	24.02	28.67	28.93	32.99	0.42	0.42	38.00	-	218.37
1890	- 9.14	29.47	6.10	9.95	21.72	24.28	21.96	6.19	17.33	-	14.69	-	160.83
1891	- 16.61	30.43	5.92	9.48	18.29	26.08	28.33	-	17.79	-	13.51	-	166.44
1892	- 13.39	27.01	4.71	9.27	14.76	31.48	17.56	-	13.05	-	13.74	5.99	150.96
1893	- 5.75	19.60	5.02	6.33	10.65	8.05	27.84	-	12.07	-	12.14	6.42	113.87

STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

Punishments 1.	1880. 2.	1881. 3.	1882. 4.	1883. 5.	1884. 6.	1885. 7.	1886. 8.	1887. 9.	1888. 10.	1889. 11.	1890. 12.	1891. 13.	1892. 14.	1893. 15.
A.—By Criminal Courts -	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Solitary confinement with penal diet.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	8
Solitary confinement.	16	2	4	1	6	4	9	4	11	11	7	8	6	12
B.—Jail officers														
Reduced diet -	63	9	3	7	26	2	2	2	3	5	13	1	3	8
Corporal punishments.	36	5	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
All other punishments.	206	178	167	131	560	287	259	136	272	352	100	152	74	109
C.—Total punishments -	324	195	166	141	598	295	270	144	286	368	125	166	87	135*
D.—Average number of convicts.	225.54	145.64	127.52	139.29	175.57	164.37	148.98	111.21	188.02	225.16	167.16	169.80	152.97	115.97
Ratio of column C. -	143.65	133.89	130.17	101.22	340.60	179.47	181.23	129.48	152.11	163.43	74.7	797.76	56.87	-
Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	16.67	16.25	8.58	8.98	8.64	9.73	8.12	4.05	4.49	5.46	5.41	9.18	8.62	-
Death-rate per 1,000 of jail population.	18.17	185.3	11.76	107.6	79.7	170.8	127.5	89.9	63.8	75.5	71.7	88.3	156.87	34.4
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

* Including warnings.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners discharged, Number who had gained in Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained stationary at the time of their Discharges, years 1889-93 (Five Years).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Percentage gained Weight.	Percentage lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	1,421	546	654	221	46.0	15.6
1890 - - -	1,262	531	554	177	43.9	14.0
1891 - - -	1,067	404	493	170	46.2	15.9
1892 - - -	885	283	426	176	48.1	20.0
1893 - - -	766	265	358	143	46.7	18.7

STATEMENT showing Daily Average of Strength and of Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per 1,000 for the past 14 Years at the Dinajpur Jail.

	1880. 2.	1881. 3.	1882. 4.	1883. 5.	1884. 6.	1885. 7.	1886. 8.	1887. 9.	1888. 10.	1889. 11.	1890. 12.	1891. 13.	1892. 14.	1893. 15.
Daily average strength -	251.11	175.18	151.20	183.92	219.47	198.49	176.27	142.05	228.89	274.93	215.83	198.35	8167.2	129.36
Ditto - sick -	38.63	24.79	11.57	14.32	16.73	17.49	13.64	5.51	9.09	13.54	10.46	16.32	13.57	6.20
Ratio per cent. of strength -	15.34	14.15	7.65	7.78	7.62	8.81	7.73	3.87	3.97	4.92	4.84	8.22	8.11	4.79
Total deaths - - -	44	31	15	17	15	30	21	12	14	20	14	16	16	4
Death-rate per 1,000, excluding moribunds released.	175.2	176.9	99.2	92.4	68.3	151.1	119.1	84.4	61.1	72.7	64.8	80.6	95.6	30.9
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	175.2	176.9	99.2	92.1	68.3	151.1	119.1	84.4	61.1	72.7	64.8	80.6	143.4	30.9

APPENDIX II.—RANGPUR JAIL.

THE Rangpur district is one of the most malarious in Bengal. The following remark is taken from the Jail Administration Report for 1882 :—

“ In this list of 24 jails, the 13 jails mentioned in the margin are situated in notoriously malarious districts. The constitutions of many of the prisoners admitted to them are undermined to a degree it is not possible to realise. Even the men returned as being in good health on admission are really only considered so in comparison with a very low standard of health in the general population, who have for years suffered from the effects of fever. In these districts the officials, including the warder guard, suffer as much from fever and its *sequelæ* as the prisoners do.”

Unhealthy Jails.	
Mymensingh.	Murshidabad.
Champanan.	Jalpaiguri.
Burdwan.	Rajshahi.
Bogra.	Rangpur.
Dinajpur.	Barasat.
Purnea.	Nadia.
	Birbhum.

“ Rangpur, a jail in which the conservancy has been thoroughly well attended to, had not so much sickness but more fatality in proportion principally from dysentery. In both these jails the feebleness of tone attracted the attention of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, but there is no reason to believe that this condition is owing to any fault in the jail, for it is the condition of the outside populace, and in Rangpur especially enlarged spleen is very prevalent.”—Jail Administration Report, 1871.

EXTRACT from Departmental Circular, No. 221 of 1885.

Convicts received from such districts as Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, and Mymensingh, and in fact most districts of Bengal Proper, are, as a rule, in feeble health, and if special care is not taken they soon succumb to dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever. The weight test in regard to prisoners in these districts has not been so useful in detecting early cases of loss of health as is the case with robust prisoners from healthier districts. It is for this reason that I would beg of you to pay particular attention to their housing, clothing, feeding, and labour.

EXTRACT from the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Mortality of the Rangpur Jail in 1892.

2. The Committee appointed under the orders of the Governor General in Council to inquire into certain matters connected with Jail Administration in India met in 1889, and was composed of Dr. Walker, Officiating Surgeon General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Surgeon Major A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., late Inspector General of Jails, Bengal. They reported on the sanitary condition of this jail and the health of the prisoners; and we consider that the conclusions arrived at by them apply equally at the present time. They pointed out that the history of this jail was an almost continuous record of bad health, and noticed several radical defects in the construction and arrangement of the jail buildings which have not been remedied, and without which no permanent benefit can be hoped for. As embodying our views, we think it advisable to give the gist of their remarks :—

“ Is on the edge of slightly raised ground formerly surrounded by three *jhils* which have been partly drained.
Site of the jail.

Since that date a canal has been opened connected with the Ganga river which passes close to a corner of the jail grounds, and it was hoped that it would have drained throughout the year the low-lying ground in the vicinity which it does more or less effectually during the dry season; but at the time of our visit these lands, owing to the recent heavy rains, were extensively flooded, and on account of the numerous bunds in the neighbouring *khets*, the water will probably lie in these grounds until January or February. If the outfall of the canal could be improved, and these low-lying lands drained, we think it would add much to the healthiness of the jail.”

3. The inside of the jail enclosure is intersected by solid masonry drains lined with Portland cement which are connected with larger masonry drains of the same sort round the outside of the jail wall. These drains receive the washings of the jail including guard room, female enclosure of undertrial ward, convicts' bathing platform and the surface water of the jail site.

The jailor states that the washing from the ablution platform, night-soil gumlahs, &c., are caught in an iron tub and passed through the ejector and buried in the trenching ground, and the Superintendent has noticed this being done, but the drain from the ablution platform is connected with the main outside drain, and ablution water might and probably does at times pass into the main drain. The connection has been ordered to be discontinued, and the ablution platform removed to the corner where the ejector is fixed. With the exception above noticed, all the water of the jail site, including cook-room, washing, washing of clothes, water in which unhusked rice has been soaked passes into the main masonry drain outside the jail wall, and thence in a masonry drain through the low grounds outside. As much as is necessary for the watering of the garden vegetables is diverted daily to a masonry reservoir situated 112 feet from the corner of the jail wall, which is stated to be emptied every other day, and washed twice a week.

All the drains of the jail are clean and regularly flushed, and these operations were seen to be carried out in a very efficient manner.

4. The present level of the sub-soil water is 12 feet. During the rains, it rises as high as four feet from the surface, which is thereby rendered very damp.

5. The area of the jail is 9,026 yards, which, when all the wards both upstairs and on the ground floor are occupied, give a living space of 26 yards per prisoner. This subject has been represented in former Committee reports in 1889 and 1892.

The male convict population has, since the sitting of the last Committee, been limited to those

which can sleep in the upper-storied wards ; so that the bulk of prisoners has since that time been raised out of the well of supersaturated and stagnant air, and the living space has been increased to nearly 48 yards each.

1. Height of outside wall is 14 feet on three sides, 11 feet 7 inches opposite the filter, and 12 feet opposite the civil jail. It must be noted that no prisoner except female prisoners and civil prisoners sleep on the ground floor.

2. Distance of outer wall from sleeping barrack—the nearest point to the three-storey barrack in the wall facing its end—is 61 feet 31 inches.

(a) Subdividing walls height 9 feet 4 inches. These should be lowered to 8 feet. The height of wall should for purposes of security not be lowered in the female and undertrial enclosure.

3. The cultivation of the jail enclosure is limited to flowers (sheerbujia), and 33 lime trees, and a few crotons. The lime trees and the crotons may be removed. There is no manuring or irrigation other than the hand-watering of the few shrubs and flowers within the jail.

6. The jail garden extends on the north and west of the jail. It is large, and well cultivated.

7. The male convicts and undertrial prisoners sleep in the upper-storied buildings, the lower-storied wards being kept empty except for females and civil prisoners when more than one are present. This has resulted at times in a greater number being locked up at night in the upper-storied wards than sanctioned by the measured capacity. The capacity of the jail is given in the table attached.

In 1892 the undertrial ward, which has a capacity for 23 prisoners, on seven days accommodated more than this number, which on one occasion reached 26. An excess number of prisoners slept from time to time in the upper story convict wards. On one night one ward had 12, and on another six, and on many nights three, or less.

In 1893 one convict ward, for two days contained one and two prisoners in excess of capacity, and the undertrial ward was overcrowded for eight days by from one to 12 prisoners. The details are given in the table attached.

(b) In upper story wards except for females and civil prisoners if more than one.

The ground floor dormitories are on a plinth of 18 inches.

(c) Ventilation in the upper story wards is effected by perflation, which is so great at certain times of the year that the windows which extend to the floor have to be partly closed by bamboo mats earth plastered and the doors screened with gunny curtains.

The dormitories in the upper story are dry and airy. The number of grated windows is large, and the wards are narrow, only permitting two rows of beds. Those on the lower story—*vide* report of Committee of 1889, Rangpur, paragraph 6.

The ventilation of the female ward is obstructed by partition walls, and the Inspector General has ordered females to be kept at night in an upper-storied ward, returning during the day to their enclosure for work, feeding, bathing, &c.

(d) The sleeping barracks are whitewashed once a year. The sleeping berths are iron cots in the upper story, and earthen beds 18 inches high, of sunburnt bricks, in the lower story. They are placed so that prisoners lie alternately head and feet to the wall.

Dormitories are never used as work-rooms.

(2) The convict workshed is a thatched roofed shed surrounded by a low wall 18 inches high. The sides are open. The floor is of earth, and raised 13 inches. The workshed is near the outer wall of the upper story wards, and its roof interferes to some extent with the middle floor ventilation. This workshed is never used for sleeping purposes.

(3) There is a separate square room of masonry with masonry roof raised on a plint 1 foot 11 inches, which is used as a condemned cell ; dimensions 10' x 10' x 10' 3"; cubical contents 1,025 feet. The hospital is on the third story. The latrine is a thatched roof mud walled shed in the west corner of the jail enclosure close to the ejector. There are seats for 22 prisoners.

8. Clothing and bedding for ordinary prisoners—tat bedding, one ; blankets, two ; blanket curtah, one ; cotton coat, one ; cotton jungeahs, two ; gumcha, one ; cap one.

Convalescent and infirm gang—One blanket, one blanket cap, and one blanket jungeah, in addition to the scale of clothing for ordinary prisoners. Special gang the same. The convalescent and special gangs are allowed wooden sandals. The hospital patients have extra blankets. Iron cots are provided with bamboo matting placed under the bedding. Each prisoner has a mat to stand on.

Bedding, blankets, and blanket curtahs are washed once in three months. The bedding is put in the sun every Sunday.

9. The night-soil and urine mixed with dry earth are passed out through the outer wall by means of a screw ejector, and buried in trenches in the jail garden. The jailor reports that urine and night-soil are buried together in the same trench. The separate burial of night-soil and of urine and of ablution water mixed has been ordered. Each ward is provided with a vessel half filled with water. Night-soil pan with dry earth are provided in each sleeping ward. Patients using them are reported for medical observation. The position of the trenching ground is 50 yards north-west from the enclosure wall. The ground is cultivated after three months at least have passed. The ejector was out of order and not in use.

10. *Water-supply,*

10. *Water-supply*.—The water is from a well in the inner enclosure. The depth of the well is 23 feet. The water at present is 8 feet 3 inches deep. In the rains it is 15 feet deep. The well was cleaned in April last, and black mud and sand removed. The analysis of the water, &c., is appended. Owing to the kindness of Mr. Hughes, Superintending Engineer, the cleanliness of the well, which was reported to have been emptied in April last, was practically tested in the presence of Mr. Hughes and the Inspector General of Jails.

The jute packing of an old pump was brought up and a quantity of black mud. Though the analysis is not unfavourable, the Committee consider that the water came from a tainted source. Some experiments were made by the Public Works Department in the sinking of tube wells in various parts of the jail neighbourhood, with the object of determining a site for a permanent well in which the best water may be obtained. The well is situated as nearly as possible in the centre of the jail, between the outer wall and the ground floor dormitories. The water drawn from the well by a pump passes through a canvas hose to the Alipore pattern boiler, when it is thoroughly boiled. The boiling is announced by a steam whistle. The water is kept on the boil at least ten minutes before the fire is withdrawn. From the boiler it passes through a pipe into the standard pattern filter, from whence it passes into the reservoir, from which it is drawn for distribution. Filtered water is given to all outgangs.

11. *Food*.—The scales of diet are those in force in Bengal jails, with the exception of salt, oil, and vegetable and curry stuff, of which larger quantities are issued daily than allowed by the sanctioned scale. This is on account of the well-known unhealthiness of the jail. The rice used is that of the winter crop of 1892 stocked in the beginning of 1893, and it need hardly be said that rice of this age is quite unobtainable by the poorer classes outside the jail, and would fetch a high price in the market. The jail, owing to having provided for a much larger jail population, is particularly fortunate in having a large stock of this old rice. Monotony of diet is avoided by varying the sorts of vegetables issued by the use of different *ddls* and by the issue of fish and meat.

A statement of animal food issued is given :—

MONTHS.	1892.			1883.			Remarks.
	Goat.	Fish.	Dahi.	Goat.	Fish.	Dahi.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
January - - -	-	3 times -	-	7 times -	-	-	
February - - -	-	-	-	3 " -	3 times.	-	
March - - -	-	-	-	Once -	4 "	-	
April - - -	-	-	-	-	4 "	-	
May - - -	Twice -	-	-	Twice -	Twice -	Once.	
June - - -	-	-	-	3 times -	Once -	6 times.	
July - - -	-	-	-	Twice -	-	9 "	
August - - -	-	-	3 times -	3 times -	-	-	
September - - -	-	-	6 " -	4 " -	-	-	
October - - -	-	-	10 " -	4 " -	-	-	
November - - -	-	Twice -	7 " -	Twice -	-	-	
December - - -	7 times -	-	-	Once -	Twice.	-	

The vegetables used are brinjals, cauliflowers, radishes, *mankachus*, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cabbages, nohlkhols, papya, ladies' finger. The quantity given is nearly double that prescribed in the Jail Code. The Inspector General saw the food at the cook-house, and watched the prisoners eat two meals. The food was eaten with apparent relish, and no portion was left or rejected, nor were any complaints made.

Antiscorbutics, fresh vegetables, both English and country, from the garden, old tamarind, amchur, lime preserves, and fresh limes, and julpai are issued daily in sufficient quantity with each meal. The chutni is made palatable by the addition of mustard-seed, turmeric, chillies, ginger, and salt. The quantity is in excess of that prescribed by the rules.

12. *Ablution*.—Bathing for healthy prisoners is daily compulsory in the hot weather. In the cold weather it is optional, but the majority bathe daily. One-eighth chittak of mustard oil is allowed to each prisoner daily for inunction before the bath. To avoid chills, prisoners put on their dry clothes immediately after their bath.

13. The principal forms of labour are dhan-husking, wheat-grinding, bamboo and cane work, twine making. Gardening employs 12 to 14 prisoners.

The tasks exacted in oil-pressing and surki-pounding from prisoners in this jail have, since August 1891, been specially modified to suit the weakly physique of the prisoners admitted and the extreme unhealthiness of the jail.

The following is the scale of reduced tasks specially sanctioned for this jail in 1891 :—

	Full Task.	Half Task.	Quarter Task.
Oil-pressing - - -	8 seers - -	4 seers - -	2 seers.
Wheat-grinding - - -	16 " - -	8 " - -	4 " "
Surki-pounding - - -	3 cubic feet - -	1½ " cubic feet -	¾ " cubic foot.

Prisoners on oil-pressing work only half the day on this form of labour, and the other half the day are given light labour. Each prisoner, therefore, on full task presses four seers of seed. The full task for surki-pounding in this jail is three cubic feet instead of five cubic feet. Many prisoners are passed as fit only for medium labour, and do half their reduced task.

The convalescent and infirm gang rest in the middle of the day at all times of the year, and ordinary prisoners for two hours after their mid-day meal during the hot weather.

14. *Punishments.*—There is no connection between punishment and increase of sickness. Reduced diet is not used as a punishment. In 1893 two females received penal diet for two ays.

15. In 1892 there were 22 deaths in this jail, including two undertrials. Of these, six were admitted in good health, seven in indifferent health, and nine in bad health. Five prisoners were discharged as moribunds. Among 74 prisoners transferred for their health to other jails, there were nine deaths in 1892.

In 1893 there were four deaths and one released as moribund. Of these four, on admission into jail, three were in indifferent health and one in bad health. The prisoner released as moribund was an aged man, admitted in indifferent health, and placed at once in the special gang.

The following statement shows the state of health on admission into jails ; 69·26 per cent. of the prisoners admitted in 1893 were in bad or indifferent health :—

1.	1892.				1893.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Convict - - - - -	339	288	80	707	219	359	56	634
Undertrial - - - - -	173	126	49	348	89	248	38	375
Civil - - - - -	17	18	2	37	16	24	5	45
TOTAL - - - - -	529	432	131	1,092	324	631	99	1,054
Ratio per cent. to Total Admission - - - - -	48·44	39·56	12·00	100·00	30·74	59·87	9·39	100·00
	51·56				69·26			

The ratio per cent. of prisoners admitted in bad and indifferent health has increased from 51·56 per cent. in 1892 to 69·26 in 1893.

In 1893, 91 prisoners were transferred to Hazaribagh, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Bankura Jails for the benefit of their health ; of these, six have died.

16. A comparison of the sickness of this jail for the past five years shows that the daily average strength of population in 1889 was 259, and remained about the same for four years. In 1893 it was reduced to 133, and many of the prisoners in a bad state of health were transferred to healthy jails. Notwithstanding the elimination of these unhealthy prisoners, there is no corresponding decrease in the number of admissions into hospital, which were 551 in 1892, and in 1893 were 347. Ratio of admissions to daily average population :—

1892 - - - - -	221·17
1893 - - - - -	260·96

The number of admissions from dysentery in these two years has fallen from 83 to 54 ; that for ague, from 251 to 220.

A remarkable diminution is shown in respiratory diseases, with which the prevalence of influenza and its *sequelæ* in 1892 have probably had good deal to do.

	1892.	1893.
Bronchitis - - - - -	15	3
Asthma - - - - -	2	—
Pneumonia - - - - -	19	3
Pleurisy - - - - -	4	1

Diarrhœa has diminished, from 52 in 1891 to 30 in 1892, and 15 in 1893. The scorbutic taint is present in many patients admitted in bad and indifferent health, but it is not more marked than among the general outside population.

17. *Convalescent and Infirm.*—The medical officer admits all patients from hospital into the convalescent gang, and keeps them there a few days ; also all those who are primarily admitted in bad health. Weighments are made every Sunday and tested by the superintendents on parade.

18. Medical inspections are made daily by the Superintendent when at headquarters, and daily by the Civil Hospital Assistant.

19. The.

19. The following table shows the condition of health on admission and discharge and the health on admission into jail of those who died. Out of 85 deaths, 40 were admitted in bad, and 35 in indifferent health :—

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as Moribund.	
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889 - - -	954	173	676	105	325	562	67	-	7	7	14	-	Including one under-trial.
1890 - - -	993	353	534	106	551	362	80	3	7	10	20	-	Ditto, ditto.
1891 - - -	1,053	552	374	127	651	300	102	1	10	13	24	-	Ditto, ditto.
1892 - - -	1,109	489	485	135	598	419	92	6	7	9	22	5	Including two under-trials.
1893 - - -	1,132	386	649	97	439	618	75	-	3	1	4	1	
TOTAL - - -	5,241	1,953	2,718	570	2,564	2,261	416	10	35	40	85	6	

20. The following two tables show the principal causes of sickness, and the disease causing death, for all classes of prisoners :—

Principal Diseases.	Number of Admissions into Hospitals for				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery - - -	75	74	97	83	54
Ague - - -	106	104	184	251	220
Remittent Fever - - -	6	4	15	9	7
Tubercle of Lungs, Phthisis - - -	5	-	-	6	1
Anæmia - - -	4	4	6	4	3
Conjunctivitis - - -	15	-	-	8	2
Bronchitis - - -	10	11	14	15	3
Asthma - - -	2	2	2	2	-
Pneumonia - - -	5	3	6	19	3
Pleurisy - - -	-	-	-	4	1
Dyspepsia - - -	-	-	-	3	2
Ulcer of the gums - - -	-	-	9	10	5
Diarrhoea - - -	76	48	52	30	15
Enlarged spleen - - -	2	10	8	4	-
Other diseases - - -	39	14	45	103	31
Total admission into Hospital - - -	345	274	438	551	347
Daily average strength - - -	258.94	238.83	263.87	249.12	132.97
Maximum number confined on any one day - - -	324	294	331	285	224
TOTAL capacity - - -	351	351	351	351	351

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery and diarrhoea - - -	6	8	3	7	2
Respiratory diseases - - -	5	4	4	8	1
Malarious fever - - -	1	4	2	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever - - -	-	-	3	-	-
Cholera - - -	-	-	7	-	-
Liver diseases - - -	-	1	1	2	1
Other diseases - - -	2	3	4	5	-
Total deaths - - -	14	20	24	22	4
Death-rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	54.0	83.7	90.9	88.3	30.0
Number released as moribund - - -	-	-	-	5	1
Death-rate, including moribunds released - - -	54.0	83.7	90.9	108.3	37.6

The preponderating numbers of deaths from dysentery as compared with those from malarial fever, the disease of the district, is remarkable. The high death-rate in 1891 was due to seven deaths from cholera, and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever.

EXTRACT from Paragraph 104 of the Jail Administration Report for 1891.

"Out of the 23 convicted prisoners who died at Rangpur, 12 were admitted in bad health, 10 in indifferent health, and only one in good health. . . . From my experience of a large number of jails in all the provinces in India, I can safely say there is no other province which receives so many moribund prisoners."

In 1892 to dysentery, seven deaths, and pneumonia three deaths; the latter, the result of influenza, to which also the great increase in admissions to hospital for respiratory diseases is probably due.

During 1892 and 1893, the jail has been depleted both by the transfer of long-term healthy prisoners to central jails, and by the transfer of unhealthy prisoners to jails of known salubrity. The jails first chosen were Bankura and Birbhum, but out of 75 prisoners transferred to Birbhum in 1892, nine died; and further transfers to this jail were not made after the 18th October 1892, but prisoners were sent to Gya, Hazaribagh, and Darbhanga, and results appear to have justified the selection of these jails.

Counting only the daily average strength of unhealthy prisoners transferred to healthy jails the death-rate of 1892 is very high, being 116 per mille.

In 1893 there were only five deaths in this jail, including an old man released as moribund, and the death-rate per mille was 87.5; three of these deaths (including the moribund) were caused by dysentery. Among the transfers, and counting only the daily average strength and deaths among unhealthy prisoners transferred to healthy jails, and omitting healthy prisoners transferred to central jails, there were nine deaths, giving altogether, including the deaths in the Rangpur jail, a ratio per mille of 59.9.

21. The next table shows the capacity of the wards. There was some overcrowding on some days in 1893 in the under-trial wards, and on two days in one of the convict wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimension.			Cubical Contents.	Number accommodated.	REMARKS. Stating cubical space and superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates and Amount overcrowding if any.
	L.	B.	H.			
1	2	3	4	5.	6.	7.
			Under Levels.	C. ft.		
1	90' 10"	18' 5"	14' 0"	23,420	46	36 s. ft. and 540 c. ft. No overcrowding.
2	90' 0"	18' 0"	14' 0"	22,680	44	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
3	78' 4"	18' 6"	14' 0"	20,283	40	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
4	90' 0"	18' 0"	14' 0"	22,680	44	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
5	44' 8"	8' 9"	9' 0"	7,035	15	36 s. ft. and 540 c. ft. { 27th January 1893 by one prisoner. 3rd May 1893 by two prisoners.
6	44' 2"	7' 10"	9' 0"	6,227	14	50 s. ft. and 750 c. ft. No overcrowding.
7	44' 3"	9' 0"	9' 0"	14,337	31	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
8 female	44' 3"	9' 0"	9' 0"	6,844	15	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
						15th, 20th, and 21st February 1893 by one prisoner. 13th March 1893 by one prisoner. 27th March 1893 by six prisoners. 3rd April 1893 by ten prisoners. 2nd June 1893 by one prisoner. 8th June 1893 by three prisoners.
hajut	44' 2"	9' 0"	9' 0"	10,732	23	50 s. ft. and 750 c. ft.
1 civil	23' 0"	17' 0"	13' 9"	537	7	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
10	44' 4"	9' 0"	9' 0"	17,955	309	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
12	44' 4"	9' 0"	9' 0"	14,364	31	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
Cell	10' 0"	10' 0"	10' 3"	1,025	2	- ditto - ditto - ditto.

22. The following is the analysis of the jail drinking water :

Analysis of jail drinking water—

Date of analysis—22nd June 1893 and 11th September 1893.

Physical appearances—

Yellowish—Hazy, no smell - - - (Unfiltered water.)

Faintly yellowish—Clear, no smell - - - (Filtered water.)

RESULT of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

1.	2. Total Solid Matter.	3. Chlorine.	4. Free Ammonia.	5. Albuminoid Ammonia.	6. Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	7. Previous Sewage Con- tamination.	Hardness Clark's Scale			11. Nitrates and Nitrites.	12. Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	13. Sulphates.
							8. Total Hardness.	9. Temporary.	10. Permanent.			
Unfiltered water	20.0	1.2	.032	.048	.060	-	9.0	6.0	3.0	Both present.	No blacken- ing.	Present.
Filtered water	20.0	1.4	.004	.008	.14	-	7.0	3.5	3.5	Present and none.	- ditto -	- ditto.

23. The following is the scale of diet issued to labouring and non-labouring prisoners ; the salt, oil, and vegetables given are in excess of sanctioned scale :—

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892-93.

Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishment Diet. 3.
	1892.	
	<i>Chs.</i>	
Rice - - -	Rice - - -	Punishment diet was not adopted on account of the poor health of the prisoners.
Dall - - -	Dall - - -	
Vegetables - -	Vegetables - -	
Salt - - -	Salt - - -	
Oil - - -	Oil - - -	
Massalla - -	Massalla - -	
Tamarind - -	Tamarind - -	
Morning Meal.		
	<i>Chs.</i>	
Rice - - -		One pound of pounded rice daily boiled as porridge and seasoned with salt.
Salt - - -		
Goor - - -		
	1893.	
	<i>Chs.</i>	
Rice - - -	Rice - - -	
Dall - - -	Dall - - -	
Vegetables - -	Vegetables - -	
Salt - - -	Salt - - -	
Oil - - -	Oil - - -	
Massalla - -	Massalla - -	
Tamarind - -	Tamarind - -	
Morning Meal.		
	<i>Chs.</i>	
Rice - - -		
Salt - - -		
Goor - - -		

* On alternate days.

Two chitaks of meat, fish or dahi in lieu of as much dall were issued to the labouring convicts and under-trial prisoners.

Two chitaks of rice were issued to each under-trial prisoner for the morning meal, deducting the same from the regular scale of diet.

24. The following Table shows the employment of labouring prisoners. The number employed on manufactures has fallen from 90·23 in 1891 to 16·54 in 1893 :—

Years.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Un-remunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employment on preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average Number Sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under P.W. Dept.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889	- 7·01	31·70	-	16·15	31·31	19·36	20·43	20·38	-	1·75	83·32	-	231·41
1890	- 4·97	36·73	-	16·73	24·52	13·55	21·44	13·42	-	-	56·23	28·44	216·03
1891	- 8·35	35·37	0·21	13·29	24·80	17·18	21·53	7·13	-	0·24	90·23	20·00	238·33
1892	- 11·83	26·40	4·11	11·24	26·00	35·08	29·55	26·39	-	-	42·02	13·65	226·27
1893	- 8·36	8·81	7·19	8·33	14·45	11·80	19·30	14·49	-	0·08	16·54	3·26	112·06

25. The following Table shows the punishments given to prisoners :—

Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
A. Criminal Courts -	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solitary confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Reduced diet	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Corporal punishment	38	4	4	4	3	3	8	1	-	5	6	5	5	-
All other punishments	235	314	195	198	171	401	601	327	261	306	252	379	281	374*
C. TOTAL punishments	348	319	200	202	176	404	609	328	261	311	258	384	288	380
D. Average number of convicts.	270·14	239·81	180·86	213·21	201·10	243·54	235·62	191·74	230·43	236·01	218·81	243·67	2·26	115·42
Ratio of Column C.	128·82	133·02	105·06	94·74	87·51	165·88	258·46	171·6	113·28	131·77	117·91	15·9	125·62	329·23
Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	10·04	7·91	8·46	8·50	8·05	8·42	3·60	4·71	4·35	2·74	2·13	3·39	4·95	2·26
Death-rate per 1,000 of jail population excluding moribunds released.	111·0	83·3	73·5	196·9	283·4	119·0	63·6	104·3	173·6	55·0	86·8	94·3	87·2	34·6
Moribunds discharged.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Death-rate per mille, including moribunds released.	111·0	83·3	73·5	196·9	283·4†	119·0	63·6	104·3	173·6	55·0	86·8	94·8	109·0	43·3

* Including warnings.

† For convicts only.

It will be noticed that there have been only two cases of punishment by reduced or penal diet since 1882, and these were two intractable women. Corporal punishments are infrequent.

No connection can be traced between the punishments given and the bad health of the prisoners.

26. The following Table shows the daily average of strength and of sick, total deaths, and death-rate per thousand for the past 14 years for all classes of prisoners :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength	292·23	265·26	219·32	240·49	230·38	274·96	258·52	219·81	247·05	258·04	238·83	263·87	249·12	132·97
Ditto - sick	27·75	20·32	13·69	18·97	17·05	22·18	9·25	9·81	10·62	7·19	5·13	8·85	12·20	8·90
Ratio per cent. of strength	9·49	7·66	6·24	7·88	7·40	8·06	3·57	4·46	4·29	2·77	2·10	3·73	4·89	4·86
Total deaths	30	20	16	44	59	32	16	22	43	14	20	24	22	-
Death-rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	102·6	75	72·93	181·2	256·0	117·4	61·8	100·0	174·0	54·0	83·4	90·9	88·3	30·0
Moribunds discharged	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	5	1
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	102·6	75·3	72·9	181·2	256·0	117·4	61·8	100·0	174·0	54·0	83·4	90·9	104·3	37·6

The following Table shows for five years the number of prisoners discharged who gained and lost weight: 51·3 per cent. gained weight, and 25·2 per cent. lost weight, and 23·5 per cent. remained stationary:—

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number Remained Stationary.	Number Gained Weight.	Number Lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1889 - - - - -	954	177	519	258
1890 - - - - -	993	230	548	215
1891 - - - - -	1,053	227	525	301
1892 - - - - -	1,109	241	607	261
1893 - - - - -	1,132	355	492	285
Total - - - - -	5,241	1,230	2,691	1,320
Ratio per cent. - - - - -	100·0	23·5	51·3	25·2

The present population of the jail can hardly be compared with the general population of the district for the reason that all the healthy long-term prisoners have been transferred to the central jail, and a number of prisoners in bad health have been sent to jails in healthy districts.

EXTRACT from Report of Committee of 1892 on the Rangpur Jail.

“All those of over six months’ sentence who are in ordinary health and capable of doing a day’s work are transferred to the central jail, and the weakly and broken down in health are left behind. This largely increases, and must be taken into account in calculating, the ratio of mortality in the jail.”

“Excluding the hospital patients, of 103 male convicts, 25 had enlarged spleens; of 11 under-trial prisoners, six have enlarged spleens. There is a considerable amount of scurvy, but not greater than in the outside population. The system of keeping prisoners at night in the upper-storey wards has had a good effect on their health.”

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE.

Questions.	Answers.
1. General health of the district in which the jail is situated; the healthiness or otherwise of the neighbourhood.	The general health of the district is decidedly bad. Part of the district consists of the Terai and the Duars, noted for the frequency and malignant type of malarial fever and its sequelæ. A very large proportion of the population suffer from enlarged spleen. Dysentery is exceedingly rife, and anæmia and dropsy common. Rheumatic affections and diseases of the respiratory organs are also frequent. The health of the town and immediate neighbourhood of the jail is better than that of the district generally.
2. The general drainage of the locality.	2. The jail premises are well drained, and no water lodges in the yard. The main drains of the jail empty into the khal known as the Dhurdharia in the north and east sides, and in the south and west sides into low lying ground, which eventually (<i>i.e.</i> , about a quarter of a mile off) drains into the Dhurdharia just before the junction of that stream with the river Kosla, which itself joins the river Tista about half a mile further down. The jail lies between these two streams, the Dhurdharia passing it on the north-east side, at a distance of about 300 yards, and then bending south and the Kosla passing on the south-east side, about 150 yards off. The low ground above-mentioned is badly drained, and water lies in it for a long time and stagnates. This is the case near the south-west corner of the jail. This land is swampy and marshy for about nine months of the year, and might apparently be very easily drained by deepening the
2a. The neighbourhood of swamps.	

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
2b. Cultivation.	existing channels into the Dhurdharia. The mouth of the river Kosla in 1893 silted up, and the current is therefore very slow. There are other large swampy tracts of country to the north and north-east, along the course of the Kosla, but none of these are nearer than about three-quarter mile to a mile from the jail. The land round the jail is cultivated all the year round, except the swampy part above-mentioned as being to the south-west of the jail, paddy and a little jute being grown during the rains, and paddy, mustard seed, tobacco, dal, potatoes, &c., in the dry season.
2c. Insanitary dwellings.	None.
3. The surface drainage of the jail site.	The surface drains of the jails pass out on the north and south sides into the main drain outside the walls, which empty respectively into the Dhurdharia and the low ground above described.
4. The subsoil water-level; how far it is affected by the rainfall.	Taking the height of the surface of the water in the jail well as a guide, it appears that during the rains the subsoil water level is about three feet from the surface, and during the cold weather about 14 feet.
5. The size of the jail enclosure.	The area within the enclosing wall is a square, each side being 385 feet 4 inches in-length.
(1) Height of the enclosing wall; its position with reference to sleeping barracks.	The height of the enclosure wall is 15 feet. At the suggestion of the committee, the Inspector General resolved that the main wall be reduced to 10 feet opposite the enclosure of the undertrial solitary cell and hospital wards, and the remainder of the wall to 11 feet.
(2) Height of sub-dividing walls; and their effect on the perfilation of air in the enclosure.	The space which is open between the sleeping barracks and the enclosing walls is 57 feet on the south, 57 feet on the north, 103 feet on the west; and 255 feet on the east.
(3) Nature of cultivation in the enclosure, if any, especially with reference to manuring and irrigation.	The height of the partition walls which separate the female, hajat, and hospital yards from the main yard is 8 feet and 3 inches. The height of the wall which separates the cells from the main yard is the same as that of the compound wall, which is 15 feet. The height of the walls around the cells and female yard obstructs the perfilation of air in these enclosures.
(6) Position of the jail garden.	The inner jail enclosure has been cultivated with vegetables. Cow-dung brought from outside is used in manuring the plants, which are watered from the jail well. At the suggestion of the committee, the cultivation of crops requiring manuring, and irrigation has been stopped by the Inspector General. English vegetables and mustard are grown in the enclosure during the cold season. The cultivation of vegetables during the rains inside the enclosure has been discontinued.
7. Buildings, general nature and arrangements of—	The land outside the enclosure wall is used for growing cereals and vegetables.
(1) Dormitories.	Accommodation. Female ward - - - 7 Hajat " - - - 9 Hospital " - - - 7 5 Upper wards - - - 88 5 Workshops - - - 55 Civil ward - - - 4 Cells - - - 5 Total - - - 175 (a) There are no verandahs to the sleeping wards. (b) There was no overcrōwding of the dormitories. Prisoners were accommodated

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
	in the workrooms on the following days during 1892 and 1893. They slept on bamboo <i>machans</i> erected for the purpose. 1892. Whole of January. Whole of February. 22 days of March. 1 day of July. 14 days of August. 24 days of September. Whole of October. Whole of November. Whole of December. 1893. Whole of January. 18 days of February. The following dormitories are on the ground-floor on a masonry plinth varying from 3' 4½" to 4' 2" above the level of the ground—viz., female ward, hajat ward, hospital ward (last not used as such), civil ward, and solitary cells. (c) Ventilation is effected by the perflation of air, for which ample space is provided. To prevent prisoners suffering from draughts in the colder weather, the grated windows, which extend to the ground, are built up to a height of three feet with loose bricks, and bamboo mats are provided for the doors. In the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable to provide roof ventilation in the female under-trial and hospital wards on the ground-floor. Wards Nos. 2 and 3 show signs of damp on the ceilings and walls. (d) The walls are lime-washed every fourth year during the quadrennial repairs. The wards are cleaned daily, and the berths leaped once in the week. The sleeping berths are made of kutcha bricks with mud mortar, 6 feet long by 2 feet broad. Dormitories which are intended only as sleeping wards are never used as workshops. (a) There are five workrooms, accommodating 55 prisoners; no verandahs are attached to them, and they are never overcrowded. (b) The workrooms are on the ground-floor of the sleeping wards, and are nearly on a level with the outer ground. They are very damp, and in the rains water has been seen to rise in the dhenki pits. Prisoners employed on sedentary labour work on bamboo platforms well raised above the ground. (c) Ventilation is effected by the perflation of air, which there is nothing to obstruct. (d) The walls of the workrooms are brick-pointed. The floors cleaned daily and leaped every Sunday. The period occupied as dormitories has already been stated. 3. There are five solitary cells raised on a masonry plinth under the same roof, sufficiently capacious and well protected from the weather. As already stated, the height of the wall of the cell yard obstructs the perflation of air.
(2) Workrooms. General description on the same lines; whether ever used as dormitories. Whether on ground floor, and, if so, if on plinth. Ventilation, how effected. Whether the dormitories are dry and airy. How cleansed, whether walls are lime-washed, and, if so, how frequently. Nature of sleeping berths. Whether workrooms ever used as dormitories. General description of cells, hospitals, latrines, &c.	

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
	The ward used as a hospital up to the beginning of the present year was one of the lower wards at the south of the main building. It is well raised on a masonry plinth, and has a yard with an enclosing wall 8 feet 3 inches in height. The accommodation is for seven prisoners. The number of prisoners confined in this jail having been decreased, the hospital has now been removed to one of the upper storey wards. Each of the sleeping wards is provided with a tarred receptacle to be used as a night closet in case of necessity. Dry earth is supplied. A tarred vessel is supplied as a urinal. These are screened from sight by a masonry wall or corrugated iron sheet. The day latrine contains nine seats. Tarred vessels are placed in each compartment. Each seat is separated by a bamboo screen (<i>jhamp</i>). Its position appears to be open to some objection, as being too near the cook-shed, and it was agreed that it should be replaced by a corrugated iron structure, to be erected in the south-east corner of the enclosure. A washing platform is attached, connected by a drain with a masonry reservoir outside the enclosure wall, from which the ablution water is removed and buried in the outside garden. Each prisoner is provided with two jangeas, one coorta, one gumcha, one cap, and one woollen coorta. Sickly prisoners are given a woollen jangea and cap. The bedding consists of one talputty and three blankets. As this place is very damp, one blanket is issued in excess of the regulation number. The bedding is put in the sun every Sunday, and the blankets are boiled once in every three months. Dry earth is used in the day latrine and in the night pans in the sleeping wards. Prisoners using the night-soil pans are placed on sago diet. Night-soil and urine (the former mixed with dry earth) are removed in tins by the sweeper gang, and trenched in a place in the outside garden set aside for the purpose, about 300 feet distance from the enclosing wall. Night-soil is buried in trenches 2 feet deep and 1 foot wide. Urine is also buried in trenches. The urine tubs are half filled with water. Four pieces of ground, which were used for trenching night-soil during 1892 and a part of 1893 have been brought under cultivation lately and planted with garden crops. The well is situated near the north-east corner of the yard, and is used by both prisoners and warders: it is covered with a wooden platform. The prisoners' drinking water is drawn from the well in a bucket by a rope and pulley, and is collected in a settling tank. It is then filtered and boiled, and again filtered in earthen vessels. To prevent contamination from handling, the water is distributed in tin cans having a handle and spout.
8. Clothing, amount and description of.	
Bedding, amount and description of.	
Arrangements for cleaning and airing the above.	
9. Conservancy; how carried out—Night urinals, what arrangements are made to prevent the use of night-soil pans in sleeping ward; disposal of night-soil and urine; position of trenching ground; description of trenching as actually carried out; how cultivated.	
10. The water-supply should be fully described, its source and situation with reference to jail buildings and other inhabited localities, and to the jail garden; and result of complete analysis in the dry weather and during the rains should be given. If wells are used, what steps are taken to avoid pollution; what water is used by outgangs.	

The

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.							Answers.					
							The following is the result of analysis of the well water during the rains of 1892 and 1893 :—					
1.	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid.	Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Poisonous or other Matter.
							Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1892. Well water.	20.0	1.2	.004	.0056	.08	-	14.0	11.0	3.0	Trace and none.	No blackening.	Present.
1893. Well water.	18.0	1.4	.004	.0072	.2	-	6.0	4.0	2.0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Present.

11. Food, amount and quality of—How monotony of diet is avoided; vegetables, kind and quality used; cooking, who carried out; antiscorbutics, variety, amount, and quality used.

The following is the scale of food issued to labouring and under-trial prisoners:—
Rice - - - - 11 chitaks.
Dal - - - - 3 "
Vegetable - - - - 4 "
Salt - - - - $\frac{3}{16}$ chitak.
Mustard oil - - - - $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Condiments - - - - $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Tamarind, chutni, &c. - - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Firewood - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ seer.

Convicted prisoners are supplied with an early morning meal consisting of—
Rice - - - - 2 chitaks.
Salt - - - - $\frac{1}{16}$ chitak.
Firewood - - - - 2 chitaks.

The vegetables and mustard oil are in excess of the sanctioned scale.

For non-labouring prisoners :—
Rice - - - - 9 chitaks.
Dal - - - - 2 "
Vegetable - - - - 4 "
Salt - - - - $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak.
Mustard oil - - - - $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Condiments - - - - $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Tamarind, chutni - - - - $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Firewood - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ seer.

Dahi, two chitaks were issued during January 1892, once a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during February 1892, twice a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during March 1892, three times a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during April 1892, four times a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during May 1892, three times a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during June 1892, three times a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during July 1892, three times a week.
Dahi, two chitaks were issued during August 1892, twice a week.

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
	Dahi, two chitaks were issued during September 1892, once a week. Dahi, two chitaks were issued during October 1892, twice a week. Meat was issued once in September and twice in November 1892. During January 1893, dahi three times a week. During February 1893, dahi four times a week. During March 1893, dahi four times a week. During April 1893, dahi four times a week. During May 1893, dahi four times a week. During June 1893, dahi four times a week. During July 1893, dahi four times a week. During August 1893, dahi four times a week. During September 1893, dahi four times a week. During October 1893, dahi four times a week. Potatoes were issued during May, June, July, and August 1893. Meat was issued once in October, and once in August 1893. Fish was issued once in December 1893. Many varieties of vegetables are in use in this jail, viz., kudoo, pumpkin, bhunta country radish; sag of different kinds; brinjals, borboti; jhinga; country and French beans; kutchoo; also English vegetables grown in the jail garden. The cook-house is constructed on the Donaldson pattern. The highest caste Hindus are selected as cooks. The food is cooked in large iron degchis. Filtered water is used for cooking. The antiscorbutics in use in this jail are mango and lime pickles; fresh limes when available from the jail garden, patwa or roselle, kudrum, tamarind, chalta, &c. The quantity issued is $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak daily for labouring and under-trial prisoners, and $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak for non-labouring prisoners. Prisoners bathe once a day before the midday meal at a platform with a central reservoir for bathing water. In the cold months, if the weather is unfavourable, prisoners wash only their hands, feet, and face, and dry rub their bodies. To avoid chills, prisoners after the bath put on dry clothes, and a blanket coat in the cold weather. The principal employments are :— Oil-pressing (Two oil mills). Wheat-grinding. Bone-crushing. Cane-work. Bamboo-work. Stone-breaking. Extramural work (digging and carrying, earth, excavating ballast). Husking paddy for jail use. Grinding dal for jail use. Cultivation and gardening, jute-spinning. All prisoners on hard labour are weighed once a week, and a register of their weight is kept, and if the work is found to be telling on their health, the work is changed and lighter labour given. A table is attached showing the number of prisoners employed on each form of labour and the daily average sick, but no definite conclusion can be drawn from the figure as to the effect of labour on the prisoners' health. A statement of the punishments given is appended, which shows that the severity of the punishments has been much reduced in latter years. There has been no punishment by reduced
12. Ablution, frequency of; how carried out; what arrangements made to avoid chills during—	
13. Employment, nature of, giving statistics where available and trustworthy, to show effect on health.	
14. Punishments, connection (if any) between ratio of punishments and ratio of sickness and mortality.	

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.
15. General state of health of prisoners on admission, and effect of jail life on them.	reduced or penal diet since the year 1885, and corporal punishment is very seldom resorted to. The Committee do not consider it necessary at this date to examine whether there was any connection between the unusual severity with which punishments were inflicted in 1880 and the high death-rate of the year. Since that date we believe that the health of the prisoners has not varied with the number or nature of punishments. During 1892, 425 convicts were admitted into the jail, of whom— 46 were admitted in good health. 345 were admitted in indifferent health. 34 were admitted in bad health. Of 309 under-trial prisoners— 30 were admitted in good health. 269 were admitted in indifferent health. 10 were admitted in bad health. During 1893, of 396 convicts admitted— 137 were admitted in good health. 241 were admitted in indifferent health. 18 were admitted in bad health. Of 328 under-trial prisoners admitted— 75 were admitted in good health. 11 were admitted in bad health. 242 were admitted in indifferent health. The annexed table is intended to show the effect of jail life on the prisoners' health :—

Years.	Number of Prisoners discharged.	Number in which the Weight remained stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Percentage gained Weight.	Percentage lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1892 - - -	772	309	290	173	37·6	22·4
1893 - - -	772	384	282	106	36·5	13·7

16. Chief diseases affecting prisoners ; whether scorbutic taint is ever generally present.	The following are the diseases for which prisoners were admitted into hospital during 1892 :
	Cerebro-spinal fever - - - 1
	Simple fever - - - 4
	Cholera - - - 1
	Dysentery - - - 22
	Influenza - - - 1
	Ague - - - 1
	Remittent fever - - - 1
	Malarial cachexia - - - 1
	Gonorrhœa - - - 2
	Rheumatic fever - - - 1
	Brain abscess - - - 1
	Fatty degeneration - - - 1
	Bronchitis, acute - - - 1
	Ditto, chronic - - - 5
	Pneumonia - - - 5
	Hæmoptysis - - - 3
	Phthisis (chronic pneumonia) - - - 1
	Pleurisy - - - 8
	Diarrhœa - - - 1
	Stomatitis - - - 4
	Cancrum oris - - - 1
	Hepatitis - - - 1
	Enlargement of spleen from ague - - - 4
	Ulcer - - - 3
	Carbuncle - - - 3
	Total - 77

APPENDIX II.—JALPAIGURIE—continued.

Questions.	Answers.																																																																																																																							
	The following are the diseases for which prisoners were admitted into hospital during 1893 : <table><tr><td>Dysentery</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Cut throat</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Fatty degeneration</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Elephantiasis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Gonorrhœa</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Pneumonia</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Ague</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Anchylostomiasis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Anæmia</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Piles</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Remittent fever</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Malarial cachexia</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary syphilis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Sprain</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Hæmoptysis</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Diarrhœa</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>32</td></tr></table>	Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3	Cut throat	-	-	-	-	-	4	Fatty degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	1	Elephantiasis	-	-	-	-	-	1	Gonorrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	2	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	4	Ague	-	-	-	-	-	6	Anchylostomiasis	-	-	-	-	-	1	Anæmia	-	-	-	-	-	1	Piles	-	-	-	-	-	1	Remittent fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	Malarial cachexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	Secondary syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	2	Sprain	-	-	-	-	-	1	Hæmoptysis	-	-	-	-	-	1	Diarrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	1	Total	-	-	-	-	-	32
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3																																																																																																																		
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Diarrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	1																																																																																																																		
Total	-	-	-	-	-	32																																																																																																																		
	The scorbutic taint is not marked. In 1893, three prisoners died in the Jalpaiguri Jail, and one was released as moribund. Five deaths occurred among prisoners transferred for the benefit of their health. For the purposes of this report, we have shown these prisoners having died in the Jalpaiguri Jail. This brings the mortality of the year from 42·7 to 96·00 per mille. Thirty-seven prisoners in indifferent health were transferred in 1893 to jails in healthy districts, of whom 25 improved in health and weight. Prisoners who continue to lose weight, or who are found suffering in health on arrival at the jail, after examination by the medical officer, are admitted into the convalescent gang. Prisoners discharged from hospital are placed in the convalescent gang until fit for work. Prisoners are weighed once a fortnight. Prisoners on hard labour and those in the convalescent gang are weighed every Sunday, and their weights are recorded in a register kept for the purpose. General medical inspections are held by the medical officer, who is also the Superintendent, every Sunday morning. He also sees new admissions to jail, and visits the hospital every morning. Every prisoner in the jail, except those taking other medicines in hospital, is given every morning a dose of medicine, consisting of dilute sulphuric acid and infusion of chiretta. It does not appear that this practice has lessened the admissions to hospital, or diminished the death-rate.																																																																																																																							
17. Convalescent and infirm gangs. Condition of admission to weighments, how often carried out, and by whom.																																																																																																																								
18. Medical inspections; how often carried out, and by whom.																																																																																																																								
19. Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.																																																																																																																								

STATEMENT of Mortality for the last Five Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery - - - -	3	3	1	2	-
Diarrhœa - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Pelvic peritonitis - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Malarial cachexia - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Bright's disease - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever - - - -	1	-	-	1	-
Superficial wound of throat - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Phthisis - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Heart disease - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - -	-	1	2	2	1
Cholera - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Secondary syphilis - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Muco-enteritis - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
Enlargement of spleen and fever - - - -	-	-	1	1	-
Fatty degeneration - - - -	-	-	-	1	1
Brain abscess - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptysis - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL DEATHS - - -	10	9	5	8*	3
Deaths per 1,000 - - -	126·4	100·6	45·1	65·8	32·0
Number released as moribund - - -	-	-	-	6	-
Death-rate, including moribund - - -	126·4	100·6	45·1	115·1	32·0†

* Excluding one prisoner, who died accidentally.
† This does not include those prisoners who have died after transfer to healthy jails. As previously stated, if the prisoners who died in other jails are included, the mortality for 1892 is 96 per mille.

STATEMENT showing the Health on Admission and Period passed in Jail of those who died.

1.	State of Health on Admission.												Remarks.	Period passed in Jail.														
	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1889.			1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.								
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	Years.	Months.		Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.					
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.			
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	1	-	5	26	-	2	18	-	-	-
Ditto	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Ditto	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diarrhoea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pelvic peritonitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malarial cachexia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bright's disease	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diabetes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	
Superficial wound of throat	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Secondary syphilis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	1	16	-	2	11	-	15	-	
Ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	
Cholera	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enlargement of spleen and fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Fatty degeneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	2	1	-	
Brain abscess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	
Hæmoptysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	
TOTAL	1	7	2	5	4	1	2	2	-	2	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Under-trial prisoners.

F.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the last Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employment in preparing Articles for Jail use.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.	Remarks.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.				
1889	-	1.89	6.72	1.82	0.83	5.80	4.57	6.02	-	3.91	-	20.80	-	52.36
1890	-	5.51	9.65	1.97	2.77	7.16	4.76	11.04	-	0.96	-	23.28	-	67.10
1891	-	6.37	12.11	4.15	5.05	9.49	10.26	8.10	-	0.88	-	34.15	-	90.56
1892	-	6.84	21.24	9.99	5.44	10.99	12.26	7.30	1.30	11.32	-	22.64	8.91	110.94
1893	-	1.25	8.57	3.55	5.27	8.00	7.71	9.67	1.65	6.27	-	12.23	19.00	83.17

G.

STATEMENT of Punishment of Convicts.

Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A.—By criminal courts - - -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.—Superintendent of Jail.														
Solitary confinement.	-	-	-	5	-	27	30	2	9	13	11	7	31	20
Reduced diet - - -	113	3	14	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporal punishment.	66	4	1	3	59	6	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	1
All other punishments.	269	89	51	138	-	128	128	97	51	40	76	168	236	255
C.—Total punishments - - -	451	97	68	171	61	162	149	99	60	55	87	177	270	278*
D.—Average number of convicts -	228.57	105.06	92.90	99.27	92.23	98.97	91.27	58.70	48.56	55.72	70.17	93.39	110.95	84.06
Ratio of Column C. - - -	197.31	92.32	71.04	172.25	66.13	163.68	163.25	168.65	123.56	98.70	123.93	189.52	243.35	330.71
Ratio of daily sick to jail population.	10.02	13.04	8.07	6.98	4.93	6.94	1.84	2.33	1.27	3.49	7.73	6.78	5.33	1.73
Death-rate per 1,000 - - -	341.2	285.5	75.3	61.9	162.6	202.0	65.7	34.0	41.1	179.4	114.0	42.8	72.1	356.6
Moribunds discharged - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-

* Including warnings.

H.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners discharged, Number who had gained, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weights remained Stationary at the time of their Discharge, 1889-93 (Five Years).

YEARS.							Number of Prisoners discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
1.							2.	3.	4.	5.
1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	254	439	129
1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	286	339	129
1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	839	268	422	149
1892	-	-	-	-	-	-	772	309	290	173
1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	772	384	282	106
TOTAL - - -							3,959	1,501	1,772	686

I.

STATEMENT showing Daily Average of Strength, and of Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per 1,000
of all Classes of Prisoners.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength -	231.05	107.92	101.43	117.37	109.26	117.46	7111.22	76.48	73.50	79.07	89.38	110.62	121.66	93.67
Ditto - sick - -	22.95	13.80	8.04	7.62	4.70	7.25	1.97	1.48	1.43	2.36	5.88	6.77	6.61	1.25
Ratio per cent. of strength -	9.93	12.78	7.91	6.49	4.30	6.17	1.77	1.93	1.94	2.98	6.57	6.11	4.91	1.33
Total deaths - - -	78	30	8	35	17	20	7	2	4	10	9	5	8	3
Death-rate per 1,000, ex- cluding moribunds dis- charged.	337.6	277.9	78.8	298.2	155.5	170.2	62.9	26.1	54.4	126.	100.6	45.1	65.8	32.0
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Death-rate, including mori- bunds.	337.6	277.9	78.8	298.2	155.5	170.2	62.9	26.1	54.4	126.4	100.6	45.1	115.1	32.0

P U R N E A.

REPORT of Sanitary Committee, Purnea Jail.

THE Committee appointed under Bengal Government Order, No. 425 P.D., dated 16th October 1893, to inquire into the sanitary condition of certain jails in Bengal, met at Purnea on the 24th, 25th and 26th February. They visited the jail and went over every part of it and its surroundings. This jail was visited by a committee of medical officers in 1892, who made certain suggestions for the better sanitation of the jail, which have now been carried out.

The Committee wish to draw attention to the great improvements in the drainage of the jail neighbourhood carried out by Dr. Sunder, the present Superintendent, and one of the members of the former committee. These drains and the outlets provided to low-lying ground cannot fail to aid in keeping the jail site and the superficial layers of the soil dry. They also wish to express their approval of the arrangement here in use for directing a current of air upwards from the outer grated windows of the sleeping wards by a slanting screen, which also protects the prisoners from draughts and damp. They have made recommendations which will be carried out by the Inspector General of Jails, for improving the ventilation of the female ward and of the solitary cells, by removing, lowering or moving back walls. Under existing orders cholera stools are burnt, and it would be a useful precaution to get rid of dysentery and diarrhoea stools in the same way. The Committee are also of opinion that arrangements should be made for more frequent disinfection of hospital wards, clothing and articles used by hospital patients. The Committee are of opinion that masonry reservoirs, as existing outside the jail wall for the reception of urine, previous to burial, should be built above the ground level.

The following table shows the health of prisoners on admission and discharge for five years, from which it will be seen that the health of the prisoners improved whilst in jail. Of the 36 prisoners who died during these five years, 19 were admitted in bad health and 10 in indifferent health.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Five Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

Years.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as Moribund.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889	629	501	93	35	573	46	10	1	4	1	6	-
1890	742	569	150	23	620	108	14	1	-	3	4	-
1891	657	391	207	59	436	184	37	3	3	7	13	4
1892	942	369	387	186	490	346	106	2	1	4	7	4
1893	796	377	341	78	482	280	34	-	2	4	6	-
Total	3,766	2,207	1,178	381	2,601	964	201	7	10	19	36	8

The principal diseases in the four years ending 1892 were ague, dysentery and diarrhoea. In 1893 there was a remarkable diminution of admissions from these diseases, due partly to (a) transfer of unhealthy prisoners to sanitarial jails; (b) lessened population.

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of Admissions into Hospital for				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Chicken-pox - - - - -	3	5	-	14	-
Cholera - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery - - - - -	21	17	36	82	13
Ague - - - - -	37	51	78	85	15
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	5	1	13	9
All other general diseases - - - - -	10	14	22	39	7
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	2	-	1	-	1
Anæmia - - - - -	2	1	2	8	1
Local diseases - - - - -	-	3	4	3	2
Bronchitis - - - - -	-	6	2	10	5
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-
All other diseases of the respira- tory system.	-	3	3	2	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	14	47	95	82	8
All other diseases of the digestive system.	2	3	5	5	2
Diseases of the lymphatic system	6	1	21	15	-
" urinary system -	-	1	-	1	-
" generative system	1	1	-	2	-
" organs of locomo- tion.	-	-	-	1	-
" connective tissue	-	1	2	3	-
" skin - - - - -	-	6	20	23	-
" poisoned wound -	1	-	-	-	-
Injuries, local - - - - -	1	6	4	15	4
Total admission into hospital -	101	172	297	404	67
Daily average strength - - -	103.14	103.88	104.73	164.71	132.38
Maximum number confined in any one day.	136	161	140	208	173
TOTAL Capacity - - - - -	244	244	244	244	244

The following table shows the diseases producing death. Seventeen deaths occurred from dysentery during the five years, of which two only were admitted in good health. Eleven of these cases were admitted to jail in bad health. The average duration of life in jail of these 36 cases which ended fatally is 86 days; seven died within one month after admission; eight others died between the first and second month of residence in jail.

STATEMENT of Mortality in last Five Years.

Diseases producing Death. 1.	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.	State of Health on Admission into the Jail. 7.	Period passed in Jail. 8.
							<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>
Cholera - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Indifferent -	0 0 27
Dysentery - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Ditto - - -	0 2 1
Ditto - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Good - - -	0 9 21
Ditto - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Bad - - -	0 0 10
Ditto - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Do. - - -	0 1 0
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Do. - - -	0 1 6
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Do. - - -	0 7 6
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Do. - - -	0 2 10
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Good - - -	0 3 0
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Indifferent -	0 1 18
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Good - - -	0 1 20
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Bad - - -	0 3 24
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Do. - - -	0 2 14
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Indifferent -	0 3 3
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Bad - - -	0 2 0
Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Do. - - -	0 5 20

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into the Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
							<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>
Dysentery - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad - -	0 3 6
Ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Ditto - -	0 1 3
Ague - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Ditto - -	0 0 10
Remittent fever - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Good - -	0 1 6
Erysipelas - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Bad - -	0 1 4
Tubercle of lungs - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Ditto - -	0 1 2
Ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent	0 3 6
Chronic bronchitis - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad - -	0 0 13
Pneumonia - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Good - -	0 0 29
Phthisis - - -	-	1	-	-	-	Bad - -	0 0 3
Abscess in the intestine - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Indifferent	0 9 27
Cirrhosis of liver - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Ditto - -	0 8 24
Ditto - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Bad - -	0 3 17
Diarrhoea - - -	1	-	-	-	-	Indifferent	0 3 25
Ditto - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Good - -	0 7 0
Ditto - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Bad - -	0 6 8
Ditto - - -	-	-	1	-	-	Indifferent	0 8 8
Phlebitis - - -	-	-	-	1	-	Good - -	0 2 4
Wound - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad - -	0 1 11
Syncope from heart disease - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent	0 0 11
Total deaths - - -	6	4	13	7	6		
Death-rate per thousand - - -	68.2	38.00	124.00	42.5	45.3		
Number released as moribund - - -	-	-	4	4	-		
Death-rate including moribund - - -	68.2	38.00	162.2	66.7	45.3		

STATEMENT showing Capacity of Wards.

Number of Wards.	Dimension.			Cubical Contents.	Number Accommodated.	REMARKS. Stating Cubical Space, and Superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates and amount of Overcrowding, if any.
	L.	B.	H.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No. 1 A. - - -	50	18	15	13,500	18	750 cubic feet and 50 square feet is allowed per prisoner.
No. 1 B. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 2 A. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 2 B. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 3 A. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	There was no overcrowding in any of the male convict wards.
No. 3 B. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 4 A. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 4 B. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 5 A. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	8 females were locked up in the female ward on the 10th January 1893.
No. 5 B. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 6 A. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 6 B. - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 7 Hospital - - -	-	-	-	-	18	
No. 8 Female Ward - - -	24	16	11	4,224	5	
No. 9 Cells (4) - - -	12	7½	15	1,310	4	
No. 10 Civil - - -	19	14	11½	3,014½	4	
No. 11 old Hajat A - - -	50	10	16½	8,250	11	
Ditto B - - -	20	10	16½	3,300	4	
Ditto C - - -	20	10	16½	3,300	4	
No. 12 L. ward - - -	17	10	10	1,700	2	
No. 13 H. cells (3) - - -	10	10	15	1,500	3	
	-	-	-	-	271	

ANALYSIS OF JAIL-DRINKING WATER.

RESULTS of Analysis Expressed in Parts per 100,000.—Date of Analysis,
22nd December 1892.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total hard-ness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Filtered Water 26.0	1.5	.004	.008	.061	—	21.5	16.5	5.0	Present and none. Ditto.	No blackening.	Present.
Unfiltered water 26.0	1.5	.004	.008	.061	—	22.5	18.5	4.0	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCES.

1.	1. Well Water Filtered.	2. Well Water Unfiltered.
	2.	3.
Colour and transparency viewed through two foot tube - - -	Faintly yellowish, clear -	Yellowish, hazy.
Taste.	—	—
Smell - - - - -	None - - - - -	None.

The following table records some observations taken by the District Engineer on the height of water in the jail wells:—

PURNEA JAIL WELLS.

1.	2.	Below Surface of Ground.		REMARKS.
		Water below Surface.	Total Depth.	
		3.	4.	5.
One well - - - - -	1	<i>Ft. in.</i> 12 10	<i>Ft. in.</i> 16 3	} Most used. West of ward. East of ward. Hospital well.
	1	12 7	16 9	
	1	11 6	17 0	
	1	11 0	17 0	
	1	11 0	16 9	
	5	58 11		
Average below ground - - -		11 9½		

Eleven feet may be taken as the depth below surface of ground, as the other wells have been drawn on this morning.

The following table shows the various changes which were made for medical reasons in the diet of the prisoners.

Extra oil, salt, and onions were given, and fish, meat, and dohi from time to time as a variation, instead of a portion of the dāl ration.

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892–93.—Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-Labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishment Diet. 3.
1892. Chitaks.	1892. Chitaks.	1892. Chitaks.
Rice - - - 11	Rice - - - 9	Rice - - - 8
Dál - - - 3	Dál - - - 2	Salt - - - $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	Vegetable - - 3	
Tamarind - - - $\frac{1}{4}$	Oil - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	
Condiments - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	Salt - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	
Mustard oil - - - $\frac{3}{8}$	Condiments - - - $\frac{1}{8}$	
Firewood - - - 8	Firewood - - - 8	
Vegetable - - - 3	Tamarind - - - $\frac{1}{4}$	
Early morning meal, two chitaks rice.		

From 7th April 1892, $\frac{3}{8}$ chitaks of salt issued to all prisoners for both meals.
From 1st July 1892, $\frac{3}{8}$ chitaks of oil issued to all prisoners for both meals.
From 1st January 1892 to 5th April 1892, two chitaks of fish issued to all prisoners for both meals in lieu of two chitaks of dál.
From 5th April 1892 to 30th November 1892, two chitaks of meat and two chitaks of dohi issued every alternate day in lieu of two chitaks dál.
From 1st December to 31st December 1892, two chitaks of meat issued once a week, and two chitaks of dohi issued thrice a week to all prisoners in lieu of two chitaks of dál.
Tamarind, amra, chalta, amchoor issued as antiscorbutics.

1893.

No change during this year. Extra onion $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak issued to all prisoners. Amra, chalta, amchoor, lime issued $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak per prisoner in both meals as antiscorbutic.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employment in Preparation of Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repair.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average Number Sentenced to Labour.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	12.	13.	14.
1889 - - -	3.83	11.85	1,016	2,070	2,087	5,046	4,357	1,050	828	-	3,382	-	79.46
1890 - - -	5.22	6.38	5,802	1,962	1,854	4,506	5,527	812	180	-	4,412	-	90.17
1891 - - -	9.56	7.22	1,960	2,188	3,238	7,474	3,310	879	391	50	3,874	-	92.13
1892 - - -	11.09	18.02	430	2,427	4,451	6,481	7,968	716	6,955	410	4,662	865	142.45
1893 - - -	5.21	4.48	-	1,763	4,495	4,493	5,991	4,338	2,889	94	6,109	2,180	114.81

The following table shows the punishments, year by year, since 1880. The number of punishments given has much diminished of later years. In 1892, with a larger population, the number of punishments was unusually great, for which there appears no special reason. The committee are of opinion that for unhealthy jails reduced diet is not a suitable punishment.

STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

	Punishments.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Jail Officers.	A.—By criminal courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	B.—Solitary confinement with penal diet.	1	14	38	45	17	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement -	32	107	31	26	8	20	10	4	1	-	2	22	33	2
	Reduced diet -	425	42	31	9	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	51	26
	Corporal punishments -	167	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	6
	All other punishments -	492	564	447	362	442	554	202	120	64	72	49	68	232	97
	C.—Total -	1,117	742	550	442	472	587	232	124	65	72	51	92	330	131
	D.—Average number of convicts.	124.90	121.28	148.82	105.74	129.99	112.67	114.99	96.03	66.92	78.61	89.30	91.43	144.08	117.52
	Ratio of column C.	894.31	611.80	379.57	413.09	363.10	520.99	201.75	129.12	97.16	91.59	57.11	100.62	229.03	111.47
	Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	5.5	5.72	5.42	6.30	5.40	7.45	6.78	6.66	4.93	4.21	5.80	9.98	6.43	1.51
	Death rate per 1,000 of jail population.	120.00	98.00	114.2	37.8	115.3	133.1	78.2	62.4	104.6	76.3	22.3	130.6	41.6	42.5
	Moribund discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who had gained in Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharges, Years 1889—1893 (Five Years).

Years.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Ratio per Cent. Discharged.						Remarks.
					All Class.			Convict.			
					Number re- mained Sta- tionary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Number re- mained Sta- tionary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1889	629	215	312	102	34.2	49.6	16.2	26.2	56.4	17.4	
1890	742	181	361	200	26.5	48.6	26.9	22.3	50.6	27.1	
1891	657	141	299	217	21.5	45.5	33.0	19.5	46.3	34.2	
1892	942	226	466	250	24.1	49.4	26.5	17.4	54.7	27.9	
1893	796	222	426	148	27.9	53.5	18.6	25.1	55.5	19.4	

The following statement shows the mortality, year by year, since 1880. The average mortality for the first five years was 94.4, for the second five years 83.4, for the third five years 76.

STATEMENT showing Daily Average of Strength and of Sick. Total Deaths and Death Rate per Thousand for the past Fourteen Years at the Purnea Jail,

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength -	133.51	130.40	162.08	118.17	144.31	125.75	132.75	109.33	81.57	103.14	103.88	104.73	164.71	182.38
Ditto sick -	6.90	7.12	8.13	7.05	7.30	8.78	8.13	6.75	3.5	3.89	6.06	10.23	11.09	2.08
Ratio per cent. of strength -	5.2	5.4	5.02	5.96	5.05	6.98	6.13	6.14	4.6	3.77	5.83	9.76	6.73	1.57
Total deaths -	15	14	18	4	15	15	9	7	8	6	4	13	7	6
Death rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	112.0	107.3	111.1	33.9	103.9	119.1	67.9	64.2	98.00	68.2	38.00	124.00	42.5	45.3
Moribund discharged -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Death rate, including moribund released.	112.0	107.3	117.2	33.9	103.9	119.1	67.9	64.2	98.00	68.2	38.00	162.2	66.7	45.3

During the years 1892 and 1893 unhealthy prisoners were transferred to jails in healthy districts for the benefit of their health. For the purposes of this report we have shown in the next table the deaths among these prisoners as if they had occurred in the Purnea Jail.

STATEMENT showing the Mortality of Purnea Jail, including the Prisoners Transferred and Died in other Jails.

JAILS.	1893.								1892.								1893.	1892.
	Aggregate Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Moribund Released.	Total.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Death-rate per Mille, including Moribund Released.	Aggregate Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Moribund Released.	Total.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Death-rate per Mille, including Moribund Released.	Total.	Death-rate per Mille, excluding Moribund Released.	Total Number of Prisoners transferred.	Total Number of Prisoners transferred.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Darbhanga - - - -	1,906	5.47	1	-	1	182.8	182.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Bankura - - - -	6,980	19.12	3	-	3	156.8	156.8	4,298	11.77	1	-	1	84.9	84.9	13	38	-	-
Gaya - - - -	13,520	37.04	2	1	3	54.05	54.05	897	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	38	23	-	-
Total of Transferred Jail -	22,406	61.63	6	-	7	97.3	97.3	6,195	13.23	1	-	1	75.6	75.6	58	61	-	-
Purnea Jail - - - -	42,896	117.52	5	-	5	42.5	42.5	52,735	144.08	6	4	10	41.6	69.4	-	-	-	-
Grand Total of Convicts only - - - -	65,392	179.15	11	-	11	61.4	61.4	57,930	157.31	7	4	11	44.5	69.9	-	-	-	-
Deaths in Purnea Jail among all classes of Prisoners -	48,322	132.38	6	-	6	45.3	45.3	60,281	164.71	7	4	11	42.5	66.7	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL OF DEATHS -	70,818	194.01	12	-	13	61.8	61.8	65,476	177.94	8	4	12	44.9	67.4	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT showing the Number of Convicts Transferred from the Purnea Jail during the last 15 Years (from 1878 to 1892).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Transferred.		
1.	2.		
	M.	F.	Total.
1878 - - - -	87	-	87
1879 - - - -	92	4	96
1880 - - - -	72	-	72
1881 - - - -	93	3	96
1882 - - - -	101	1	102
1883 - - - -	80	1	81
1884 - - - -	239	7	246
1885 - - - -	91	1	92
1886 - - - -	98	3	101
1887 - - - -	144	-	144
1888 - - - -	73	1	74
1889 - - - -	59	4	63
1890 - - - -	100	2	102
1891 - - - -	43	-	43
1892 - - - -	140	-	140

The information required in Appendix II. of Government of India letter, No. 545, of 18th September 1893, has been collected by the superintendent of the jail, and is included in Appendix I. of this Report.

APPENDIX I.

1. General health of the district in which the jail is situated ; the healthiness or otherwise of the neighbourhood.

1. The general health of the Purnea district has been very bad. The mortality for the last 12 months (1893) was 26·52, but I do not consider this to be an accurate statement of the death-rate. In the course of the last three months I have personally visited villages to inspect vaccination, and the amount of sickness I have found to prevail has astonished me, both in the adult and in the infant population. In no case have I inspected a village population which would compare favourably with the jail population of the past year (1893). Fevers, marked anæmia, and diarrhœa and dysentery prevailed everywhere.

2. The position of the jail site with regard to—

(1) The general drainage of the locality.

2. The jail site is as well placed as it could be for drainage. The general drainage of the neighbourhood is into a main drain about 150 yards from the jail gate. This drain opens into the Kusi River, the height of which determines the outflow. The fall is very small in this drain, which necessarily becomes water-logged when the Kusi reaches its level. This is unavoidable, but the jail site is itself so high that at no time is the subsoil water met at a lesser depth than 7 feet.

(2) The neighbourhood of (a) swamp.

2. (a) There is one swamp to the north of the jail, about 1,500 yards off. This is practically a shallow tank, except for three months, when the rains come and convert the lowland all round it into a large shallow swamp. On the west of the jail, about 1,000 yards off, there is some more lowland swamped in the rains, but the municipality have opened up a culvert connecting this with the new jail culvert, and so draining several acres of land which in future cannot be swamped.

(b) Cultivation.

(b) The only land cultivated is on the north-west and east, adjacent to the jail. This land is so high as to be cultivated with difficulty, and not to affect the health of the jail.

(c) Insanitary dwellings.

(c) The only insanitary building near the jail is its mortuary, used by the police. On my raising a protest, estimates have been made for another mortuary to be placed at a distance from the jail walls.

3. The surface drainage of the jail.

3. The surface drainage is excellent. All the drains inside the jail are pukka, except those that carry off only water. They all run into the trench recently made, 20 feet off, round the enclosure. Of the pukka drains, all on the south side carry off only rain water, and open into the south trench by a pukka drain 164 feet long. On the west side a pukka drain carries off water from the bathing platform, and often carries off fragments of rice ; it opens into a kutcha drain outside the wall, and is led off to the fish-pond. A very small amount of water is sent this way, the major portion being led off by a pukka drain 305 feet long, on the north, opening out on the garden, which is thus partially irrigated. No urine or latrine washings pass through these drains. Most of the bathing water runs through the northern drain into the garden for irrigation. A gumla is placed for the purpose of receiving refuse food, and when it is filled up it is removed and the refuse food issued to the cows. All the ablution water, latrine washing and urine is passed through a small raised drain near the day latrine to a masonry tank outside the wall. Here it is diluted and carried off to the garden.

4. Subsoil water level, how far it is affected by the rainfall.

5. The size of the jail enclosure.

(1) Height of the enclosing wall, its position with reference to sleeping barracks.

(2) Height of the subdividing walls, and the effect on the perflation of air in the enclosure.

(3) Nature of cultivation in the enclosure, if any, especially with reference to manuring and irrigation.

6. Position of the jail garden.

7. (a) Buildings, general nature and arrangement of—

(1) Dormitories.

(b) Whether on ground-floor, and, if so, if on plinth.

(c) Ventilation how effected, whether the dormitories are dry and airy.

(d) How cleansed; whether walls are lime-washed, and, if so, how frequently; nature of sleeping berth; whether dormitories ever used as workroom.

(2) Workrooms, general description on the same lines; whether ever used as dormitories.

(3) General description of cells, hospitals, latrines, &c.

8. Clothing; amount and description of bedding; amount and description of arrangements for cleansing and airing the above.

4. At the height of the rains the subsoil water is found usually below 7 feet.

5. Size of the jail enclosure 441 feet by 298½ feet = 14,626 square yards.

(1) The enclosing wall is 13 feet high. Its distance from the barracks is, on the north, 60 ft. 3 in.; south, 101 ft. 8 in.; east, 122 feet; west, 159 ft. 6 in.

(2) There are no subdivisional walls except those to shut off the female ward, the hospital yard and the cells, which are:—
Female ward, 7 ft. 1 in. in height; east, 9 ft. 4 in.

Hospital yard	-	-	7 ft. 4 in.
Cells	-	-	12 „ 8 „

Only in the latter is perflation hindered.

(3) The whole of the open space in the enclosure has been laid down with doob grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

6. The jail garden lies north and west of the enclosure, separated from the walls by a strip of grass 16 feet broad and a trench 12 feet broad. On the north there is also another intervening strip of grass land 40 feet broad.

7. (a) There are six dormitories in the jail, which, allowing 50 square feet superficial area, and 750 feet cubic space per man, are capable of accommodating 216 prisoners, besides 18 in the hospital, five in the female ward, four in the civil, 19 in the under-trial hajjat, four in the cells, two in the condemned cell and three in the hajjat cells, total 271. This does not include verandah space. Overcrowding has never existed, and will be impossible as long as this is an intermediate jail.

(b) They are on a ground-floor, on a low plinth about one foot off the ground.

(c) Ventilation is afforded at each end above, through a series of small apertures in the dormitory walls, and below through grated doors facing each other. This is a cross ventilation, and draughts are prevented by the use of tatty screens in front of each door. There is little ceiling ventilation. The dormitories are well aired and very much drier than anything the prisoner would have in his home, quite as dry as the smaller houses in the European quarter of the station.

(d) The walls are leaped once a week; their upper halves are lime-washed. The sleeping berths are solid in the large dormitories; on masonry arches in the female ward, cells and civil hajjat, and iron cots in the hospital. Tat beds are provided, and also bamboo mats in the hospital. The dormitories are never used as workrooms.

(2) There are three large workrooms of the same description as the dormitories, but more airy. They are never used as dormitories.

(3) The cells are large enough, but dark and damp, insufficiently ventilated and sunned, and with their yard walls much too high. The hospital is just a large dormitory at one end of the barrack. It has a good yard.

8. The male convicts are supplied with two janghias, one kurta, one cap, one gumcha, cotton, one blanket janghia, one blanket kurta and one blanket toopi, one tat, two blankets. Three blankets are given all round in the cold season, and four in the hospital. Every Saturday prisoners wash their clothes with sajee-matee, and every Sunday all the bedding is exposed to the sun.

9. Conservancy,

9. Conservancy, how carried out. Night urinals; what arrangements are made to prevent the use of night-soil pans in the sleeping ward. Disposal of night soil and urine; position of trenching-ground; description of trenching as actually carried out; how cultivated.

10. The water supply should be fully described, its source and situation with reference to jail buildings and other inhabited localities, and to the jail garden, and result of complete analysis in the dry weather and during the rains should be given. If wells are used, what steps are taken to avoid pollution; what water is used by outgangs.

11. Food, amount and quantity of. How monotony of diet is avoided. Vegetables, kind and quantity used. Cooking, how carried out. Antiscorbutics, variety, amount and quantity issued.

12. Ablution, frequency of, how carried out; what arrangements made to avoid chills during.

13. Employment, nature of, giving statistics where available and trustworthy, to show effect on health.

14. Punishments. Connection (if any) between ratio of punishments and ratio of sickness and mortality.

9. The dry earth system is in use. The night privies are so constructed in this jail that the vessels to receive night-soil are put outside the ward. The night-soil, well mixed with earth, is removed from the jail by a Donaldson patent ejector, and is buried in the outside garden in trenches 1 foot by 1 foot, in parallel rows. The night-soil is buried in a layer about 3 inches to 4 inches thick. Various crops are grown on this soil in rotation.

10. A well within the jail enclosure, 20 feet west of the building, supplies all the water. The garden is north and west about 100 yards off. The rim of the well-mouth is raised 2 feet from the surface, and is closed with a wooden grating. The buckets are reserved solely for the well. Filtered water is used by outgangs. All drinking water is boiled and filtered. Drinking water is drawn up by means of

dhenkuls and carried to the boiler in covered iron buckets specially kept for this purpose.* All water for cooking purposes is fetched in covered degehies from the well by two men, slung on a bamboo without any handling. The drinking water is received from the filter and distributed by means of watering cans specially made for the purpose.

11. The Bengal scale of diet is in force, with a supply of extra diet, of two chitaks meat once a week, and two chitaks dohi twice a week. Amchoor, amra, chalta, tamarind and lime are used as antiscorbutics and served daily in rations of one-eighth chitak per prisoner per meal; one-tenth chitak extra oil is given to each prisoner for unction; three-eighths chitaks of oil is given to each prisoner, in place of one-quarter chitak, all the year round for diet. Convalescents get two chitaks meat and one-half seer of milk, and the special gang get two chitaks of meat per man, and four chitaks milk in special cases.

12. Prisoners bathe every day, with the exception of those who feel ill and are unwilling. They bathe in the open air, and extra oil, one-tenth of a chitak per prisoner, is given as an unguent to prevent chills.

13. Employment. — Healthy prisoners are employed on oil-making or dhan-husking, the only available forms of hard labour. They are expected to work out

10 seers of mustard seed,† or one maund of paddy per man. Prisoners in indifferent health are given similar work, with half or a quarter of the above tasks, and the effect of the work is tested both by weighment and by the daily appearance of the men. Both indifferent and bad-health prisoners are given open-air work as far as possible, either in the enclosure or in the garden in good weather.

14. No prisoner was admitted to hospital after being punished.

Total Number of Punishments.		Admitted to Hospital.	
1893 :	1892 :	1893 :	1892 :
131	330	67	407

Ratio of Punishment.		Ratio of Sickness.	
1893 :	1892 :	1893 :	1892 :
111.47	229.03	1.57	6.73

Mortality per Mille.	
1893 :	1892 :
45.3	66.7

Twenty-six healthy prisoners were punished with penal diet. Of these nine were females. None suffered in health from this punishment, nor was any one of them admitted to hospital in consequence. The risk of this punishment has been fully recognised by the superintendent.

15. General state of health of prisoners on admission, and effect of jail life on them.
Vide Table H.

15. The average health on admission is indifferent ; jail life tends to make the prisoner more fit as a labourer. Strengthens rather than weakens him.

16. Chief diseases affecting prisoners ; whether scorbutic taint is ever generally present.

17. Convalescent and infirm gangs : condition of, admission to, weighments how often carried out, and by whom.

A list of prisoners with their weighments, loss of which being entered in red ink, is kept in the superintendent's office for constant reference.

16. Fevers, bowel complaint, catarrh.

Scurvy is uncommon, but spongy gums are occasionally seen.

17. The convalescent gang consists chiefly of men discharged from hospital, and still much below par. The infirm (special) gang, of those who, without being ill, are unfit for any hard labour.

The prisoners are weighed every fortnight. The convalescent and weight-losers are weighed every week by the civil hospital assistant with the help of assistant jailers, and checked by jailer and superintendent.

18. Medical inspections, how often carried out, and by whom.

19. Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.

18. Civil surgeon inspects all the prisoners in general parade every Sunday.

19. The depressing effect of a jail is not sufficiently taken into account, especially on prisoners belonging to the better classes. In more than one case a man has been found to break down gradually from no other apparent cause. The ordinary prisoner gains weight at first whilst he is still dealt lightly with in the matter of task, but the better class of man loses weight from the start, and hardly ever becomes reconciled to the weary round of his life. His spirit seems broken, and his health generally fails continuously. It is also worthy of remark that the law at times sentences to hard labour men who are obviously unfit for any labour at all. And many of these are bad livelihood cases, men broken down by starvation and disease, who steal, say, to live, rather than live to steal. For many of them the jail is an infirmary rather than a place of punishment. They either die there or they swell the sick list, and, recovering a measure of health, are discharged and readmitted later. They can do little or no work, are in comparative comfort, and the deprivation of their liberty seems little to them. Their worst punishment would be in being sent adrift.

A system of police surveillance, say, weekly, would perhaps tend more to keep these men in order and relieve the jail of the class among which the chief sickness occurs.

This concludes the information we have gathered on the causes of sickness and mortality in the Purnea Jail.

A R R A H.

REPORT of the Committee appointed under Government Order, No. 425 P.D., dated 15th October 1893, to inquire into the Sanitary Condition of the Arrah Jail.

WE met at Arrah on the morning of the 1st March, and immediately proceeded to inspect the jail and its surroundings. Appendix I., annexed to this Report, prepared by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Flood Murray, the superintendent of the jail, gives the detailed information required by Appendix II. of the letter, dated 18th September last, from the Government of India.

2. We are of opinion that the Arrah Jail; so far from being an unhealthy jail, should rather be regarded as a sanitarium for the criminal classes of the Shahabad district. It is true that in 1890 and 1891 outbreaks of cholera occurred, which largely increased the death rate per mille and gave the jail a bad name ; but if the deaths from cholera during those two years be omitted, the average death rate for the last five years is reduced to only 34·0 per mille, as will appear from the following figures :—

YEAR.	Average Daily Strength.	Deaths.		Moribund Cases dis- charged to be counted as Deaths.	Total of Columns 3, 4, and 5.	Total of Columns 4, and 5.	Death Rate per Mille.		—
		From Cholera.	Other Causes.				Including Cho- lera Deaths.	Excluding Cho- lera Deaths.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1889 - - -	149·92	—	1.	—	1	1	—	6·7	—
1890 - - -	128·00	17	2	2	21	4	164·0	31·2	—
1891 - - -	142·97	12	3	1	16	4	112·6	28·1	—
1892 - - -	184·70	—	7	1	8	8	—	43·3	—
1893 - - -	217·19	—	11	—	11	11	—	50·6	—
TOTAL - -	822·78	29	24	4	57	28	69·2	34·0	—

I think this death rate is much too high.—W. H. G.

3. Another proof of the general healthy character of the Arrah Jail may be found in the marked general improvement of the prisoners between the time of their admission and of their discharge, as shown by the following statement, which has been prepared from the jail registers :—

YEAR.	Health on Admission.			Health on Transfer or Discharge.		
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	751	223	99	839	170	64
1890 - - -	554	164	81	589	144	66
1891 - - -	295	353	111	417	291	51
1892 - - -	508	314	129	644	292	55
1893 - - -	684	385	140	803	514	92
TOTAL for Five Years	2,792	1,439	560	3,292	1,171	328
Difference - -	—	—	—	+ 500	— 268	— 232

I do not place much reliance on this statement as a test of the general health of the prisoners.—W. H. G.

Of the 92 prisoners who were discharged in 1893 in "bad health," we find that 28 had lost weight, 38 had gained weight, and the weight of the rest had remained stationary. Of these 92 persons, as many as 68 had been in the jail for only three months or under; while 84 of them were in "bad health," six in "indifferent health," and only two of them in "good health" when admitted.

4. As affording some further practical test of the effect of jail life on the prisoners' health, we made a careful examination of the convalescent gang. The results are shown in Statement J., annexed to this Report, from which it will be seen that of 41 men comprised in the gang, 23 were admitted to the jail during the last two months, 10 during the last quarter of the preceding year, four during the second quarter, and only four others during earlier periods; while 23 were in bad health, 16 in indifferent, and only two in good health at the time of their admission. Furthermore, of these 41 men, 28 were found to have gained 148 lbs., the weight of five had remained stationary, while eight had lost 45 lbs. between them since the date of their admission, in all of which last cases there was some ascertainable cause, such as cough, fever, or dysentery, for the prisoner having lost ground. The net result is to show that, so far from life in the Arrah Jail having an injurious effect on the general health of the inmates, exactly the contrary is the case. Cases of debility and anæmia are observable with much greater frequency among new admissions than among those who have been for any length of time in jail. An investigation into the general health of the Shahabad district is beyond the scope of our present inquiry, but there can be no doubt, from the sanitary reports of the last few years, that it has steadily deteriorated (whether from the action of the irrigation canals in raising the level of the subsoil water, or whatever else may be the cause), and this has reflected itself upon the average state of health of the new admissions to the jail. When once in the jail the inmates find themselves, as before remarked, in, comparatively speaking, a sanitarium.

5. We have read the reports of Drs. Macrae and Pilgrim on the outbreaks of cholera in the jail in 1890 and 1891, and the Report, No. 11,435, dated 3rd November 1891, by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Lethbridge to Government on the sanitary condition of the Arrah Jail. In each case the outbreak in the jail followed the occurrence of several cases in the bastis adjoining the jail to the north, and in 1890 it seemed doubtful whether the disease was not introduced into the jail by a prisoner who had been employed in collecting grass in a Muhammadan burial ground on the south side of the jail, while the burial of a cholera corpse was going on there. This burial ground was, however, shortly after (in July 1890) closed, on the motion of a magistrate, by the municipal commissioners, and has not since been used.

In his report, dated 13th August 1891, Dr. Pilgrim makes mention of the basti which adjoins the jail to the north in the following terms:—

"Milki Mohulla, a most filthy mohulla, abuts on the jail (to the north), and two or three cases of cholera (with fatal effect) occurred there in some houses a few yards distant from the jail wall. These occurred three or four days previous to the outbreak in the jail;" and he was of opinion that it was there that the germs had their origin, and that the cholera outbreak in the jail "arose from the numerous sources existing immediately outside the jail having been conveyed there by the wind, and infecting temporarily some media within the jail, as, for instance, the water, food, &c."

Dr. Lethbridge, while agreeing with Dr. Pilgrim that the insanitary condition of the neighbouring basti and burialground was the primal cause of the epidemic in the jail, differed from that officer's opinion as to the means by which the disease was introduced there. The "explosive" character of the outbreak (the disease almost simultaneously attacking inmates of the hospital and of different wards); the fact that the outbreaks in both years occurred suddenly with the setting in of the rains, and with the rise of the subsoil water in the large central well from which the drinking water was at that time supplied to the prisoners, and which necessarily filtrated from the neighbouring bastis and burial ground, and the very unfavourable analysis of the water of that well, combined, in Dr. Lethbridge's opinion, to point to it as being the undoubted medium through which the disease had been introduced. Dr. Lethbridge's inference is probably correct, and with the introduction of
canal

canal water into the jail (in April 1893) for purposes of drinking and ablution the ultimate cause of the cholera outbreaks in 1890 and 1891 will, we hope, be removed.

6. We observe that the number of cases of dysentery has kept pace, without much variation, with the increase in the jail population during the last four years. In 1890 the number of cases of dysentery was 33, and the daily average strength of prisoners 143·21. In 1891 there were 40 cases of dysentery and a daily average population of 153·30. In 1892 there were, including 31 cases which were discharged after a few days' detention in the convalescent gang, altogether 45 cases of dysentery and a daily average population of 199·72. In 1893 there were 53 cases of dysentery and a daily average population of 236·65. This disease, though prevalent, is not increasing.

The cases of dysentery are, I think, much more numerous than they should be.—W. H. G.

The hospital tickets of 52 out of 53 cases were examined, and we should class them as follows:—

In six cases the prominent symptoms were those of diarrhœa.

In two other cases irritative diarrhœa due to eating raw grain, probably obtained during the husking of dhan.

Of the remaining 42 cases, 31 were of a mild type and 11 of a severe type, including five deaths.

Average detention in jail prior to illness:

Mild cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	77 days.
Severe cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 „

Average detention in hospital:

Mild cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·5 days.
Severe cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 „

The incidence of the disease in the different wards was—

Unrecorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 cases.
Ward I.	-	5 cases.	Ward VII.	-	2	„	
„ II.	-	2	„ VIII.	-	0		
„ III.	-	1	„ IX.	-	0		
„ IV.	-	2	„ X.	-	6 females.		
„ V.	-	6	„ XI.	-	7		
„ VI.	-	2	Under trial	-	2		

Incidence of disease in months—

January	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 Heat. Change
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 of weather.
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Rains.
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Cold. Change
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 of weather.

The labour on which the patients were engaged before they fell ill was—

Unrecorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sick*	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 Two deaths.
Convalescent gang	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Two „
Light labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dhuki (surkee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rice sifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oil mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rope-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Prison servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 One wood-splitting.

The

* These were men sent to hospital shortly after admission to jail, and were apparently unfit for any labour on admission.

The following is a brief history of the five cases of dysentery which terminated fatally in 1893 :—

- (1) Admitted to jail 26th July 1892 ; health indifferent ; light labour ; he was then taken off labour and given tonics and milk ; 7th April 1893 admitted to hospital for dysentery, and died 2nd December 1893.
- (2) Admitted to jail 22nd July 1892 in bad health (paralysed). Gained weight from 110 to 122 on 9th May 1893. Admitted to hospital for dysentery, and died 19th May 1893.
- (3) Admitted to jail 2nd December 1893 in bad health with phthisis and dysentery. Sent at once to hospital, and died 30th December 1893.
- (4) Admitted to jail, in good health, 11th November 1892. On 7th April 1893 admitted to hospital with fever and erysipelas. On 23rd April 1893 disease changed to dysentery, and died 2nd May 1893.
- (5) Admitted to jail 3rd April 1893 in bad health, and died of dysentery 24th April 1893.

We saw the food, which was of good quality though coarse, and sufficiently well cooked, but we should recommend as a general principle the adoption of the cooking range recently invented by Mr. Larymore, the superintendent of the Alipore Jail, which is a great improvement on those generally in use in jails. The clothing is that in general use in Bengal jails, and the convalescent, weakly, and old prisoners receive an extra blanket, woollen drawers and cap. But as many of the cases of dysentery occur at the time of seasonal change, we think special care should be taken to avoid chill at this time, and would recommend the more extended use of broad woollen belts in all cases in which there is any tendency to bowel disease, but especially we would recommend the early separation and treatment, as regards food, clothing, and rest, of prisoners with incipient looseness of the bowels, which, if unnoticed, may pass into disease requiring active treatment. Prisoners with any tendency to bowel diseases should be kept apart from other prisoners, and stools of which there is any suspicion of contagion or infection should be burnt.

7. The scale of diet given in 1893 was not that laid down in the Jail Code ; $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of wheat atta were given instead of 5 chitaks, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks of rice instead of 6 chitaks. When maize was issued, $5\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks were given instead of 6 chitaks. The superintendent reports the changes were introduced from the 1st June 1892, as the prisoners were unable to digest 6 chitaks of maize atta, which, when boiled, weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The ordinary jail diet was resumed during the present year under orders of the Inspector General of Jails. We are of opinion that, if any changes are made in the food issued to ordinary prisoners, the nutritive value of the diet scale should be always fully maintained. The details of food given are shown in the Table E attached.

The table of gain and loss of weight appended shows that the diet of the prisoners agrees with the majority, and that they improve in condition and weight. In 1891 those who kept their weight or increased in weight were 83 per cent. of the total number of prisoners. In 1892, 80 per cent. of the prisoners either kept their weight or gained in weight. In 1893, 82 per cent. either kept their weight or gained in weight. The number losing weight in 1893 is below the average of the province.

8. The following statement of the health of the prisoners discharged during the last five years shows that the health of the majority of the prisoners improves by residence in jail. Of 4,791 prisoners discharged from jail during the five years ending 1893, 2,792 were admitted in good health, and 3,292 were discharged in good health, a gain of 500 to this class ; 1,439 prisoners were admitted in indifferent health, and 1,171 discharged in indifferent health, or 232 less than those admitted ; 560 were admitted and 328 discharged in bad health, or 232 less discharged than admitted in bad health.

A.

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Five Years, both on Admission and on Discharge.

YEAR.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge or Transfer.			*Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Death.	Number discharged under Government Orders.		Death Rate per Mille, including Moribunds Released.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Under Rule 488A.	Moribund.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1889 - -	1,073	761	222	99	839	170	64	1	-	-	1	2	-	69.2, but, omitting 29 cholera cases in 1890 and 1891, this figure is reduced to 34.03 per mille.
1890 - -	799	554	164	81	589	144	66	6	2	11	19	5	2	
1891 - -	759	295	253	111	417	291	51	5	6	4	15	-	1	
1892 - -	951	508	314	129	644	252	55	2	3	2	7	2	1	
1893 - -	1,209	684	326	140	803	314	92	3	1	7	11	4	-	
	4,791	2,792	1,439	560	3,292 +500	1,171 -268	328 -232	17	12	24	53			

9. STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases.	Number of Admissions in Hospitals for—				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dysentery - - - - -	35	33	40	14*	53
Ague - - - - -	88	65	34	16	34
Bronchitis - - - - -	8	-	7	5	-
Diarrhoea - - - - -	51	32	16	4	13
Enlarged spleen - - - -	10	8	-	-	4
Abscess - - - - -	13	12	9	5	11
Influenza - - - - -	-	63	52	-	-
Cholera - - - - -	-	30	22	-	-
Epidemic diarrhoea - - -	-	22	-	-	-
Fever, remittent - - - -	-	9	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	-	8	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-
Total admissions into hospital -	257	327	157	124	154
Daily average strength - -	168.51	143.21	153.30	199.72	236.65
Maximum number confined on any one day - - - - -	188	182	201	249	297
Total capacity - - - - -	310	250	222	250	278

* Excluding 31 cases treated in the observation gang.

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E.—DIET SCALE.

12. How varied during 1892, Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-Labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishment diet. 3.
Atta wheat - - - 5½ chitaks.	Wheat atta - - 4½ chitaks.	Atta - 8 chitaks.
Rice - - - 5½ "	Rice - - - 4½ "	Salt - ¼ chitak.
Dál - - - 3 "	Dál - - - 3 "	Coal - 4 chitaks.
Vegetables - - - 3 "	Vegetables - - 3 "	
Oil - - - ¼ chitak.	Oil - - - ⅓ "	
Salt - - - ⅓ "	Salt - - - ⅓ "	
Condiments - - - ¼ "	Condiments - - ⅓ "	
Tamarind - - - ¼ "	Tamarind - - ⅓ "	
Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	
<i>Early Morning Meal.</i>		
Gram - - - 1½ chitaks.		
Rice - - - 2 "		
Suttoo - - - 2 "		
Salt - - - ⅓ "		
Sweet potato - - - 3 "		

From 1st January to 19th May 1892 one meal of wheat atta and one meal of rice was issued to all the prisoners. From 20th May 1892 to 29th September 1892 rice in morning meal and wheat atta in evening meal issued.

From 15th November 1892 maize atta in morning meal and wheat atta in evening meal issued to the prisoners. Dhali and fish were occasionally substituted for equivalent quantity of dál.

Maize atta was issued from 1st January to 31st May 1892 in early morning meal, from 1st June to 31st July maize suttoo, and from 1st August to 30th September 1892 rice, and again suttoo till 29th November 1892, and then sweet potatoes.

E.—DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1893, Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners. 1.	Non-Labouring Prisoners. 2.	Punishments. 3.
Wheat or maize atta - - 5½ chitaks.	Wheat or maize atta, 4½ chitaks.	Atta - 8 chitaks.
Rice - - - 5½ "	Rice - - - 4½ "	Salt - ¼ chitak.
Dál of sorts - - - 3 "	Dál - - - 3 "	Fuel - 8 chitaks.
Vegetables - - - 3 "	Vegetables - - 3 "	
Oil - - - ¼ chitak.	Oil - - - ⅓ chitak.	
Salt - - - ⅓ "	Salt - - - ⅓ "	
Condiments - - - ¼ "	Condiments - - ⅓ "	
Tamarind - - - ¼ "	Tamarind - - ⅓ "	
Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	Coal - - - 4 chitaks.	
Fuel - - - 8 "	Fuel - - - 8 "	
<i>Early morning meal.</i>		
Gram - - - 1½ chitaks.		
Rice - - - 2 "		
Suttoo - - - 2 "		
Salt - - - ⅓ chitak.		
Sweet potatoes - - - 3 chitaks.		

From 18th January 1893 to 21st February 1893 wheat atta was issued in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 22nd February to 4th March rice in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 5th March to 15th March wheat atta in one meal and maize in the other.

From 16th March to 30th March rice in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 31st March to 3rd May rice in both meals.

From 4th May to 18th June maize and wheat atta in one meal and rice in the other.

From 19th June to 3rd October wheat atta in one meal and rice in the other.

From 4th October to 9th November maize atta in one meal and wheat and wheat atta in the other.

From 10th November to 24th November maize atta in one meal and rice in the other.

From 25th November to 19th December wheat atta in one meal and maize atta in the other.

From 20th December to 31st December rice in both meals.

From 1st January to 26th May 1893 sweet potatoes were issued to the prisoners in the early morning meal.

From 27th May to 22nd October 1893 gram was issued in the early morning meal.

From 23rd October to 5th December maize was issued.

From 6th December to 20th December rice was issued.

From 21st to 22nd December sweet potato was issued.

From 23rd to 31st December maize was issued.

13. The following Statement shows the employment of prisoners. It does not appear to have had any injurious effect on their health. Of 154 total admissions to hospital in 1893, 24 came direct to hospital on admission to jail, 16 were among hajat prisoners, 21 from the convalescent gang, and nine from the special gang :—

1.	Average number of sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm.	On remunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for jail consumption.	Jail Repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	On Manufactures.	Numbers hired out to Municipality.	Average Number sentenced to labour.
1889	9.67	29.6	13.1	6.42	15.9	10.3	13.04	-	7.1	-	39.9	-	145.3
1890	13.92	22.91	10.4	6.82	10.81	8.53	10.8	-	13.1	-	32.21	-	127.07
1891	6.15	28.53	12.15	7.91	15.24	9.77	12.21	-	11.01	-	34.62	-	139.21
1892	3.48	22.17	6.3	8.25	21.06	19.06	11.70	-	21.49	10.19	57.08	-	181.18
1893	5.62	29.26	6.11	8.20	15.08	20.65	23.3	-	10.50	10.78	68.33	-	214.94

14. The following Statement shows the punishments inflicted on convicted prisoners. It will be seen that penal and reduced diet and corporal punishment are seldom resorted to. No connection can be traced between the sick and death rate and the punishments inflicted on prisoners :—

	Punishment.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A.	Criminal Courts	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	6	—	1	—	2	..
	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	51	39	12	6	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	4
	Solitary confinement.	—	1	35	63	96	95	70	15	21	18	20	7	6
	Reduced diet	—	—	6	17	5	—	26	2	9	—	20	28	—
	Corporal punishment.	4	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	—
	All other punishments.	216	193	139	216	340	355	219	175	176	139	169	145	147
C.	TOTAL Punish- ments - - }	273	206	193	303	445	453	318	198	209	159	211	188	157
D.	Average number of convicts.	183.38	180.87	173.69	145.47	152.58	151.01	113.49	138.03	149.92	128.00	142.97	184.70	217.19
	Ratio of Col. C. -	148.87	113.89	111.11	208.29	281.65	299.98	280.20	143.44	139.40	124.21	147.58	101.78	72.28
	Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.	4.02	2.61	3.12	1.97	2.78	2.84	3.70	3.70	6.08	10.39	4.18	1.09	2.14

15. The following statement showing the number of prisoners discharged, number who had gained in weight, number who had lost weight, and number whose weight remained stationary at the time of their discharge, years 1889-93 (five years), has been discussed in paragraph 7 of the Report :—

YEAR.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.	Per Cent. lost Weight.	Per Cent. gained Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - - -	1,073	626	374	73	6.8	34.8
1890 - - -	799	519	223	57	7.1	27.9
1891 - - -	759	354	288	117	15.4	37.9
1892 - - -	951	394	376	181	19.0	39.5
1893 - - -	1,209	470	538	201	16.6	44.4
Total - - -	4,791	2,363	1,799	629	13.1	37.5

16. The following is the Statement J. referred to in paragraph 4 of this Report, showing the effect of jail life on convalescent and weakly prisoners :—

Number.	Name.	Caste.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Weight on Admission.	Present Weight.	Health on Admission.	Gained.	Lost.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
			Yrs.							
1	Bishasar Kahar	H. Kahar	36	1 Feb. 1894	110	116	B.	6	-	
2	Baran Ahir	H. Ahir	40	19 Jan. 1894	120	128	B.	8	-	
3	Kaval Panday	H. Brahman	24	20 Nov. 1893	130	130	I.	-	-	
4	Sheetobal Dusadh	H. Tanti	19	28 Oct. 1893	83	96	B.	13	-	
5	Sheetabal Rai	H. Rajput	26	25 Jan. 1894	109	114	I.	5	-	
6	Jairam Tewary	H. Brahman	60	17 July 1892	98	91	I.	-	7	Suffering from asthma.
7	Bandhan Ahir	H. Ahir	32	20 Nov. 1893	119	121	G.	2	-	
8	S. Neaz Ali	Musalman	75	21 Sept. 1893	86	100	B.	16	-	
9	Roshan Rai	Rajput	21	25 Jan. 1894	99	102	B.	3	-	
10	S. Anwar	Musalman	75	21 Dec. 1893	81	84	B.	3	-	
11	Reka Ahir	H. Ahir	34	13 Feb. 1894	93	94	I.	1	-	
12	Sabai Dome	Dome	39	18 Jan. 1894	119	125	I.	6	-	
13	Jita Ahir	H. Ahir	40	19 Jan. 1894	120	130	B.	10	-	
14	Kalachand	Dome	40	5 Sept. 1893	81	96	I.	15	-	
15	Ramantar Ahir	H. Ahir	35	19 Jan. 1894	107	103	G.	-	4	Was in hospital for dysentery and discharged to convalescent gang on 27th February 1894.
16	Bedesi Bind	H. Bind	20	10 Jan. 1894	89	92	I.	3	-	
17	Suchit Kando	H. Kando	34	7 Jan. 1894	122	122	B.	-	-	
18	Ramgaran Kando	Ditto	38	10 Aug. 1893	106	109	B.	3	-	
19	Bedanto Ahir	H. Ahir	40	10 Nov. 1893	104	104	B.	-	-	
20	Shinideni Chamar	H. Chamr	36	27 Jan. 1893	120	126	B.	6	-	
21	Suntokhi Rai	H. Rajput	54	30 Jan. 1894	96	97	B.	1	-	
22	Deon Rai	Ditto	33	25 Jan. 1894	116	119	B.	3	-	
23	Pernesher Doosadh	H. Doosadh	19	7 Feb. 1894	95	96	I.	1	-	
24	Ramgoton Komar	H. Komar	22	31 Aug. 1893	91	107	B.	16	-	
25	Servan Rai	H. R.	60	21 Dec. 1891	112	123	B.	11	-	
26	Sheo Rai	H. R.	50	25 Jan. 1894	101	105	B.	4	-	
27	Doma Ahir	H. Ahir	25	26 Jan. 1894	128	132	B.	4	-	
28	Bajjnath Rai	H. R.	45	3 Feb. 1894	121	122	I.	1	-	
29	Mathura Ahir	H. Ahir	30	7 Oct. 1893	120	144	I.	-	16	
30	Bharat Saran	H. B.	40	20 Dec. 1893	108	108	I.	-	-	
31	Cherkut Kahar	H. K.	19	31 Jan. 1894	93	93	B.	-	-	
32	Mewa Ahir	H. Ahir	35	12 Feb. 1894	124	126	B.	2	-	
33	Sarup Ahir	H. Ahir	20	16 Feb. 1894	104	103	B.	-	1	
34	Derburhi Dome	Dome	20	17 Jan. 1894	106	110	I.	4	-	
35	Basgit Ahir	H. Ahir	42	12 Feb. 1894	114	113	I.	-	1	
36	Roopan Rai	H. R.	23	25 Jan. 1894	115	120	B.	5	-	
37	Bisashar Ahir	H. Ahir	70	8 Dec. 1893	109	103	I.	-	6	
38	Jamath Ahir	H. Ahir	30	16 Feb. 1894	119	116	B.	-	3	
39	Bankhetan Gaud	Gaud	35	7 May 1889	121	114	I.	-	7	
40	Noor Mahomed	M.	24	6 Dec. 1893	168	118	I.	10	-	
41	Halaman Ahir	H. Ahir	30	12 Oct. 1893	108	130	B.	22	-	

Out of 41 prisoners in the convalescent and infirm gangs, 28 gained 148 lbs., averaging 5½ lbs. each, from the date of their admission into jail, 8 lost 45lbs.; average loss of weight per prisoner, 5½lbs.
The weight of 5 prisoners remained stationary.
Out of 41, 23 admitted in 1894, 14 during last half of 1893.

17. In conclusion, we recommend the following measures for the improvement of the sanitation of the Arrah Jail :—

1st.—We find that masonry underground tanks have lately been constructed, one as a settling tank and for the storage of canal water for both drinking and ablution purposes during the time the canal is annually closed for repairs. We think that during this time of closure the canal water stored in these tanks should be used for ablution purposes only, a supply of water for drinking and cooking being meanwhile obtained from the municipal water-works which are about to be opened.

2nd.—We recommend that a portion of the Milki mahalla included in a strip of land 40 yards in width (measuring from the northern wall of the jail), be acquired by Government for use as an addition to the jail garden. This is advisable not only to make up for the loss of garden space owing to the abolition, lately ordered by the Inspector-General of Jails, of cultivation within the jail walls, but principally in order to clear the ground immediately adjoining the external surface drain to north of the crowded and insanitary basti along its brink.

3rd.—If Government have the legal power to do so, the lane along the south of the jail wall should be closed. We found that the Muhammadan burial ground referred to above, though it has for some time (as already noticed) been closed against burials, yet it is used as a latrine by the people living near, who apparently have access to it through the lane in question. If it be found that the lane cannot be closed, steps should at any rate be taken by the jail authorities through the magistrate to bring pressure to bear upon the Municipal Commissioners with a view to an abatement of the nuisance.

4th.—Now that irrigation within the walls of the jail has been stopped; and all the water needed for drinking, cooking, and purposes of ablution is supplied by pipes from the canal, we think that all the wells inside the jail should be filled in. They are already liable to contamination by filtration, as pointed out by Dr. Lethbridge, and their water will soon, by non-use, become more impure than ever.

5th.—All interior partition walls, except those surrounding the female ward, to be lowered to a uniform height of eight feet, to admit of freer ventilation. Some of these walls, especially those of the hospital compound and of the yards of the solitary cells, are several feet higher than is necessary.

6th.—We recommend the use of screens (as in the Purnea Jail) at the grated windows of the sleeping wards, so as to direct a current of air to the upper part of the ward, and to prevent entry of beating rain.

7th.—The Sanitary Commissioner, while approving generally of Rules 523, 532, 535 and 967 of the Jail Code, relating to latrine parades, is strongly persuaded of the desirability of impressing upon the minds of the subordinate officials of all unhealthy jails the necessity of allowing free recourse to the latrines by the prisoners out of parade hours. The other two members of the Committee are inclined to think that this is a matter that may be left to the jail superintendents, as at present. Any formal injunction to the effect proposed might result in encouraging habits of irregularity in a matter in which regularity is of much importance to general health. Jail superintendents are fully aware of the importance of carefully watching any disposition on the part of any prisoner to be irregular in passing motions, and all that seems necessary is that the subordinate officials should be made to realise the danger of hiding any case of the kind from the Superintendent's notice.

APPENDIX I.

I. The general health of the town and Arrah district during the years 1892 and 1893, as shown by the registered mortality, was worse than in any year since 1887. The number of deaths in 1893 was 66,406, or 32·18 per mille, and 61,690, or 29·84 per mille, in 1892. The principal cause of mortality was under the head of fever, which caused 55,023 deaths in 1893, and 46,554, or 22·56 per mille, in 1892, being the highest recorded death-rate from this cause.

Cholera was also present, causing 1,854 deaths in 1893 and 6,946 in 1892.

II. The jail is situated in the heart of the town (except to the east). To the north, immediately outside the jail wall, there are a number of dirty bastis; to the west, a roadside drain at a distance of about 60 yards from the main gate; to the south a Muhammadan burial place,* with a masonry drain running between it and the jail; and to the east, the jail garden with an earthen drain running parallel to its eastern side.

* This has been closed since the cholera outbreak in the jail since 1890.

III. All the drains both inside and outside are in fairly good order, requiring only a few petty repairs at present.

IV. During the rains, the subsoil water which was 10 feet from the surface is now 14 feet, making a difference of 4 feet. At the north of the garden is a nala which, during the rains, is filled with water, but during the cold weather becomes dry. Although the situation of the jail cannot be called particularly a sanitary one, and although the surroundings are not all that might be wished for, they compare well with other parts of the town in which the drainage is in a defective state.

V. The height of the wall surrounding the jail is 11 feet 5 inches. The sleeping wards are single-storied masonry buildings with arched roof and plinth 2 feet high. Ventilation is effected by perfilation from grated windows at either end by pierced brickwork near the roof, and to a small extent by ceiling ventilation. The barracks are 47 feet 5 inches from the northern wall; 461·5 feet from the main gate; 43·5 feet from the southern wall; and 148·5 feet from the eastern wall.

2. The subdividing walls of the female ward and hajat are 9 feet 10 inches, and the hospital and civil walls 11 feet 5 inches in height.

3. Vegetables have been hitherto cultivated inside the jail with cowdung manure and well-water irrigation, but this is now discontinued.

VI. The garden is situated on the east, immediately behind the jail.

VII.—(a) The buildings are in good repair. The floors are stone-flagged. The hospital, a single-storied ward in a separate enclosure, is furnished with venetian windows, a portion being supplied also with glass doors, and a fireplace for treatment of cases requiring warmth. At the rate of 50 superficial feet and 750 cubic feet for each prisoner, the capacity of the ward is for 278 prisoners. The average population including under-trial and civil convicts during 1892 was 199·72, and during 1893 was 236·65.

The maximum population on any one day during 1892 was 249, and during 1893 was 277.

(b) The sleeping berths are of brick 1 foot 6 inches high.

(c) To prevent excessive ventilation in winter the windows are bricked up to a height of 4 feet, and the doors closed by gunny pardas.

(d) The walls are whitewashed, and the gratings tarred twice a year. Dormitories are never used as workrooms.

2. The two worksheds are tiled roofs supported by brick pillars. In case the number of prisoners exceeds the sanctioned capacity, prisoners sleep temporarily in the worksheds and hospital verandahs. They are protected from the weather by pardas.

3. Cells.—There are four cells for male prisoners, and two for females. They are stone-floored, and dry.

Hospital described above.

Latrines. There are four day latrines; one for the labouring male convicts on the south-east corner of the jail with a platform for ablution; one in the female ward against one of the end walls of the workshed; one in the hospital, and one in the hajat ward. A night-soil pan with dry earth is placed in each ward. At night also an earthen vessel half filled with water for urination. The number of seats is sufficient.

VIII. New clothing is issued once a year, and also supplied when necessary. Each prisoner gets two janghias, one kurta, one gumchha, and one cap. One blanket-kurta and two blankets are issued to each prisoner in winter, in addition to his cotton clothing. An extra blanket, blanket janghias and caps are issued to the convalescent and special gang prisoners, and blanket-trousers have been recently supplied to convalescents and infirms. Each prisoner is given as bedding one tatputty and two blankets. The bedding is put in the sun and aired weekly.

IX. Conservancy.—The main day latrine is situated close to the ablution platform and ejector. There are other latrines in the under-trial ward, hospital, and female ward, each provided with an ablution platform. The night-soil mixed with dry earth is passed through the ejector and

buried in a 3-inch layer in trenches 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep in the garden. Urine is passed through the jail wall into an iron receptacle with the ablution water, and buried in the garden.

X. Drinking water is supplied from the Sone Canal. In 1892 this water was brought in an iron water-cart. But since last April the newly constructed reservoirs with two settling tanks have been in use. These are connected by pipes with the Sone Canal. Drinking water is first boiled and then filtered before issue. Appended is a copy of the Chemical Examiner's analysis of the water. Wells are never used for drinking or washing purposes. Filtered water is supplied to out-gangs.

RESULT of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Con- tamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.	
						Total Hard- ness.	Temporary.	Permanent.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Canal water 26.0	-	.6	.004	.004	.12	-	11.5	5.5	6.0	Nitrates present, Nitrites none.	No black- ening.	Present.

XI. The Bihar scale of diet is in use for healthy prisoners. Convalescent, infirm, and old prisoners receive rice diet throughout the year. To avoid monotony of diet, gram or suttoo is issued to the prisoners as early morning meal in summer, and hotchpotch (khichary) or sweet potato in winter. Fresh vegetables given throughout the year. Onions and potatoes are issued in abundance as vegetables during the rains, and in July and August they form the principal vegetable diet. The details of diet given are shown in Table E. Food is cooked in iron dekhchis. Patua, tamarind, and amchur, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak per head, are daily issued to all prisoners as antiscorbutics. Lime-juice is given regularly to convalescents, and fresh limes at times to all prisoners.

XII. Prisoners are allowed to bathe twice a day in the hot weather and once a day in winter. Dry clothing is put on after the bath to prevent chills.

XIII. The forms of labour and tasks exacted do not affect the health of the prisoners.

Prisoners losing weight are changed to some other forms of labour. Oil-pressing, wheat-grinding, moonj-twisting, moonj-matting, durree-weaving, cooking, gardening, &c., are the principal forms of labour in this jail. Prisoners are employed only half the day on oil-pressing, and the rest of the day on some form of light labour.

XIV. Punishments.—The details are given below :—

1. Solitary confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Punishments had no effect whatever on the general health.
2. Penal diet with confinement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
3. Fetters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
4. Degradation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
5. Handcuffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	
6. Forfeiture of marks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
7. Gunny clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
8. Reduced diet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
9. Hard labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
10. Hair cutting of female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11. Corporal punishment in a way of school discipline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total									159	up to 31st December 1893.

XV. As per the following statements :—

Class of Prisoner.	Year.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Convicts	Up to 31st December 1893.	351	285	103	739
Hajats		191	168	49	408

XVI. The principal diseases are dysentery and diarrhoea. The diseases causing admission into hospital are shown in Table B1. No cases of scurvy were treated in hospital during the last year.

XVII. Prisoners are admitted and removed from the convalescent and special gangs under the orders of the medical officer.

Ordinary prisoners are weighed once a fortnight, and convalescent and infirm gangs every Sunday. The weighments are made by the Civil Hospital Assistant.

XVIII. Medical inspections are made daily by the Civil Surgeon. There is a special inspection parade every Sunday morning, and any prisoner found to be losing weight or of sickly appearance is placed under special circumstances regarding work and food.

In 1892 the principal mortality was in the month of March, i.e., three deaths.
In 1893 no deaths occurred up to 14th April. During April of this year, there were three deaths. For details see accompanying statement.

CASUALTY Roll of the Arrah Jail for the Year 1893.

NAME.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in Jail.	Class in abstract.	Sentence.	Completed imprisonment.	Cause of Death.	Date of admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
							<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>			
1. Khobari Ahir -	Male	48 yrs.	Hindu	Cultivator	Surkee-pounding	Convict	10 0 0	0 4 14	Inflammation of brain.	10-4-93	15-4-93
2. Behari Ahir -	Do.	70 "	Do.	Ditto	Convalescent gang	Do.	1 0 0	0 6 10	Debility and old age.	29-3-93	15-4-93
3. Gobind Musher -	Do.	25 "	Musher	Labourer	Nil - - -	Hajat	Nil	0 0 25	Dysentery -	23-4-93	28-4-93
4. Ghorbhari Bind -	Do.	44 "	Hindu	Ditto	Carrying cart C.G.	Convict	2 6 0	0 5 22	Ditto - -	7-4-93	2-5-93
5. Jhaw Telli -	Do.	35 "	Do.	Oil seller	Special gang -	Do.	For life	0 9 29	Ditto - -	9-5-93	19-5-93
6. Shluraj Ahir -	Do.	60 "	Do.	Cultivator	Ditto - - -	Do.	2 0 0	1 0 22	Pneumonia -	2 8-93	14-8-93
7. Jamadar Rai -	Do.	30 "	Do.	Ditto	Nil - - -	Hajat	Nil.	0 0 7	Diarrhoea -	15-8-93	22-8-93
8. Mussamut Rajwatia	Female	24 "	Do.	Ditto	Convalescent gang	Convict	2 0 0	0 9 0	Ditto - -	19-8-93	21-8-93
9. Jeobodhun Ahir -	Male	45 "	Do.	Ditto	Nil - - -	Hajat	Nil.	0 0 5	Severe bruises	20-10-93	25-8-93
10. Roghoonundun Singh.	Do.	30 "	Do.	Ditto	Sutri - - -	Convict	3 0 0	0 4 7	Dysentery -	7-11-93	2-12-93
11. Birjhookham Doosadh.	Do.	41 "	Do.	Labourer	Nil - - -	Do.	5 0 0	0 0 28	Ditto - -	2-12-93	30-12-93

CASUALTY Roll of the Arrah Jail for the Year 1892.

NAME.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment previous to imprisonment.	Employment in Jail.	Class in abstract.	Sentence.	Completed Imprisonment.	Cause of Death.	Date of admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
							<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>	<i>Yrs. m. d.</i>			
1. Shine Rutton Rai -	Male	70 yrs.	Hindu	Cultivator	Convalescent gang	Convict	0 4 0	0 3 14	Bronchitis -	30-1-92	30-1-92
2. Jugdeep Singh -	Do.	55 "	Do.	Ditto	Moonj work -	Do.	1 0 0	0 1 27	Influenza -	11-3-92	17-3-92
3. Ram Khelawan Ahir	Do.	30 "	Do.	Ditto	Spinning twine -	Do.	2 0 0	0 3 18	Ditto - -	15-3-92	22-3-92
4. Shimdeul Ahir -	Do.	22 "	Do.	Ditto	Hospital - -	Do.	—	0 1 29	Pneumonia -	17-3-92	19-3-92
5. Thakoor Pandey -	Do.	65 "	Do.	Ditto	Spinning twine -	Do.	0 8 0	0 5 20	Dysentery -	9-4-92	14-4-92
6. Bharosa Ahir -	Do.	60 "	Do.	Ditto	Outer garden -	Do.	0 1 0	0 0 27	Septicæmia -	2-11-92	14-11-92
7. Ghoora Kando -	Do.	40 "	Do.	Ditto	Convalescent gang	Do.	0 9 0	0 2 22	Diarrhoea -	23-12-92	27-12-92

CHAPRA.

REPORT OF SANITARY COMMITTEE, CHAPRA JAIL.

THE Committee appointed under the terms of Government of Bengal letter, No. 425 P. D. of 16th October 1893 to inquire into the sanitation of certain jails in Bengal, met at the Chapra Jail on the 3rd and 4th March 1894, and visited every part of the jail and its surroundings. They also inspected the arrangements for raising the drinking water for the jail from the river Gogra.

2. The following table shows the health of prisoners on admission to, and discharge from, jail during the five years ending 1893:

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Five Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

YEARS.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as moribund.	Remarks.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889 -	1,507	1,281	156	70	1,289	179	39	10	4	2	16	—	—
1890 -	1,649	1,426	154	69	1,479	130	40	11	2	2	15	—	—
1891 -	1,728	1,310	349	69	1,539	139	50	15	2	3	20	—	—
1892 -	1,852	1,203	510	139	1,348	425	79	18	5	4	27	1	—
1893 -	2,089	1,541	424	124	1,687	319	83	2	1	3	6	2	—
TOTAL -	8,825	6,761	1,593	471	7,342	1,192	291	56	14	14	84	3	—

In 1892, an unhealthy year, 35 per cent. were admitted in indifferent or bad health, and 27 per cent. discharged in indifferent and bad health. There was a slight improvement in the health of the prisoners residing in jail. In 1893, a healthy year, 26 per cent. were admitted in indifferent and bad health, and 19 per cent. were discharged in indifferent and bad health. During the five years, out of 8,825 prisoners, 2,064 were admitted and 1,483 prisoners discharged in indifferent and bad health. The respective percentages being 23 and 16. The general effect, therefore, of residence in jail appears to be beneficial to the health of the prisoners.

3. On inquiring into the cause of sickness and mortality in the Saran Jail, it is noticed that in four out of the five years ending 1893, cholera was present, and is the principal cause of mortality, accounting for 34 out of 87 deaths, including three moribund prisoners released in these five years. The reports furnished at the time do not satisfactorily explain the cause of these outbreaks. Cholera prevailed in the district, town and bazar, but the disease could not be directly traced to importation, though a hajut prisoner, who had attended court and afterwards was attacked by cholera, was in 1889 suspected. In 1890 the outbreak was attributed to "atmospheric poisoning," and there was cholera at the time in the bazar which surrounds the jail. In 1891, the late Inspector General of Jails, who made a local inquiry, came to the conclusion that the disease was imported by a prisoner who came from the Rangpur Jail. In 1892, 32 cases occurred, of which 16 were fatal. Cholera was present in the bazar at the time, and there had been some suspicious cases of diarrhoea previous to the outbreak. There was no proof or probability of contagion, and the only sanitary defect noticed was that there had been some overcrowding for 40 days previous. There was some suspicion

suspicion, however, of the outbreak being possibly due to the digging out of a dirty tank in the jail compound, the mud removed being spread over the ground inside the jail. There was a suspicious case in 1893, but the medical officer thinks it was a case of irritation of the intestines, due to the presence of worms.

The Committee are of opinion that so long as the present arrangement of obtaining drinking water from the main stream of the river is maintained, the chances of future outbreaks will be much diminished, and will be rendered still more improbable if the whole of the water for drinking, cooking, and bathing is obtained from the same source by pump and pipe.

Excluding cholera and including moribund prisoners released, the death-rate, omitting fractions, is as follows :—

1889	-	-	-	-	53 per mille.
1890	-	-	-	-	33
1891	-	-	-	-	39
1892	-	-	-	-	37
1893	-	-	-	-	28

The jail was at the time of our visit very free from sickness. Ague is a very prevalent disease, both in the district and in jail, and accounts for a large number of admissions to hospital, especially in the year 1893, when the number of admissions for ague was more than double that of 1892. Ague is said to be increasing in the Saran district, and is reported by the civil surgeon to be the chief cause of disease in the district. The cases in jail were of a mild type and caused no death in 1893. Diarrhœa was very common in 1892 and 1893, and was probably partly due to the prevalence of intestinal worms. During the five years under notice, there were 23 deaths from dysentery, of which 10 occurred in 1889. In 1893 there were 92 admissions to hospital for dysentery and three deaths. The hospital tickets for this year were examined, and it was evident that it is the custom to return as dysentery all cases in which mucus, or blood and mucus, occur in the stools. The superintendent's suspicions were aroused by the trivial nature of the attacks and their recurrence, and on inquiry he discovered that probably 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of this district suffer from worms, principally *ascaris lumbricoides*, and that many of the cases of so-called dysentery were symptoms caused by intestinal irritation, due to the presence of worms, and readily curable on their expulsion. Many of the diarrhœa cases may also be attributed to the same cause. A great proportion of the other cases treated as dysentery were of the slightest description, and cured at once by a dose of Dover's powders or some simple treatment, and it is probable that in many of these cases the frequent presence of worms has induced a tendency to irritation of the intestines, which on some slight cause, such as unsuitable or indigestible food, exposure to cold or damp, shows itself by mucus, or blood and mucus, in the stools.

The following table shows the diseases prevalent in the jail and the number of admissions to hospital caused by them :—

STATEMENT of Sickness in the last Five Years.

Principal Diseases.	Number of admissions into Hospital for				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Simple continued fever - - - - -	-	6	4	-	-
Enteric fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera - - - - -	6	13	11	32	1
Epidemic diarrhœa - - - - -	-	11	8	7	-
Dysentery - - - - -	73	53	29	32	92
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	1	12	2	2
Syphilis - - - - -	6	3	2	6	10
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	1	3
Worms - - - - -	1	3	13	16	14
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal - - - - -	1	1	-	2	1
Inflammation of the external ear - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2
Bronchitis, acute - - - - -	2	2	10	2	4
" catarrhal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6

Statement of Sickness in the last five years—concluded.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of admissions into Hospital for				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	-	1	4
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	1	4	12	-	4
Diarrhoea - - - - -	18	16	3	117	85
Abscess - - - - -	1	2	5	2	9
Boil - - - - -	-	1	-	2	10
Itch - - - - -	-	1	3	4	3
Influenza - - - - -	-	12	-	22	-
Anæmia - - - - -	9	7	16	10	5
Ague - - - - -	47	41	82	54	119
TOTAL admissions into Hospital - - -	201	213	266	378	429
Daily average strength - - -	243.60	242.56	303.60	324.13	281.75
Maximum number confined on any one day	347	293	396	405	362
TOTAL capacity - - -	358	358	358	358	328

The following Table shows the causes of mortality in the last five years :—

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.			Period passed in Jail.						
						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Under one Month.	Under three Months.	Under six Months.	Under one Year.	Under two Years and above.	Under Trial.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
Cholera - - - - -	3	7	8	16	-	30	3	1	5	4	5	5	1	4	
Epidemic diarrhœa - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	
Dysentery - - - - -	10	2	5	3	3	18	5	-	2	8	8	3	1	1	
Diarrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	
Anæmia - - - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	
Spasmodic asthma - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Cut throat - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General debility - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Congestion of brain - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Enteritis, acute - - - - -	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	
Enteric fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL Deaths - - - - -	16	15	20	27	6	62	12	10	15	26	17	15	3	6	
Death-rate per mille - - - - -	65.6	61.8	65.8	83.2	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number released as moribund - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Death rate, including moribunds.	65.6	61.8	65.8	86.3	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(1893.) The death-rate under the head Dysentery is still higher than it should be.
W. H. G.

4. The tables below are intended to show the capacity of the sleeping wards, the number of prisoners confined in them, and the measures taken to relieve overcrowding when the number exceeded the ordinary sleeping accommodation.

STATEMENT showing capacity of Wards.

Number of Words.	Dimension.			Cubical Contents.	Number accommodated.	REMARKS. Stating Cubical Space and Superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates, and Amount of Overcrowding, if any.
	L.	B.	H.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>			
Number 1	46 0	18 0	13 6	11,178	20	At 36 superficial feet and 540 cubic feet per prisoner.
" 2	47 0	18 0	14 0	11,844	22	The following are the details of overcrowding during the year 1893:—
" 3	-	-	Godown.			Overcrowding in hajut ward from 7th January to 31st December 1893.
" 4	49 6	18 0	14 6	12,919	24	Overcrowding in female ward from 1st to 28th February, 1st to 13th, and 16th, 17th March, 13th, 14th, and 23rd to 29th August, 24th, and 26th to 30th November, and 1st to 12th December 1893.
" 5	49 6	18 0	14 6	12,919	24	Convicts.—4th, 8th, 23rd to 28th February, 29th to 30th November, and 1st to 12th December 1893.
" 6	49 6	18 0	14 6	12,919	24	
" 7	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23	
" 8	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23	
" 9	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23	
" 10	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23	
" 11	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23	
" 12	49 9	18 0	14 4	12,835	23	
Female ward	36 6	18 0	12 6	7,884	15	
Hospital	81 0	18 0	12 6	18,225	34	
Hajut	43 0	18 0	12 6	9,675	18	
Civil	23 7	11 0	9 4	2,421	5	
Cells	-	-	-	-	4	

When the number of prisoners exceeds the ordinary sleeping accommodation, the excess number sleep in verandahs and workshops.

When the number of under-trial prisoners exceeds the capacity of the under-trial ward, they are locked up in an empty convict ward.

When the number of females exceeds the capacity, they are placed in the workshops.

Prisoners sleeping in workshops are provided with extra gunny bedding and blankets, *vide* Superintendent's demi-official, dated 18th March 1894.

Excess Number of Prisoners locked up than the actual capacity of the Wards.

	1. January	2. February	3. March	4. April	5. May	6. June	7. July	8. August	9. September	10. October	11. November	12. December
1. Hajut ward.	14	15	12	15	39	52	62	46	21	19	31	39
2. Female ward.	11	11	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	3
3. Convict wards.	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	36

From the 7th January to the 31st December 1893.

1st, 13th, 16th, and 17th March.

1st to 26th January.

24th and 26th to 30th.

1st to 26th.

29th to 30th.

1st to 12th.

EXTRACT from the Sanitary sheet attached to the Annual return of Sick Prisoners for ultimate transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the Jail at Chapra, for the year 1893.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
How long did any over-crowding last ?	25 days.	28 days.	15 days.	-	-	-	-	9 days.	-	-	6 days.	12 days.
Maximum	316	337	324	315	299	304	295	281	305	303	389	356
Minimum -	277	301	284	214	250	270	258	215	226	259	262	272

5. The Committee wish to express their approval of the arrangements made for obtaining a pure supply of drinking water from the main stream of the river Gogra, which is raised from the main current by means of a pump on a floating platform anchored in the stream, and provided with a hose for filling the iron water cart. This is an excellent arrangement for a small supply of water, but as owing to difficulties of carriage from the town to the jail, a considerable distance, only drinking water can be transported, the Committee advise that the jail and river be connected by a pump and pipe capable of raising and delivering sufficient water in the jail for drinking, cooking and bathing, and all other purposes.

The analysis of the unfiltered river water is given below :

RESULTS of Analysis expressed in parts 100,000.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free-Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.20	.4	.004	.008	.02	—	9.5	7.5	2.0	Trace and none.	No blackening.	Present.

6. The following table shows the amount and variation of food given to different classes of prisoners. The Committee notice that since 1888 it has been the custom to give 5 chitaks of atta at the morning meal. As this was not pure wheat atta, but partly composed of makai atta, allowance should have been made, and 5½ chitaks of the mixed atta given. Potatoes were given from the 21st January to 21st April 1893, instead of rice, at the early morning meal. This latter alteration is in accordance with instructions issued by the Inspector General of Jails, in Circular 32 of 1889. Ordinary diet was issued during the present year, under orders of the Inspector General of Jails, dated 15th February. In the second table are given the figures of prisoners losing weight in the five years ending 1893. The average number of prisoners losing weight in this jail is 28 per cent. of those discharged, which is considerably above the average for the rest of the province. At the same time they notice that the percentage of those who gained weight has increased from 36 per cent. in 1889 to 40 per cent. in 1890, to 48 per cent. in 1891, 53 per cent. in 1892, and 56 per cent. in 1893, the latter figure being above the total average of the province for the last two years. The substitution of fish and dohi for a portion of the dāl noted at the foot of the table is judicious, and affords a variation of ordinary food of much dietetic value.

DIET SCALE : how Varied during 1892-93. Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.	
1.		2.	
	Chitaks.		Chitaks.
Rice - - - - -	6	Rice - - - - -	5
Atta mixed with makai and wheat, each at ½.	5	Atta mixed - - - - -	4
Dāl - - - - -	3	Dāl - - - - -	2
Vegetable - - - - -	3	Vegetable - - - - -	2
Oil - - - - -	½	Oil - - - - -	¼
Salt - - - - -	⅛	Salt - - - - -	⅛
Condiments - - - - -	⅛	Condiments - - - - -	⅛
Firewood - - - - -	8	Firewood - - - - -	8
Amchoor and mango pickles - - - - -	¼	Amchoor and mango pickles - - - - -	¼
Putwa - - - - -	¼	Putwa - - - - -	¼
Tamarind - - - - -	¼	Tamarind - - - - -	¼

(1.) In 1892 rice, at the rate of 6 chitaks per head, was issued for the evening meal.

(2.) Atta (2½ chitaks wheat and 2½ chitaks makai mixed together) issued for the morning meal.

(3.) Oil from mango pickles issued with the diet of prisoners.

The following changes made in the year 1893 :—

(1.) Two chitaks dohi in place of 2 chitaks dāl issued once a week in January, February, April, and May, and twice a week in March 1893.

(2.) Two chitaks of fish in lieu of 2 chitaks dāl issued on the 17th May and 8th and 10th June 1893.

(3.) Sweet potatoes, at the rate of 1½ chitaks per prisoner, issued to the prisoners for their early morning meal, in place of suttoo, from 1st January to 21st April 1893, and

(4.) 1½ chitaks gram made into suttoo issued to all under-trial prisoners for their early morning meal from 7th July to 15th October 1893.

The following changes made in the year 1892 :—

(1.) Dohi was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner twice a week throughout the year, in place of 2 chitaks dāl.

(2.) Sweet potatoes were issued for the early morning meal in place of gram, from 25th December 1892.

(3.) Fish was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner, in place of 2 chitaks of dāl, from 2nd to 16th April and on 27th May 1892.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who Gained in Weight, Number who had Lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the Time of their Discharge.

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Remained Stationary.	Number Gained Weight.	Number Lost Weight.	Ratio per Cent. of those who Lost Weight.	Ratio per Cent. of those who Gained Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1889 - -	1,507	546	546	415	27	36
1890 - -	1,649	487	665	497	30	40
1891 - -	1,808	435	881	492	27	48
1892 - -	1,852	352	992	508	27	53
1893 - -	2,089	316	1,171	602	28	56
TOTAL - -	8,905	2,136	4,255	2,514	28	48

7. The following table shows the employment of prisoners. The Committee do not find that it has injuriously affected the health of the prisoners. Employment. The superintendent speaks in terms of praise of the practice of supplying weakly prisoners with light labour suited to their powers, instead of allowing them to lie about the hospital compound, and he also found that prisoners employed extramurally gained in weight and improved in health and strength much more rapidly than those employed inside the jail. It is noticed that he took suitable precautions to prevent prisoners extramurally employed suffering from the effects of weather.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescents and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in Preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number Hired out to Municipality.	Average number Sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1889 - -	10-00	35-71	-	8-95	24-00	20-00	17-56	7-46	44-52	-	43-37	-	211-57
1890 - -	8-58	33-28	-	8-07	24-08	20-07	16-28	-	60-67	-	26-03	-	206-06
1891 - -	11-59	45-16	3-97	11-02	28-19	26-82	24-10	-	89-29	-	25-97	-	266-11
1892 - -	11-36	74-43	12-42	13-89	28-03	30-55	27-37	10-66	42-24	-	33-45	5-30	289-70
1893 - -	15-98	13-47	25-64	16-27	27-77	25-45	33-36	3-53	12-31	1-24	43-54	18-29	236-85

8. The figures given below do not show any connection between the number and severity of punishments and the sick rate. Those for the year 1893 include, under the orders of the Government of India, "warnings," which were not previously held to be punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Jail Officers.	A. By Criminal Courts -	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
	B. Solitary confinement, with penal diet.	15	-	-	13	22	52	69	9	25	15	3	-	-	4
	Solitary confinement -	23	59	32	7	14	7	1	46	-	1	2	-	13	30
	Reduced diet -	93	117	33	37	2	7	-	-	-	32	11	-	-	47
	Corporal punishments -	19	5	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	8	5
	All other punishments	56	135	90	64	161	90	92	126	60	77	132	332	294	310
C.	Total Punishments -	206	317	157	122	205	157	163	181	86	136	149	341	315	400
D. Average number of convicts.		127.57	127.04	117.57	205.07	220.73	214.43	189.89	161.44	187.67	219.83	212.62	273.24	297.30	247.46*
Ratio of Column C. -		161.47	249.52	133.53	59.49	92.87	73.21	85.84	112.11	45.82	57.31	70.07	124.79	105.95	161.64
Ratio of daily sick per cent. of jail population.		5.56	8.80	5.15	4.06	7.28	6.61	5.71	4.73	4.80	4.38	3.86	4.03	3.60	5.14
Death-rate per 1,000 of jail population, including moribunds released.		47.9	62.9	85.0	39.0	4.5	27.9	31.5	30.9	31.9	68.2	65.3	62.2	84.0	28.2
Moribunds discharged -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

N.B.—For convicts only.

* Including warnings.

9. The following statement shows the daily average strength and of sick, total deaths and death-rate per thousand of all classes of prisoners, convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners for the past fourteen years at the Saran Jail :—

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength -		153.53	147.84	143.13	242.28	255.40	239.71	207.41	184.16	203.65	243.60	242.56	303.60	324.13	281.75
Ditto - sick -		8.02	11.70	6.51	9.15	17.03	14.96	11.40	8.19	9.28	10.64	9.13	12.16	11.62	13.78
Ratio per cent. of strength -		5.22	7.91	4.54	3.77	6.66	6.25	5.49	4.44	4.55	4.36	3.76	4.00	3.58	4.88
Total Deaths -		6	8	11	9	5	6	6	6	6	16	15	20	27	
Death-rate per thousand, including moribunds released.		39.0	54.1	76.8	37.1	19.5	25.0	28.9	32.5	29.4	65.6	61.8	65.8	83.2	21.2
Moribunds discharged -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Death-rate, including moribunds released.		39.0	54.1	76.8	37.1	19.5	25.0	28.9	32.5	29.4	65.6	61.8	65.8	86.3	28.3

10. The health of the jail at present and during the year 1893 has been very good, and the mortality, including moribunds released, reached the low figure of 28.3 per mille. This appears to dispose of the statements that this jail, on account of its construction, antiquity of site, and position in the middle of a populous town, should be destroyed and reconstructed on another site, and the Committee are inclined to think that, for the natives of this country, the hut style of architecture, with plenty of roof ventilation, as seen in this jail, is as equally suitable as buildings of a more pretentious and permanent character.

The Committee make the following recommendations :—

(1) That levels be taken between the jail and river so as to see whether the occasional inundations mentioned by the Superintendent can be prevented, and to ascertain the best course for a masonry drain to carry off surface water.

(2) Raising

(2) Raising the plinth of the sleeping wards and workshed to a height of two feet. This will necessitate the raising of roofs to allow of sufficient cubic space.

(3) That the height of internal walls, with the exception of that of the female ward, be reduced to eight feet.

(4) Cultivation of vegetables, except in the workyard, which is a separate enclosure, to be discontinued.

(5) Leeping should not be done during the rains. Lime-washing of wards should be done every three months.

(6) The seats in the general latrine should be increased to 40.

(7) That the river water from the main stream, in quantity sufficient for drinking, cooking, and bathing, be introduced into the jail by pump and pipe.

(8) The tank in the south-east corner of the jail compound, which is partly filled with municipal rubbish and which is in a most unwholesome state, to be acquired by Government and filled in by jail labour with earth brought from a site selected by the Committee where a new tank will be dug.

(9) The remarks made in the Report on the Arrah Jail as to the prevention of dysentery apply equally in this jail, and we do not think it necessary to repeat them.

11. The answers to Appendix II. of Government of India's letter No. 545 of 18th September 1893, have been prepared by the Superintendent, and are given in Appendix I. annexed to this Report.

APPENDIX I.

I. *General Health of the District.*—The following table, extracted from the records of the Civil Surgeon's Office, shows the principal causes of mortality in this district for the last ten years :—

Years.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Other diseases.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1884 - - -	1,338	2,640	19,639	3,931	18,889	46,437
1885 - - -	4,558	281	18,737	4,039	21,767	49,382
1886 - - -	2,024	119	19,065	3,262	20,150	44,620
1887 - - -	7,844	229	17,316	3,862	17,417	46,718
1888 - - -	2,118	441	15,128	2,483	15,001	35,171
1889 - - -	1,768	429	19,506	3,353	18,389	43,445
1890 - - -	3,372	653	21,452	3,131	16,454	45,062
1891 - - -	6,061	380	24,692	2,909	20,844	54,886
1892 - - -	7,655	468	34,571	2,841	25,789	71,324
1893 - - -	241	61	30,129	2,310	25,196	57,937

It will be observed that out of these 10 years, the year 1892 had by far the largest mortality from all causes, 71,324, which is equal to a death-rate of 37·49 per mille. The year 1893 follows with a mortality of 57,937, equal to a death-rate of 25·26, and after this comes the year 1891 with a mortality of 54,886, equal to a death-rate of 24·06 per mille. These three years have far the largest death rate of any of the 10 years noted in the appended table, and I may state, from looking back at the record since 1876, by far the greatest death-rate since that period of 17 years, seeing that in this long period that the highest mortality recorded was 37·49 in the notoriously unhealthy year 1892, when cholera and fever ravaged the district. I think it may be conceded that the district on the whole is a fairly healthy one, seeing that Mr. Hardy, the expert to whom the census figures of Bengal were given over for criticism in England, puts down the true death-rate for Bengal at 39·9, granting that the figures of Saran district are probably as correct as those of other districts in the province.

All available tables and statistics show that the district is never free from cholera to a greater or less extent, and the same may be said of dysentery, diarrhoea, and smallpox, though happily in a lesser degree; but it will be observed that it is the diseases classed under "Fever" in the mortuary returns which swell the death-rate in the district, and that this cause of mortality appears to be gradually increasing year by year, and in the year 1893 considerably more than half the deaths were due to fever alone. Fever was first noticed to have been the chief cause of deaths in this district in the year 1881, and has more or less continued to be so since. It most undoubtedly is the chief cause of sickness and bad health amongst the people at present. This malarious fever is said to be increasing in the district from the following causes :—(a) The railway forming a barrier from end to end of the district to the flow of water off the land owing to imperfect waterway; (b) increased irrigation from canals; (c) over-population and consequent over-cultivation of the land, by which water is prevented finding its way off by the natural channels.

The other most common causes of disease in this district are rheumatic affections and syphilitic affections, which dispensary and jail figures show to be very common, and which complicate and aggravate malarial affections throughout the district. Worms are also a most fertile source of sickness, leading to anæmia followed by dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and I think sometimes dysentery and a host of other affections. The *dochmius duodenalis* and the *ascaris lumbricoides* are the worms particularly referred to. Goitre is endemic in the north and west of the district, affecting particular villages, with sporadic cases in others throughout the district.

General Health of the Town of Chapra.—The jail is situated in the immediate neighbourhood in the north part of the town of Chapra, and on three sides—south, north, and west—it is surrounded by bazars and streets, being open to the east to a greater or less extent. Being so near the town, the health of the jail must necessarily be affected by the health of the town. The appended table shows the deaths registered in the town of Chapra for the last 10 years. The highest death-rate recorded in this period is 29·10 in 1885, and the lowest 8·50 in 1885, whilst this year it is 18·49. Judging from these figures, the town appears to be a fairly healthy one. As will be seen, the number of deaths from the different causes from year to year are fairly proportionate to the number of deaths from the same causes throughout the district, and no further comment need be made. The same diseases are prevalent in Chapra as those already noticed as most prevalent in the district, as above noted. I have no figures at my disposal to elucidate the fact as to whether the immediate neighbourhood of the jail is more or less unhealthy than any other part of the town of Chapra.

DEATHS registered from different causes in the Chapra town for the last Ten Years, 1884-93.

YEARS.	Population according to census of	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injury.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
						Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.	
						Male.	Female.														
																					7.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Male.	Female.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1884 - . .	53,249	90	95	599	227	1	1	19	5	26	200	1,237	1.65	1.78	11.24	4.26	.48	3.75	23.23	22.85	
1885 - . .	-	371	5	545	248	5	-	16	5	26	355	1,550	8.96	.09	10.23	4.65	.48	6.66	29.10	21.95	
1886 - . .	-	92	3	282	168	2	-	25	-	27	196	768	1.72	.05	5.29	3.15	.50	3.68	14.42	24.63	
1887 - . .	-	89	7	133	106	-	-	10	4	14	104	453	1.67	.13	2.49	1.99	.26	1.95	8.50	21.23	
1888 - . .	53,249	230	8	171	85	1	2	17	3	23	218	735	4.31	.15	3.21	1.59	.43	4.09	13.80	19.24	
1889 - . .	51,670	103	42	326	162	1	4	33	11	49	494	1,116	1.99	.81	6.30	3.13	.94	8.39	21.59	18.36	
1890 - . .	-	195	43	215	99	-	-	30	3	33	288	871	3.77	.83	4.16	1.91	.63	5.53	16.85	17.88	
1891 - . .	57,352	200	42	312	169	1	-	40	3	44	683	1,450	3.48	.73	5.44	2.94	.76	11.90	25.28	13.75	
1892 - . .	-	240	6	611	164	-	1	31	6	38	596	1,655	4.18	.10	10.65	2.85	.66	10.39	28.85	16.12	
1893 - . .	-	36	2	363	214	-	2	32	5	39	376	1,030	.62	.03	6.32	3.73	.68	6.55	18.49	21.07	
-	-	1,646	253	3,557	1,642	11	10	253	45	319	3,448	10,865	30.91	4.75	66.79	30.33	5.99	64.75	203.91	-	

II. Drainage.—The position of the jail site with regard to—

(1) *The general drainage of the locality.*—The drainage of the town of Chapra generally is very imperfect, through the want of a proper drainage scheme having not yet been put into force. At high flood the level of the river is above the level of the lower parts of the town; thus preventing water running off the land, and often flooding the streets, except when the river is at its highest. A fairly good fall exists everywhere, and the town could easily be drained. The side drains of the city are mere cess-pits, containing all sorts of decomposing rubbish, and are useless for removing water, and can only have an injurious effect on the water. Some part of the storm-water of the town passes into tanks, which are only replenished and cleaned during the rains. To the east of the jail and within 30 yards of the wall there is a very foul tank, connected with a temple, and to the south of the jail wall, and within 20 yards of it, is a very foul tank belonging to the Bettiah Raj. There is another large tank to the west of the jail, but not so near it as the other two, but they all no doubt are injurious to the health of the jail, and probably affect the quality of the water-supply.

(2) *Neighbourhood of (a) swamps.*—In the rains and during the first month of the cold weather the strip of land between the jail and the railway line may be called a swamp, all the low-lying land there, including a part of the jail garden, being covered with stagnant water and decaying vegetation. On the other side of the railway line to the north and east of the jail is an immense tract of country which is a swampy rice-field.

(b) *Cultivation.*—The paddy-fields above referred to are about 500 yards distant from the jail, on the other side of the line. There is also the jail garden, about 20 yards from the jail, and about eight bighas in extent.

(c) *Insanitary dwellings.*—As above stated, the jail is surrounded on the north, south, and west, by bazars, all of which may be called insanitary, seeing that the houses are crowded together, have most of them cattlesheds and private privies attached, that the inhabitants bathe and wash dirty clothes in the wells and in the tanks in the immediate vicinity of the jail walls.

III. The surface drainage of the jail site is very fair, and there is a good natural fall from it, except to the west, where drainage is interrupted by the bad drainage of the locality when anything like a heavy fall of rain occurs. In anything like an unusually heavy fall of rain the whole of the jail site is inundated, and water takes hours to get away, owing to the general drainage of the neighbourhood being interrupted and imperfect.

IV. *Subsoil water levels.*—At the present time water is 16 feet below the ground level in a disused jail well. In the same well, in May last, it was 18 feet below ground level, and in the month of August it was 13 feet below ground level. Beyond these rough observations, noted by myself since taking charge of the Chapra Jail in April last, I can find no record in the jail office.

V. The area of the jail enclosure is about 5,000 square yards. (1) Height of the enclosing wall of the jail barrack compound is 12 feet. The position of the wall with reference to the sleeping barracks can be better understood from the plan, and its exact distance from each barrack I have marked in the plan in red ink. I have also marked the exact distance of one barrack from another in the plan in the same manner, and it will be observed how much the barracks interfere with free ventilation by the proximity to one another. The proximity of the enclosing wall interferes with free ventilation in the hospital yard on the north side, otherwise not.

(2) Height of the subdividing walls between the barrack yard and hospital, female and under trial wards, and the walls dividing these wards from one another, is shown in the accompanying plan in red ink, as well as the exact measurement of these smaller enclosures in black. The small size of these yards and their more or less high subdividing and enclosing yards, I am of opinion, interferes with the free perflation of air in all of them, and these yards are the most constantly occupied and most crowded of any part of the jail from year's end to year's end.

(3) *Cultivation*.—The greater part of the jail barrack yard as well as nearly the whole of the workyard behind is cultivated, and grows vegetables for jail consumption. The soil is manured chiefly with the ashes of the cook room, and cow urine in a diluted state is used for watering plants. No human ordure is used for manuring the enclosure. The enclosure is irrigated by well water during the dry months, but not heavily, and no water lodges about. I believe the growing of plants and vegetables to be beneficial inside the enclosure, by absorbing carbonic acid and other gases and giving off oxygen, besides absorbing noxious materials from the soil, which in this jail is no doubt saturated with organic materials, as the site is at least 70 years old.

VI. *Position of jail garden*.—The garden is a narrow strip of land, 874 feet long by 302 feet wide, situated to the north of the jail enclosure, and divided from it by the road about 40 feet wide.

VII. The accompanying plan (*vide* Section V.) shows all the jail buildings in detail, consisting of 12 male wards, one of which is now used as a go-down for grain as shown, a female ward, hajut ward, hospital, a small workshop yard in the main enclosure, in which wheat-grinding and oil-pressing are now done, and an open workshed in the back yard, in which soorkee-pounding and wood-cleaning, &c., are done.

(1) *Dormitories*—(a) *Accommodation*.—A statement has been prepared giving the details of accommodation in all the wards, hospital, and cells in the jail. Verandahs are not included in the estimate. Any overcrowding which existed is also noted in detail for the year 1893. (b) Dormitories are all on the ground floor, and there is no plinth, except in the female ward, under-trial ward, and hospital. (c) Ventilation is affected by means of the gratings in each ward by openings in the ridges and roofs. The dormitories are dry and fairly airy. (d) The dormitories are swept daily, and leaped with fresh mud weekly. Walls are lime-washed annually, and oftener if any outbreak of disease, and there is a dado of coal-tar on each, renewed annually. The sleeping berths in all the wards except the hospital are of sun-dried bricks leaped with mud. Dormitories are never used as workrooms.

(2) *Workrooms*.—There is a large open workshed in the back yard of the jail, 65 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 8 feet high, where bricks are pounded into soorkee, khoa broken, bones crushed, and wood cleft. It is thoroughly well ventilated, as it is simply a roof over the heads of the prisoners without side walls, and is never crowded to the sanctioned accommodation of 36 superficial feet and 540 cubic feet. It is never used as a dormitory. There is a second workshop in the jail enclosure, as shown in the plan, 37 feet 8 inches broad by 63 feet 9 inches long, with two small wheat-grinding sheds in the corners, 20 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 10 feet high. Oil-pressing and rice-husking are carried on under an open verandah in this yard, which is well ventilated, as well as each small wheat-grinding shed in the corners, and the standard superficial and cubic space is allowed to each prisoner. Never used as dormitories.

(3) There are (a) four solitary cells, each having a superficial capacity of 36 and a cubical capacity of 540 feet, with a small yard to each, with walls 14 feet high, and a common yard for the four cells. Ventilation is through the grating of the door, and through ventilators in roof and back wall. The walls of the small yard in front of each obstruct ventilation. The floors are dry. (b) The hospital is built on the same plan as the general wards, and is in a separate enclosure, of the dimensions shown in the plan. The plinth is raised and the floor is pukka. Ventilation in the building is good, though free perflation of air is interfered with by the walls of the yard. The cots are iron, covered with matting. No extra superficial or cubic space per prisoner is allowed over that in the other wards, and the building is often full. I consider it is too small for the jail. (c) There is a separate latrine for day use in the hospital having five seats, in the female ward having six seats, in the under-trial ward having five seats, and a large latrine for the use of the prisoners in general, having 27 seats. All are worked on the dry-earth system, and are kept scrupulously clean. Urine and feces are received in different receptacles, and each are provided with means of ablution. Prisoners in each workshed are provided with urinals in the shape of a tarred iron receptacle.

The wards and buildings generally have pukka masonry walls, with thatch and tiled roofs. The exact arrangements of the buildings relative to one another, and to the surrounding walls is shown

shown in the plan. The crowding of the male wards together will be noticed, as well as the small size and high surrounding walls of the hospital, female and hajut wards.

VIII. *Clothing*.—During the hot weather prisoners are provided with the following cotton clothing :—

2 Jungias.	1 Gamcha.	1 Blanket-coorta.
1 Coorta.	1 Cap.	2 Blankets,

and during the cold weather an extra blanket is provided at the discretion of the medical officer and during the rains all prisoners on outdoor work are provided with a complete change of clothing. In winter the hospital, infirm, and special gangs are provided with warm woollen jungias, and warm woollen caps, and a warm woollen cholera belt. Attention is paid to the constant patching and renewal of prisoners' clothing as they are worn out. Under-trials, simple and civil prisoners are provided with jail clothing when they are insufficiently provided for by their own clothing. Each prisoner washes his own clothing on Saturday afternoon at the bathing platform and before release. All prisoners' clothing is opened out on Sundays and dried in the sun. Blankets are boiled and washed once a week, as occasion requires.

IX. *Conservancy*.—Is carried out by a special gang of sweepers, and they are strictly taught to work the "dry-earth" system of conservancy in all its details both in the sleeping wards, hospitals and dry latrines, workyards, workshops, drains, and all parts of the jail and its neighbourhood are swept daily, and are all scrupulously neat and clean.

Night urinals.—Are provided in each sleeping ward in recesses of each ward. They are iron receptacles standing on dry earth and kept half full of water. To prevent the use of night-soil pans in wards at night as much as possible, prisoners are given every opportunity of visiting the latrine before lock-up, and any visiting the latrine at night are brought before the medical officer next day and placed on sago diet under medical observation in cells if not found really ill.

Disposal of night-soil and urine.—The night-soil is collected by the sweepers and carried in closed iron receptacles from each ward early in the morning, and from the latrines after each parade, to the Donaldson's ejector, where it is mixed up with dry earth and passed out through the jail wall, where it is received in iron buckets and at once carried to the garden trenching ground. The urine is also collected in closed iron receptacles, carried to the Donaldson's ejector, and passed out through the jail wall, and carried to the garden trenching ground. The different parts of the jail garden to the north of the jail are used as a trenching ground in succession. The distance from the jail well varies from 50 feet to 900 feet.

Trenches 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep, are dug in lines 20 feet long and 1 foot apart, and filled in with 3 inches of night-soil and covered in daily. Crops of Indian corn, cabbage, mustard, &c., are grown on the soil, which is trenched up in about a year after use, and yields excellent results.

X. *Water-supply*.—The whole of the water used for drinking and cooking purposes in this jail has since August 1892 been drawn from the river Gogra, as far above the town of Chapra as possible, and from the running stream, and brought to the jail in iron carts, passed into settling tanks, and from thence passed into the filter boiler and then filtered. The drinking water is drawn from the main stream of the river Gogra by a pump on a floating platform anchored in the stream and provided with a hose. No other water except the river water can be depended on in Chapra. It is boiled and filtered before use.

XI. *Food*.—The appended statement gives the diet scale in use during the years 1892 and 1893. The greatest care is taken in husking rice, grinding the wheat for atta, and in selecting good sound grain at time of purchase. Monotony is avoided by giving rice and dāl for evening meal, and mixed atta and makai in the morning. Different varieties of dāl are given from time to time, and potatoes issued in lieu of dāl, as well as fish occasionally. Vegetables of the very best quality, both native and English, grow luxuriantly in the jail garden. Of English vegetables, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potato, onions, spinach are all supplied in their season; and of native vegetables, radishes, roselle, cucumbers, gourds of various kinds, kuchoo, torai, brinjal, and various kinds of ságs have been in use throughout the year.

Cooking.—Is carried out by specially selected men of good caste, and the greatest care has been exercised in seeing that the food was properly and carefully cooked, and the bread properly baked. The present cook-house *chulas* on Mr. Larymore's system have just been put up, and are most satisfactory.

Antiscorbutics.—Besides a full supply of native or English vegetables, prisoners have had either mangoes pickled in oil and spices supplied to them, or dried mango in the form of amchoor, putwa, roselle or tamarind, and in the quantities noted in the statement annexed. Great care was taken in seeing that all the soup in which vegetables are boiled is mixed with the dāl, and the oil is taken off the pickled mangoes from time to time and issued to prisoners according to scale, and oil and salt are seen to be put into food by the Hospital Assistant.

DIET SCALE.—How varied during 1892-93. Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.		Non-labouring Prisoners.	
1		2	
	<i>Chitaks.</i>		<i>Chitaks.</i>
Rice - - - - -	6	Rice - - - - -	5
Atta mixed with makai and wheat, each @ $\frac{1}{2}$.	5	Atta mixed - - - - -	4
Dál - - - - -	3	Dál - - - - -	2
Vegetable - - - - -	3	Vegetable - - - - -	2
Oil - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Oil - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Salt - - - - -	$0\frac{5}{16}$	Salt - - - - -	$0\frac{5}{16}$
Condiments - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$	Condiments - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$
Fire-wood - - - - -	8	Fire-wood - - - - -	8
Amchoor and mango pickles -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Amchoor and mango pickles -	$0\frac{1}{8}$
Putwa - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Putwa - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Tamarind - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Tamarind - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{8}$

- (1) Rice at the rate of 6 chitaks per head issued for the evening meal.
- (2) Atta ($2\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks wheat and $2\frac{1}{2}$ citaks makai mixed together) issued for the morning meal.
- (3) Oil from mango pickles issued for the diet of prisoners.

The following changes made in the year 1893 :—

- (1) Two chitaks dohi in place of 2 chitaks dál issued once a week in January, February, April, and May, and twice a week in March 1893.
- (2) Two chitaks of fish in lieu of 2 chitaks dál issued only on the 17th May, and 8th and 10th June 1893.
- (3) Sweet potatoes at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks per prisoner issued to the prisoners for their early morning meal, in place of suttoo, from 1st January to 21st April 1893, and
- (4) One-half chitaks of gram made into suttoo issued to all under-trial prisoners for their early morning meal from 7th July to 15th October 1893.

The following changes were made in the year 1892 :—

- (1) Dohi was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner twice a week throughout the year in place of 2 chitaks dál.
- (2) Sweet potatoes were issued for the early morning meal in place of gram from 25th December 1892, and
- (3) Fish was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner in place of 2 chitaks of dál from 2nd to 16th April and on 27th May 1892.

XII. *Ablution.*—Prisoners are marched to the bathing platform five times a day in gangs, viz., in the early morning to wash their hands and feet ; at 11 a.m. to bathe their bodies, after breakfast and before and after dinner, to wash their hands and feet. By bathing their bodies at 11 a.m., they do so at a warm time of day, and being allowed time to dry themselves, and made to wear their warm blanket coats in the cold weather, and dry clothing in warm weather afterwards, chill is avoided. They are marched straight from their work whilst warm to bathe, and made to do so, which also helps to ward off chill.

XIII. *Employment.*—The appended statement shows the employment of labouring prisoners during the past five years, together with the average number of sick and convalescent and infirm for the same period. The statement explains itself. No trustworthy statistics are available showing the effects of employment on health.

The only manufactures now carried on in this jail are oil-pressing, brick-making, soorkee-pounding, and khoa-breaking ; carpet-weaving having been abolished in the year 1893 from the month of January. The small average number of convalescent and infirm gangs this year as compared to other years will be noticed. This, I think, is to be accounted for by the practice of putting weakly prisoners on light labour suited to their strength, and giving them suitable food, instead of letting them lie about in the hospital compound as was formerly the practice, doing almost nothing, and my experience is that both they and the jail have benefited much by the change. The few prisoners who were employed on outside labour for the district board I also found gained weight and improved in health and strength much more rapidly than men confined inside the jail premises. The same may be said of all classes of outside labour in this jail throughout the year ; but I may state that due precautions were taken in the rains to provide them with a dry change of clothing when they returned from their labour at night, and they also got mustard oil to rub on their skins. No suffering or disease of any kind can be put down to nature of employment in this jail, so far as my experience goes.

STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Five Years.

1.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On Unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for Jail Consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number hired out to Municipality, Road, Cess, Public Works Department, &c.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1889 - -	10.00	35.71	-	8.95	24.00	20.00	17.56	7.46	44.52	-	43.37	-	211.57
1890 - -	8.58	33.28	-	8.07	24.08	20.07	16.28	-	69.67	-	26.03	-	208.06
1891 - -	11.59	45.16	3.37	11.02	28.19	26.82	24.10	-	89.29	-	25.97	-	266.11
1892 - -	11.36	74.43	12.42	13.83	28.03	30.55	27.37	10.66	42.24	-	33.45	5.30	289.70
1893 - -	15.98	13.47	25.64	16.27	27.77	25.45	33.36	3.53	12.51	1.24	43.54	18.29	236.85

The slightly greater average number of sick this year over the last five years was owing to the greater prevalence of fever in the jail during the year, which is in accordance with the statistics of the greater prevalence of the disease in the district during the last two years.

XIV. *Punishments.*—The accompanying table shows the punishments inflicted in this jail during the last thirteen years, and requires no further comment. I can trace no connection between the ratio of punishments and the ratio of sickness and mortality.

STATEMENT of Punishment of Convicts.

PUNISHMENTS.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
A. By Criminal Courts - -		-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
B. Jail Officers.	Solitary Confinement with Penal Diet.	15	-	-	13	22	52	69	9	25	15	3	-	-	4
	Solitary Confinement -	23	59	32	7	14	7	1	46	-	1	2	-	13	30
	Reduced Diet (Penal Diet).	93	117	33	37	2	7	-	-	-	32	11	-	-	47
	Corporal Punishments -	19	5	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	8	5
	All other Punishments -	56	135	90	64	161	90	92	126	60	77	132	332	294	310
C.	Total Punishments -	206	317	157	122	205	157	163	181	86	126	149	341	315	400*
D.	Average Number of Convicts.	127.57	127.04	117.67	205.07	220.73	214.43	189.89	161.44	187.67	219.83	212.62	273.24	297.30	247.46
	Ratio of Column C. -	161.47	149.62	133.53	59.49	92.87	73.21	85.84	112.11	45.84	57.31	70.07	124.79	105.95	161.64
	Ratio of Daily Sick per Cent. of Jail Population.	5.66	8.80	5.15	4.06	7.28	6.61	5.71	4.73	4.86	4.8	3.86	4.03	3.60	5.14
	Death-rate per 1,000 of Jail Population.	47.0	62.9	85.0	39.0	4.5	27.9	31.5	30.9	31.9	68.2	65.8	62.2	84.0	28.2
	Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

* Including warnings.

XV. *General State of Health of Prisoners on Admission, and the Effect of Jail Life on them.*—The accompanying statements show the number of prisoners admitted to the jail during the last five years in good, indifferent, and bad health, and the number of prisoners discharged from the jail during the same periods who had gained weight, lost weight, and remained stationary.

STATEMENT showing Health of the Prisoners discharged in each of the last Five Years,
both on Admission and Discharge.

YEAR.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as moribund.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889 - -	1,507	1,281	156	70	1,289	179	39	10	4	2	16	-
1890 - -	1,649	1,426	154	69	1,479	130	40	11	2	2	15	-
1891 - -	1,728	1,310	349	69	1,539	139	50	15	2	3	20	-
1892 - -	1,852	1,203	510	139	1,348	425	79	18	5	4	27	1
1893 - -	2,089	1,541	424	124	1,687	319	83	2	1	3	6	2
TOTAL - -	8,825	6,761	1,593	471	7,342	1,192	291	56	14	14	84	3

The large number of prisoners admitted to the jail in bad and indifferent health will be observed year after year, and these are the prisoners who swell the sickness and mortality of the jail, many being old, frail, and broken down on admission, and which no amount of care on the part of the jail authorities can prevent becoming sick or dying, and they cannot be transferred to other jails, under existing rules, however long their sentences, consequently they get sick and die year after year in this jail. Those whose organs are sound and who are not too far gone before admission, as a rule improve in health and gain in weight under the improved diet and hygiene of jail life, as will be seen by the accompanying table showing the number of prisoners discharged, and of the number of those gaining weight, losing weight, and stationary.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who gained in Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharge for the last Five Years.

YEARS.	Number of Persons Discharged.	Remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1889 - - - - -	1,507	546	542	415
1890 - - - - -	1,659	487	665	497
1891 - - - - -	1,808	435	881	492
1892 - - - - -	1,852	352	1,000	508
1893 - - - - -	2,089	316	1,104	600

XVI. *Chief Diseases affecting Prisoners.*—The accompanying statements show the chief causes of sickness and mortality in this jail during the last five years. It will be observed that ague is the chief cause of admission to hospital, followed by diarrhoea and dysentery; whilst cholera and dysentery have been the chief causes of mortality. A statement is also appended showing daily average strength and total sick and death-rate per 1,000 for the last 14 years. During the 10 months I have been in charge of this jail, I have only seen one prisoner who had even a scorbutic taint, and I have looked for it carefully, having had considerable experience of this class of disease in Burma and the Central Provinces. On the other hand, my short experience in this district leads me to believe that about 90 per cent. of the people of this district suffer from *ascaris lumbricoides* and the *dochmius duodenalis*.

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of Admissions into Jail Hospital.				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
Simple continued fever - - - - -	-	6	4	-	-
Enteric fever - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Cholera - - - - -	6	13	11	32	1
Epidemic diarrhoea - - - - -	-	11	8	7	-
Dysentery - - - - -	73	53	29	32	92
Remittent fever - - - - -	-	1	12	2	2
Syphilis - - - - -	6	3	2	6	10
Gonorrhoea - - - - -	-	-	-	1	3
Worms - - - - -	1	3	13	16	14
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal - - - - -	1	1	-	2	1
Inflammation of external ear - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2
Bronchitis, acute - - - - -	2	2	10	2	4
,, catarrhal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	1	-	1	4
Tubercle of lungs - - - - -	3	1	-	2	-
Dyspepsia - - - - -	1	4	12	-	4
Diarrhoea - - - - -	18	16	3	117	84
Abscess - - - - -	1	2	5	2	9
Boil - - - - -	-	1	-	2	10
Itch - - - - -	-	1	3	4	3
Influenza - - - - -	-	12	-	22	-
Anæmia - - - - -	9	7	16	10	5
Ague - - - - -	47	41	82	54	119
Total Admissions into Hospital - - -	201	213	266	378	429
Daily Average Strength - - -	243.60	242.56	303.60	324.13	281.75
Maximum Number confined on any one Day -	347	293	396	405	362
Total Capacity - - -	358	358	358	358	328

STATEMENT of Mortality for the last Five Years.

Disease producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Health on Admission into Jail.			Period passed in Jail.					Under trial.
						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Under one month.	Under three months.	Under six months.	Under one year.	Under two years and above.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Cholera - - -	3	7	9	16	-	30	3	1	5	14	5	5	1	4
Epidemic diarrhœa -	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery - - -	10	2	5	3	3	18	5	-	2	8	8	3	1	1
Diarrhœa - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ague - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Remittent fever -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tubercle of lungs -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Anæmia - - -	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	-
Spasmodic asthma -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cut throat - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy - - -	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General debility -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congestion of brain -	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enteritis, acute -	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Enteric fever - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhœa - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total of deaths - -	16	15	20	27	6	62	12	10	15	26	17	15	3	6
Death-rate per 1,000	65·6	61·8	65·8	83·2	21·2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number released as moribund.	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death-rate including moribund.	65·6	61·8	65·8	86·3	28·3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT showing Daily Average Strength and of Sick, Total Deaths and Death rate per Thousand for the past Fourteen Years at Saran Jail.

1.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
Daily average strength -	153·53	147·84	143·13	242·28	255·40	239·71	207·41	184·16	203·65	243·60	242·56	303·60	324·13	281·75
Ditto sick - -	8·02	11·70	6·51	9·15	17·03	14·96	11·40	8·19	9·28	10·64	9·13	12·16	11·62	13·78
Ratio per cent. of strength -	5·22	7·91	4·54	3·77	6·66	6·24	5·49	4·44	4·55	4·36	3·76	4·00	3·58	4·88
Total Deaths - -	6	8	11	9	5	6	6	6	6	16	15	20	27	6
Death-rate per thousand, excluding moribunds released.	39·0	54·1	76·8	37·1	19·5	25·0	28·9	32·5	29·4	65·6	61·8	65·8	83·2	21·2
Moribunds discharged - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	39·0	54·1	76·8	37·1	19·5	25·0	28·9	32·5	29·4	65·6	61·8	65·8	86·3	28·3

XVII. *Convalescent and Infirm Gangs.*—The average number of these is given in the statement relating to labour in the jail for the last five years.

The conditions of admission to this gang are, that none shall be admitted to it or discharged from it, except under the orders of the medical officer himself, and under his signature, and it ordinarily consists of (1) prisoners who from age or infirmity are unable to do any work, (2) prisoners suffering from temporary debility or loss of weight, not amounting to disease, and requiring observation and special diet and treatment, (3) convalescents discharged from hospital who require rest before entering the ordinary prisoner gangs. All prisoners in the jail are weighed fortnightly, whilst hospital prisoners, convalescents and infirms, and all prisoners who have lost weight in the previous week are weighed weekly. The weighments are carried out by the hospital assistant, and checked by the medical officer.

XVIII. *Medical Inspections.*—Formal medical inspections of every prisoner in the jail are carried out on parade every Sunday by the medical officer; whilst on daily rounds, less formal inspections are made of prisoners at their work, as well as of food, sanitary matters, &c. The hospital assistant assists at the inspections of the medical officer, and has orders to watch prisoners at their food and work, as a daily part of his routine of work in the jail.

XIX. From inquiry I learn that the present jail site has been occupied by a jail for the last seventy years; considering this, and its surroundings in the middle of a filthy bazar, without any other considerations as to the suitability of the jail being retained in its present situation or not, these two facts, in my opinion, constitute sufficient reasons to recommend its removal to a more suitable and healthy locality. Other reasons for this recommendation are the badly arranged and unsuitable buildings crowded together in the main yard, the small hospital surrounded by high walls, which is also true of the female and under-trial wards. In fact, the present jail site is bad on sanitary and administrative grounds, and the present buildings are unsuitably built and badly arranged, so that it would be wiser, I think, to select a new jail site in a more suitable locality, and build a new jail according to modern ideas and plans, if it is hoped to improve the health of the prisoners in Chapra. There is, no doubt, plenty of space within the jail enclosure for making additions and alterations to the present jail buildings, but in my opinion the site is a radically bad one from every point of view, and should be condemned at any cost as unsuitable for jail purposes.

JESSORE.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

Sir,

Calcutta, 5 May 1894.

WE have the honour to report that, in accordance with the orders conveyed in your letter No. 425P.D. of 16th October 1893 to the address of the Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, we met at Jessore on the 7th January 1894, and inquired into the sanitary condition of the District Jail, with special reference to the statistics of mortality and sickness for the year 1892. We embody the results of our inquiry, *first*, in a specific reply to each of the questions raised in Appendix II. of the letter which you enclose from the Government of India, Home Department (No. 545, dated the 18th September 1893); *secondly*, in reporting upon the points indicated in the second paragraph of your letter; and *thirdly*, in general observations upon the whole subject.

2. The district is a notoriously unhealthy one. It is officially stated to be the endemic home of cholera and the first-known starting point of this disease in 1817. The Sanitary Commissioner was civil surgeon here in 1875, and the Inspector General of Jails was civil surgeon here in 1881, 1882, and 1883. Their experience is that the district is exceptionally unhealthy. With the registration figures obtainable, the general death-rate of the district is 42·19; and of rural areas 42·3; of towns, Jessore 36·01, Kotechandpur 31·40, and Maheshpur 32·57. The Committee think that, although the registration of 1892 shows a great improvement, the increase of deaths from 28·67 for the five years ending December 1891, to 42·19 for the year 1892, indicates rather improved registration than any increase in mortality. It is periodically decimated by cholera and malarious fever, and enlarged spleen affects a large proportion of the inhabitants. This unhealthiness would appear to correspond with the number of large channels by which the district is intersected and the impurity of the water in more or less stagnant pools, which in the dry season are all that remain after the great volumes of water which during the rainy season pour through the district, and which at some previous period of the history of the Ganges must have formed copiously flowing streams throughout the year.

3. The residents of the civil station constantly suffer from fever. The admissions to the Police Hospital are greater from the town than from the rest of the district. The amla are very sickly, and dread coming to Jessore. The Civil Hospital Assistant, who has been here for five years, says that both the better classes and labouring classes have suffered much from fever, enlarged spleen, and diarrhoea, especially during the past year. The diarrhoea is accompanied by fever. Diarrhoea includes dysentery and sometimes cholera. From our personal knowledge, and from such information as we have been able to collect, we are of opinion that the immediate neighbourhood of the jail is certainly not more healthy, and as regards the town and civil station is probably more unhealthy, than the rest of the district. We admit that this is not borne out by the statistics on record, but of this there is more than one explanation, and it is probably in a great measure due to the fact that many temporary residents, whose family homes are elsewhere, leave the place when taken ill, and do not remain to die, as permanent residents would.

4. The jail being on the high bank of the deserted channel of the Bhairab, the surface on either side of the jail is well drained. In such a locality, in the alluvial districts of Bengal, the natural fall of drainage should be away from the river bank, and in the town of Jessore, on the right bank of the Bhairab, this is distinctly the case. We do not observe any such natural fall with regard to the jail site on the left bank, from which the

the only drainage appears to be into the river bed, and we cannot suggest any improvement in the general drainage of the locality.

The following levels, taken for our information by the District Engineer on the 7th and 8th January, compare the level of water in the wells with that in the river, and the height of the ground-level of the jail above the ordinary flood-level of the rains and the maximum flood-level of 1891 :—

Level of <i>datum</i> on plinth of main building of jail	-	50·00
Present level of River Bhairab	- - -	33·34
„ „ of water in jail well No. 4	- - -	35·09
Ordinary level of River Bhairab in rainy season	-	39·29
Maximum flood-level of the same in 1891	- -	42·69
Level of ground in jail at well No. 4	- . -	48·26

5. 2 (1) (a).—The channel of the Bhairab is marshy, and is at certain seasons of the year reduced to a series of more or less stagnant pools. It is to the desertion of this channel by the river that the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood has for a long time been popularly attributed, the jail being immediately upon the bank. We are satisfied that this is a permanent cause of its unhealthiness. This bed has long been deserted by the main volume of the river. It is now, during a greater part of the year, only a wide, shallow depression, through which a sluggish stream bears masses of foul vegetation, and the greater part of the area is doubtless used by the people for defecation and the deposit of all kinds of filth, which pollutes the neighbourhood.

6. 2 (1) (b).—The cultivation of the neighbourhood is unobjectionable. There is a village on the west, with the ordinary surroundings of dense vegetation and jungle.

7. We consider the surface drainage of the jail site to be satisfactory. The outfall is entirely into the bed of the Bhairab, and, so far as we can ascertain, the river floods do not enter the inner enclosure.

(3) Surface drainage.

8. The level of the subsoil water is now 13 feet 3 inches. Owing to the friable nature of the soil the level is very readily affected by rainfall, and during the rains it rises to within a few feet of the surface, but not so as to affect the trenching operations or surface drainage.

9. 5 (1).—The ground plan shows that the jail enclosure wall is 11 feet high. It is too far from the sleeping barracks to injuriously affect their ventilation.

10. 5 (2).—The subdividing walls are of the same height, 11 feet, and we think that they render the perfilation of air in the enclosure insufficient. The Inspector of Jails had already observed this, and recently lowered the walls of the solitary cells. We think that part of these subdividing walls might be replaced by open palisades, without interfering with the discipline of the jail or the duties of guarding. Where it is necessary to maintain the walls, we do not consider that the height can be lowered.

11. 5 (3).—Vegetables are cultivated in the inner enclosure, and the Inspector General has given orders to discontinue this.

12. (6).—The garden is very extensive, and is outside the enclosure wall on the north and east.

13. 7 (1) (a).—The sleeping accommodation of the jail, excluding verandahs, when calculated at 50 square feet and 648 cubic feet per prisoner, is for 340 prisoners; at 50 superficial feet and 750 cubic feet is for 303 prisoners. The average number of prisoners in the jail during 1892 was 341·96, and the maximum
356.

maximum number on any one day 418. The total accommodation for male

NOTE by Inspector-General of Jails.

THE paragraph on overcrowding requires modification, and should, I think, be printed after the quotation from the Medical Officer's opinion as to causes of mortality. The accommodation for male convicts is, when calculated at the maximum sanctioned rate of space, 50 superficial feet and 750 cubic feet per prisoner, is for 215, and the average daily male convict population is 273·02, but all these convicts did not sleep in the ordinary convict wards. From this number must be deducted the sick in hospital, the convict officials, and a portion of the convalescent gang, also sleep in some of the separate wards in the hospital building. The average overcrowding is therefore only slight, but at times, owing to the sudden influx of large gangs of prisoners from Khulna, in which there is no district jail, the overcrowding on some days has been great.

convicts, giving the maximum superficial and cubic space for prisoners in unhealthy jails, is stated in the Administration Report for 1892 to be for 215, and the daily average population 273·02. The Inspector-General now states that he thinks that this accommodation is under-

stated, and that the average overcrowding was really less than was shown in the report. Occasional overcrowding, however, undoubtedly occurred.

14. 7 (1) (b).—Of the 11 sleeping barracks, eight are on the ground-floor on 2-feet plinth.

15. (7) (1) (c).—The dormitories are cross-ventilated, and are dry and airy, except during rain, which is counteracted by the use of mat screens. During the prevalence of the north wind, the perfilation, especially in the upper stories, is excessive, and it is found necessary to brick up the lower part of the openings which extend to the floor.

16. (7) (1) (d).—They were last limewashed in July 1893. They are usually limewashed once a year, and oftener if necessary. The beds are of unburnt brick, clay washed, except in the hospital, where there are iron beds. The dormitories are not used as workrooms.

17. (7) (2).—The oil mills are in an open thatched house. The rice-husking shed is pukka-roofed on arches; these are closed with bamboo palisading. The earthen floors are sufficiently raised. The greater part of the convicts are at the present season engaged in moulding bricks under the shade of a tree, and in wet weather are employed in pounding surki under a large shed. A new workshed, with tiled roof and masonry plinth, is under construction. It will take the place of the sheds now used for rice-husking and oil-pressing, which are to be demolished. It has been frequently found necessary to use the rice-husking shed and the hospital verandah as dormitories. This use of the former has now been prohibited by the Inspector-General.

18. (7) (3) (a).—There are six masonry cells, each having a small yard attached. The height of the walls is about 11 feet and 9 feet 6 inches respectively. The cells and yards are on the standard plan. They are raised on a plinth 3 feet 3 inches in height. Finding the cells to be damp, the Inspector-General of Jails, in June 1893, lowered the height of the yard walls, and the cells have been rendered much drier in consequence.

19. (7) (3) (b).—Is a masonry building, the floor well raised on arches to a height of about five feet. There is a verandah on the north and south sides. The lower part of the openings to the north are bricked up to a height of three feet to prevent excessive perfilation of air. The height of the rooms is 16 feet. The wards used for the sick accommodate 30 prisoners; the other rooms are used for stores and as a dispensary.

(7) (3) (c).—The latrines are low, arched buildings, surrounded by half-walls. The perfilation of air is not sufficient to prevent their being damp, and they are also objectionably dark. The excreta are received in earthen vessels, which are removed after the use of the latrine in the early morning. The compartments are divided by half-walls and are provided with foot-rests.

There are seats as follow :—

A class latrine	-	-	-	-	50 seats.
B class latrine	-	-	-	-	14 "
Hospital latrine	-	-	-	-	4 "
Female latrine	-	-	-	-	2 "

20. (8).—The clothing is issued according to Jail Code Scale. Convalescent and weakly prisoners are also supplied with blanket trousers.

(8) (b).—Bedding—two blankets and a *tat* bedding.

(8) (c).—The bedding is thoroughly aired and dusted weekly, and the blankets are washed in urine twice a year. Janghias and curtas are cleaned every Saturday.

21. (9).—The wide earthen vessels used in the latrines are tarred daily.

Theoretically each man's excreta are received on a layer of dry earth and covered with a scopful of dry earth; but in practice, to evade the labour of carriage, the regulations are not followed, and very little dry earth is used. The vessels are carried by hand to an opening in the western wall, and emptied into an ejector, in which a working screw delivers them through the wall, thoroughly mixing them with the earth. The vessels are then washed, and the water used for flushing the ejector. We observed that the dry earth was not used in sufficient quantities, the state of the ejector being very foul. Even as used, however, the earth appears to greatly mitigate the smell, and must assist in the rapid deodorization of the night soil when placed in the trenches. We do not think this system is fairly used, unless a much greater proportion of dry earth is used. Outside the ejector the excreta, urine, and washing water are received in large iron receptacles, and conveyed to the trenching grounds.

22. Each sleeping ward is provided with an earthen pan for the reception of urine; this is removed in the early morning to the ejector. Each sleeping ward is also provided with a vessel for defecation in case of emergency; any prisoner using it is removed to hospital for observation, and the unnecessary use of it is punished. Night soil, urine, and washings of gumlahs are carried from the ejector to the trenches. The trenching ground is in the north-east corner of the garden, 500 feet from the outer enclosure wall. The trenches which we saw open for the day's use were not more than one foot deep. We caused a trench which was said to have been filled in a month ago to be opened in our presence, and came upon night soil at a depth of about 1 foot 6 inches in a liquid state, and we were satisfied that the dry-earth system is not carried out in practice. The quantity of excreta in the trenches being excessive, and dry earth not sufficiently used, it was evident that this subject had received no attention from the jail staff. The area occupied by the trenching ground was singularly small, and is probably saturated with night soil, but the distance from the jail is probably too great to exercise any injurious effect upon its inmates.

23. Water for drinking is taken from a well in the inner enclosure of the jail. There is no cultivation near it entailing the use of manure or irrigation, and no surface drainage is allowed to fall into it. The water being reputed to be the purest available, is used by the European residents of Jessore. It was found that the well was liable to run dry during long-continued drought, and in 1893 it was deepened 10 feet. The depth is now 21 feet, and in the month of January we find eight feet of water in it. In 1893 the attention of the Inspector-General of Jails was attracted to the risk of contamination of the water in raising it and carrying it in open vessels, and arrangements are now being made for lifting the water by machinery and conveying it to the filter in iron pipes. The apparatus has been procured, and is ready for erection, pending which the water is carried in closed cans, specially constructed for the purpose, to the place near the cook-room, where it is boiled. From the boilers it is again carried to the filter. The filter beds are now formed of nodular limestone, broken and vitrified bricks, and charcoal. The use of sand, as liable to contain impurities, has been discontinued, as the filtered water was found to be less pure than before filtration. A new boiler is in course of erection, and when the works now in progress are completed the water raised by machinery will pass to the boiler, and thence to the filter without handling. For cooking the water is raised from another well near the cook-room, and is neither boiled nor filtered before use. Unfiltered water is used for ablution. The stratum tapped by the wells consists of loose sand, in which percolation is free and we can discover no preventible source of pollution in the neighbourhood. We append the following analyses of water

taken in the months of March and November. We are unable to suggest any improvement in the water-supply. Outgangs are supplied with filtered water from the jail.

RESULTS of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
							Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
Well water -	44.0	2.1	.016	.0024	.024	-	29.0	27.0	2.0	Trace and none.	No blackening.	Trace.

Analysis of drinking water.

Date of analysis.—17th November 1893.
Physical appearances.—Yellowish. Hazy. Grayish opaque.
Smell—None.

RESULTS of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

D.

	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
							Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
Filtered - -	46.0	3.8	.0048	.012	.2	-	14.0	10.0	4.0	} Both present	No blackening.	Present.
Unfiltered water	40.0	2.8	.0048	.008	.12	-	19.0	16.0	3.0			

24. (11.)—The following is the scale of diet described in the Gaol Code :—

Labouring Prisoners.	Non-Labouring Prisoners.	Punishment Diet.
Rice, 11 chitaks - - -	Rice, 9 chitaks - - -	Penal diet, consisting of half a seer of rice (coarse) pounded as flour and boiled as a porridge and seasoned with salt, given in two meals daily.
Dal, 8 chitaks - - -	Dal, 2 chitaks.	
Vegetable, 3 chitaks - -	Vegetable, 3 chitaks.	
Oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak - - -	Oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak.	
Salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ chitak - - -	Salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ chitak.	
Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak - -	Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak.	
Tamarind, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ chitak -	Tamarind, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ chitak.	
Firewood, 8 chitaks - -	Firewood, 8 chitaks.	
Early morning meal.		
Rice, 2 chitaks.		
Salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ chitak.		

This scale was followed in 1892 :—Animal diet in the shape of fish, goat flesh, or curds was given throughout the year, except in the month of April 1892, during which it is reported that fish was not procurable on account of drought. We have received no explanation of the want of other animal food, and neither the present superintendent of the jail or jailor were here during the year. When animal food was given, there was a corresponding reduction in the ration of dal. All under-trial prisoners were allowed labouring diet, except that the quantity used for the early morning meal was deducted from the quantity allowed for the later meals. The medical reports for 1892 show that there was some want of good vegetables during the rainy season, but generally there was an ample supply from the jail garden, with which the

the prisoners were freely supplied. We cannot now ascertain the actual kinds of vegetables. Cooking is carried out in iron *degchees* on native *choolas*. All food is boiled, except for the early morning meal, for which some form of dry food is issued. Anti-scorbutics, such as tamarind, amrah; chalta, mangoes, and onions, &c., are issued according to the prescribed scale. Besides the above, lime and lime pickle are issued from time to time in addition to the scale.

25. (12).—As a rule, prisoners are allowed to bathe once daily, during the day, before meal time. Sufficient well water is kept in the aqueduct of the bathing platform. When the prisoners have finished latrine parade, they march to the bathing platform, where they bathe themselves, after which they put on their clothes and march to the feeding platform. The prisoners are also allowed to wash their faces and hands, &c., twice daily, once in the morning, just before the early morning meal, and once before the evening meal. As the bathing platform is within the jail enclosure and open to the sun, there is no chance of the prisoners being chilled during the time of ablution.

26. (13).—The registers show the forms of employment from which convicts are admitted to the hospital. We do not observe that any particular form of labour is associated with such admissions, and cannot say that any appear to be deleterious to health. Six hundred and fifty-one prisoners were employed extra-murally by the Jessore Municipality in 1893, but none in 1892 or previous years.

27. The following statement shows an abnormal increase in the number of punishments, in proportion to the convict population in 1892, and we regret to observe that a prominent form of punishment was reduction of food. We understood that this was effected by omitting the early morning meal. This punishment was stopped by the Inspector General in April 1893, and we consider it an unsuitable form of punishment for an unhealthy jail.

STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts.

Punishments.		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
A.	By Criminal Courts	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Jail officers.	Solitary confinement	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	87	30	16	12	14	-	46
	Reduced diet	132	75	12	2	5	-	9	138	159	118	22	1	198	37
	Corporal punishment	10	12	1	3	3	5	5	3	1	1	1	7	6	11
	All other punishments	639	263	92	135	359	522	180	151	214	424	327	437	491	473
C.	TOTAL Punishments	781	350	106	141	370	527	219	382	404	559	362	461	695	567
D.	Average Number of Convicts.	-	-	321.29	244.96	270.84	193.45	196.13	143.38	135.93	246.67	249.01	280.45	310.02	310.90

28. (15).—The following tables show the number of prisoners discharged from the Jessore Jail during each of the last five years, and the proportion of them who had gained or lost weight during their detention in jail. The length of the period of detention is not taken into consideration, but the figures are sufficient to allow of a general comparison of the effect of jail life upon the weight. The figures may be analysed as follows:—

	Percentage who had Gained Weight.	Percentage who had Lost Weight.	Percentage who neither Gained nor Lost Weight.
1889	56.08	22.73	21.17
1890	67.1	11.61	21.28
1891	59.5	13.27	27.15
1892	44.24	23.77	31.97
1893	48.53	22.25	29.2

There is a marked decrease in the number of prisoners who gained weight in jail in 1892, as compared with other years. In 1893 there was some improvement, but the number who gained weight continued to be much less than in the years previous to 1892. These figures agree with the statistics of the numbers sick and convalescent.

1899.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight
January - - - -	78	12	56	10
February - - - -	93	13	65	15
March - - - -	81	20	40	21
April - - - -	108	31	48	29
May - - - -	112	17	69	26
June - - - -	106	25	54	27
July - - - -	88	28	38	22
August - - - -	106	28	53	25
September - - - -	168	35	80	53
October - - - -	79	9	47	23
November - - - -	124	28	70	26
December - - - -	146	27	103	16
	1,289	273	723	293
1890.				
January - - - -	125	30	80	15
February - - - -	105	18	74	13
March - - - -	128	32	74	22
April - - - -	195	47	125	23
May - - - -	107	23	76	8
June - - - -	188	33	120	35
July - - - -	201	36	151	14
August - - - -	169	31	119	19
September - - - -	119	30	80	9
October - - - -	160	31	103	26
November - - - -	89	25	58	6
December - - - -	101	28	72	6
	1,687	359	1,132	196
1.				
January - - - -	107	35	61	11
February - - - -	88	25	53	10
March - - - -	93	26	58	9
April - - - -	147	50	78	19
May - - - -	155	26	108	21
June - - - -	179	39	132	8
July - - - -	121	41	63	17
August - - - -	175	51	95	29
September - - - -	160	61	74	25
October - - - -	173	43	97	33
November - - - -	150	29	93	28
December - - - -	109	24	75	10
	1,657	450	987	220
1892.				
January - - - -	114	53	51	10
February - - - -	97	31	52	14
March - - - -	90	24	42	24
April - - - -	154	43	65	46
May - - - -	119	46	43	30
June - - - -	116	47	34	35
July - - - -	131	81	75	75
August - - - -	218	79	90	49
September - - - -	165	36	88	41
October - - - -	112	17	68	27
November - - - -	129	45	63	21
December - - - -	175	48	90	37
	1,720	550	761	409

1893.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
January - - -	119	49	45	25
February - - -	155	59	60	36
March - - - -	96	31	40	25
April - - - -	93	34	45	14
May - - - - -	47	15	19	13
June - - - - -	40	13	23	4
July - - - - -	55	20	19	16
August - - - -	140	39	72	29
September - - -	101	18	61	22
October - - - -	110	18	75	17
November - - - -	129	22	67	40
December - - - -	110	31	54	25
	1,195	349	580	266

The following table compares the health of prisoners for each of the last five years on admission and discharge :—

STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners Discharged in each of the past Five years, both on Admission and on Discharge.

1889.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Total Discharged.	Health on Admission of those who Died.		
	G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.		G.	I.	B.
January - - -	55	22	1	62	15	1	78	1	-	-
February - - -	61	29	3	75	17	1	93	-	-	-
March - - - -	62	18	1	66	14	1	81	-	-	-
April - - - -	76	28	4	82	25	1	108	-	-	-
May - - - - -	80	30	2	98	14	-	112	-	-	-
June - - - - -	74	28	4	84	19	3	106	2	-	-
July - - - - -	59	25	4	70	15	3	88	-	-	-
August - - - -	63	39	4	81	22	3	106	-	-	-
September - - -	107	56	5	122	42	4	168	-	-	1
October - - - -	37	30	12	51	23	5	79	-	1	-
November - - - -	59	55	10	77	38	9	124	-	1	-
December - - - -	79	56	11	101	36	9	146	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	812	416	61	969	280	40	1,289	3	2	2
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	63·0	32·3	4·7	75·2	21·7	3·1	-	-	-	-

1890.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Total Discharged.	Health on Admission of those who Died.		
	G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.		G.	I.	B.
January - - -	54	69	2	72	53	-	125	-	-	-
February - - -	65	37	3	84	21	-	105	-	1	-
March - - -	68	51	9	82	38	8	128	-	-	-
April - - -	125	61	9	153	39	3	195	-	-	-
May - - -	73	32	2	82	25	-	107	1	1	1
June - - -	115	62	11	158	22	8	188	-	-	-
July - - -	147	49	5	166	33	2	201	-	-	-
August - - -	111	49	9	136	29	4	169	-	-	1
September - - -	75	38	6	83	32	4	119	3	-	-
October - - -	85	70	5	102	56	2	160	-	2	1
November - - -	47	33	9	53	30	6	89	-	-	-
December - - -	46	46	9	64	30	7	101	-	-	1
TOTAL - -	1,011	597	79	1,235	408	74	1,687	4	4	4
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	60.0	35.3	4.7	73.2	24.2	2.6	-	-	-	-
1891.										
January - - -	53	46	8	70	30	7	107	-	1	-
February - - -	55	28	5	58	25	5	88	-	-	-
March - - -	31	54	8	49	41	3	93	-	-	-
April - - -	62	75	10	87	51	9	147	-	-	-
May - - -	69	81	5	101	52	2	155	-	-	-
June - - -	79	82	18	128	43	8	179	-	2	-
July - - -	34	77	10	52	64	5	121	-	-	-
August - - -	77	86	12	106	63	6	175	-	1	-
September - - -	73	75	12	84	69	7	160	-	-	1
October - - -	82	82	9	106	63	4	173	2	2	-
November - - -	85	57	8	119	28	3	150	1	1	-
December - - -	59	44	6	71	35	3	109	-	3	-
TOTAL - -	759	787	111	1,031	564	62	1,657	3	10	1
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	45.8	48.1	6.1	62.2	34.1	3.7	-	-	-	-
1892.										
January - - -	61	44	9	68	38	8	114	-	-	1
February - - -	48	40	9	63	26	8	97	-	2	-
March - - -	57	26	7	57	27	6	90	-	1	1
April - - -	110	36	8	113	34	7	154	-	-	2
May - - -	62	52	5	75	41	3	119	1	1	-
June - - -	63	44	9	69	39	8	116	-	2	1
July - - -	158	67	6	177	50	4	231	-	1	2
August - - -	141	66	11	156	51	11	218	1	1	1
September - - -	113	45	7	124	39	2	165	2	-	-
October - - -	72	31	9	85	24	3	112	-	1	-
November - - -	100	26	3	103	23	3	129	-	-	-
December - - -	131	41	3	146	28	1	175	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	1,116	518	86	1,236	420	64	1,720	4	9	8
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	64.9	30.1	5.0	71.9	24.4	3.7	-	-	-	-

1893.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Total Discharged.	Health on Admission of those who Died.		
	G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.		G.	I.	B.
January - - -	90	25	4	98	17	4	119	2	2	1
February - - -	114	23	18	120	16	19	155	2	-	2
March - - -	58	25	13	63	22	11	96	1	2	-
April - - -	55	26	12	55	28	10	93	1	-	1
May - - -	27	13	7	30	13	4	47	-	1	-
June - - -	30	5	5	32	6	2	40	2	-	1
July - - -	24	22	9	24	22	9	55	-	-	-
August - - -	79	48	13	87	48	5	140	-	1	-
September - - -	59	38	4	59	39	3	101	-	2	2
October - - -	54	51	5	65	40	5	110	-	-	1
November - - -	57	62	10	75	47	7	129	-	-	-
December - - -	44	58	8	50	54	6	110	-	3	-
TOTAL - -	691	396	108	758	352	85	1,195	8	11	8
Ratio per cent. to total number admitted and discharged.	57·8	33·2	9·0	63·4	29·5	7·1	-	-	-	-

YEAR.	Total Deaths.	Number Discharged as Moribund.	Health on Admission of those who Died.			Health on Admission of those Discharged as Moribund.		
			G.	I.	B.	G.	I.	B.
1889 - - -	7	Nil.	3	2	2	-	-	-
1890 - - -	12	Nil.	4	4	4	-	-	-
1891 - - -	14	1	3	10	1	-	1	-
1892 - - -	21	9	4	9	6	3	3	3
1893 - - -	27	3	8	11	8	1	-	2

29. The average number of prisoners in jail, and the average of those who were sick in hospital or convalescent for each of the last five years, are shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Average Jail Population.	Average Sick.	Average Convalescent.
1889 - - -	266·95	7·64	17·57
1890 - - -	271·56	10·76	18·29
1891 - - -	314·63	13·8	17·23
1892 - - -	341·96	24·89	34·98
1893 - - -	321·44	28·9	39·6

These figures demonstrate the extent to which sickness prevailed in the jail better than those which show the number of prisoners admitted to hospital, 356. L 3 which

which do not show the duration of each case of sickness. The following statement gives figures for each of the months of 1892 :—

YEARS.	Average Population.	Average Sick.	Average Convalescent.
January - - -	305·26	32·19	14·16
February - - -	309·03	34·82	7·93
March - - -	315·97	38·32	12·19
April - - -	341·57	29·87	13·27
May - - -	332·09	26·9	12·39
June - - -	372·16	31·0	13·5
July - - -	393·61	35·35	21·52
August - - -	376·22	35·35	21·51
September - - -	353·9	25·73	23·46
October - - -	329·55	20·42	17·74
November - - -	326·03	18·1	12·93
December - - -	355·87	18·48	16·29

The sickness in March was due to an epidemic of chicken-pox, which caused 48 admissions to hospital. We do not find any special reason for the excessive sickness in July and August, but the prevailing cause of an increased number of admissions to hospital was dysentery, the majority of admissions throughout the year being due to fevers.

30. (16).—The following table shows the chief diseases affecting prisoners in the last five years :

Principal Diseases.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Diarrhoea - - -	11	15	8	22	8
Dysentery - - -	96	77	106	208	101
Simple continued fever - -	89	—	—	—	—
Ague - - -	26	291	300	147	176
Remittent fever - - -	1	1	14	19	2
Bronchitis (acute) - - -	7	8	5	1	24
„ (chronic) - - -	—	—	—	2	2
„ (catarrhal) - - -	—	—	—	1	—
Asthma - - -	2	1	3	3	1
Pneumonia - - -	2	4	10	11	19
Influenza - - -	—	58	—	—	92
Chicken-pox - - -	—	—	—	68	—
Daily average strength of jail population.	266·95	271·56	314·63	341·96	321·44
Total capacity - - -	302	302	302	302	302
Total admission into hospital.	281	509	509	559	509

Scorbutic taint is present, but not marked, except in two or three isolated cases.

31. (17).—The medical officer himself passes orders for admission to, or discharge from, the convalescent and infirm gangs, not only at his weekly inspections, but daily or when occasion arises. Any prisoner discharged from hospital passes at once into the convalescent gang, and is watched for a few days, generally receiving extra diet. The infirm gang consists of aged and infirm prisoners, independently of admission to hospital.

32. Weighments are carried out every week for the hospital, and every fortnight for the rest of the jail. The Civil Hospital Assistant is responsible for their correctness.

33. *Question* (18).—The Civil Hospital Assistant inspects all prisoners daily, and the medical officer once a week, besides which the latter goes round every day and sees the prisoners.

34. There

34. There has been no transfer from the Jessore Jail of prisoners admitted in a bad state of health, with a view to giving them the benefit of a change to a better climate. On the contrary, the only prisoners transferred to other jails have been specially selected, as being young and healthy. The number of prisoners in jail on 1st January 1892 was 317, the number admitted during the year was 1,251, making a total of 1,568. Of these, 365, selected as being young and healthy, were transferred during the year to other jails, so that the residual population of 1,203 may be taken to have been aged, or in bad health, or detained in jail for very short periods. It is not surprising that the percentage of mortality among this residue should be higher than it would have been had these transfers not been made. This argument would be more conclusive if we could show how much greater the population would have been had the 365 prisoners transferred been retained in the jail. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions to hospital, average sick, deaths, &c., is calculated on the average daily number of prisoners detained in the jail. To show how much larger this number would have been if the above 365 of the most healthy had not been transferred, would require a laborious calculation of the unexpired period of sentence of each man at the time of his transfer, which calculation we do not think it necessary to make. It is sufficient to point out that these transfers materially reduce the total number upon which percentages are calculated, and also the average state of health of the smaller number remaining.

The following table illustrates these remarks :—

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts transferred from the Jessore Jail during the last 15 years (from 1878 to 1892).

YEARS.	Number of Prisoners transferred.			Ratio per mille of Average Strength.				
				Of admissions into Hospital.	Of daily average Sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes.	Of deaths from all causes.
	M.	F.	Total.					
1878	55	—	55	—	—	—	—	—
1879	188	6	194	—	—	—	—	—
1880	237	—	237	—	—	—	—	—
1881	204	1	205	2,565·0	69·3	—	74·5	74·5
1882	173	6	179	1,780·4	50·6	3·5	45·3	48·8
1883	202	2	204	1,630·0	29·2	—	32·3	32·3
1884	563	25	588	2,671·0	65·9	—	47·6	47·6
1885	101	—	101	1,748·3	58·4	—	42·0	42·0
1886	102	1	103	1,585·6	46·2	—	50·9	50·9
1887	93	1	94	1,429·6	26·8	—	13·9	13·9
1888	134	3	137	1,024·6	43·6	—	29·0	29·0
1889	184	3	187	1,069·9	35·6	—	27·9	27·9
1890	286	2	288	1,944·8	47·2	—	43·3	43·3
1891	328	4	332	1,726·8	52·6	—	45·9	45·9
1892	364	1	365	1,731·1	87·9	—	80·2	80·2

35. The following is an analysis of the mortality in the jail in 1892, excluding prisoners released as moribund :—Out of 21 prisoners who died, 11 were over 45 years of age, 5 were sent direct to hospital on admission into jail, 2 were under trial, 2 were on admission placed in the special gang, 2 arrived in a moribund condition, 8 were in bad health, 9 in indifferent health, and 4 in good health; 10 prisoners died from dysentery and 1 from diarrhoea, 4 are under-trial prisoners, 2 sent direct to hospital on admission into jail, 4 were 60 years of age or over, 3 were 50 years of age or over. Besides the diseases mentioned other deaths were from heart disease, remittent fever, malarial cachexia, apoplexy, abortion. There were 208 admissions into hospital and 10 deaths from dysentery in 1892. In 1893 there were only 101 admissions from this cause.

The following is a return of moribund prisoners released in 1892 :

NAMES.	Health on Admission.	Age.	Disease on which Died.
Hanip Gazi - - -	Indifferent -	34	Diarrhoea.
Akur Kormoker - - -	Bad - - -	45	Dysentery.
Osman Dhali - - -	Good - - -	19	Remittent fever.
Pajmal Gazi - - -	Indifferent -	25	Dysentery.
Krishna Bhushan Roy -	Bad - - -	45	Asthma.
Rominiddy - - -	Indifferent -	60	Anæmia (dysentery history).
Bagoni Muchi - - -	Good - - -	30	Malarial cachexia (dysentery history).
Basar Sha - - -	Indifferent -	60	Dysentery.
Kosimuddi - - -	Bad - - -	70	Hæmoptysis.

On the 1st January 1893 it had been ascertained that two of these had died.

36. The following quotations are taken from the Magistrate's Sanitary Report for 1892 :—

“ The excessive mortality this year was due to the continued prevalence of a virulent type of malarious fever from the previous year, and to the fact that cholera assumed epidemic proportions.” * * *

“ This heavy annual mortality points to an enormous sick list.” * * *

“ In the Sadar subdivision fever appears to have assumed an epidemic form, exhibiting greater virulence during the first four months of the year.”

“ *Cholera.*—The mortality from this disease has been exceptionally heavy. The number of persons attacked would appear to be 27,184.”

37. It is generally admitted that the unhealthiness of the district of Jessore is in great measure due to the number of deserted channels of large rivers by which the district is traversed, and the position of the District Jail on the bank of such a channel renders it liable to the fullest extent to the deleterious influences affecting the district generally. The Sanitary Report for the year 1892, submitted by the magistrate, shows the year to have been exceptionally unhealthy for the whole district, and that the jail should be correspondingly unhealthy was only to be expected. The unhealthiness of the district appears to correspond with a reduction of the water-level, caused by drought, increasing the malignity of the exhalations from the marshes and the difficulty of obtaining good drinking water. The well ordinarily used for drinking water in the jail threatened to run dry, and in consequence, as we have already noted, some of the jail wells have since been deepened. The medical officer reported specially on the scarcity and impurity of the water.

We take the following observations from the annual return of sick prisoners for 1892 :—

“ The causes contributing to the mortality were increased mortality of the district ; mortality from both total causes and cholera have been the highest on record ; the increased number of receptions into jail of old, infirm, and sickly prisoners ; the scarcity and impurity of the water-supply for a number of months ; the increased marshy condition of the river Bhairab ; and finally, though not least, the excessive overcrowding of nearly all the jail wards throughout the year, the maximum number at one time being 115 in excess of total accommodation, and this occurring during the days when confinement indoors is necessitated by the rains and when the weather is most unbearable.”

We attribute the special unhealthiness of 1892 primarily to the exceptionally low water-level. We can suggest no means of improving the water supply besides the measures which the jail authorities are already taking. Statistics show greatly increased mortality registered in the district in 1892, which, though

though partly due to improved registration, corresponds with other information as to facts. The number of deaths from cholera recorded is especially great, and the civil surgeon of the district believes that the prevalence of cholera in any area is accompanied by susceptibility to bowel-disease. Upon this point the opinion of the committee is divided. The Inspector-General of Jails draws our attention to defects in the preparation of the food, the husking and boiling of rice and pulses not being carried out with sufficient care. He observes also that some of the rice is of bad colour and much broken. The preparation of food being generally left to the female members of a Bengali household, male prisoners are not sufficiently acquainted with the processes to carry them out without more supervision than appears to be exercised. The jail registers show considerable loss of weight in prisoners during 1892, and there was not a sufficient corresponding increase in the rations of fish and *dahee*, which ought to have been substituted for pulses among old and weakly prisoners. The more weakly and those who are losing weight are reported to be now receiving daily rations of fish and milk. We do not find that the health of prisoners was affected by any particular form of labour, but we have observed that diet was reduced by way of punishment to an extent which we think was injudicious in an unhealthy year. We also find that there was objectionable overcrowding during the rainy season, when it is necessary to keep prisoners within walls to a greater extent than during other periods of the year. We consider the use of worksheds as dormitories most objectionable. We are agreed that the conservancy of the jail might be improved by the freer use of dry earth and better regulation of the trenches, and we cannot but think that to a certain extent the health of the prisoners is affected by the defects which we have observed. We have indicated improvements which we think might be made in ventilation by the removal of some of the walls, and we agree with the Inspector-General in condemning the cultivation of vegetables in the inner inclosure, which we observe to have been hitherto allowed. We think that, under present circumstances, the Jessore Jail should be placed on the list of those from which unhealthy prisoners should be transferred to jails in which experience shows that health is improved by such transfers.

We have, &c.

P U R I.

REPORT of the Sanitary Committee on the Puri Jail.

THE Committee appointed under Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 545, dated 18th September 1893, to inquire into the sanitary condition of certain jails in Bengal, met at the Puri Jail on the 12th March 1894 and visited every part of the jail and its neighbourhood. They notice with satisfaction that a new cholera hospital for the pilgrims attending the car festival has been built, and is at a distance of about half-a-mile from the jail. The pilgrims' hospital is close to the jail wall, and only separated from it by a narrow strip of jail garden. It would be a great advantage if this hospital, which receives patients with a great variety of diseases, were removed to a greater distance. The Puri Jail is small, and the number of prisoners at present confined there 79. It is evident that the presence or absence of a few cases of sickness or death will greatly affect the statistics and percentages. The number of deaths (11) during 1893 is very large, considering the small population. Of the five deaths in 1892, two were from cholera, two from the effects of starvation previous to admission, and one from secondary syphilis. On the other hand, the sick rate per mille (18.1) of the average population for convict and under-trial prisoners is low.

The eleven deaths of 1893 were accounted for in the following way:—Two were due to heart disease in old men in the special gang, one 60 years of age and the other 90 years old, who were employed, the one as watchman, sitting under an umbrella in the corner of the jail, and the other in sweeping. Three cases of cholera referred to in detail further on. The sixth case was due to hæmorrhage into the stomach from vascular disease. The seventh was one of double croupous pneumonia. The eighth was from the effects of starvation and privation previous to admission into jail. One prisoner was released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code, and therefore was counted as dead. He was admitted in indifferent health and passed the whole of his time in the convalescent gang and in the hospital, and was suffering from chronic dysentery. A prisoner admitted to jail in indifferent health on one month's sentence of imprisonment died of bronchitis. The last case was that of an old man, stated to be 80 years old, who was admitted in indifferent health and sent to the convalescent gang within a week of his arrival in jail, where he remained until he was admitted to hospital for the disease of which he died, pulmonary tuberculosis.

We have gone carefully through the records of cholera in the jail for the last two years, and here give details of the cases. Owing to the steady stream of pilgrims at all seasons of the year, cholera is rarely absent from the neighbourhood of the jail.

1892.

Abbima Kandi.—This prisoner had been in jail one month, and had been employed in the jail garden, which is close to the Pilgrim Cholera Hospital. Since the time when this case occurred a new cholera hospital has been built at a distance of nearly half-a-mile from the jail.

Shiba Mahopater.—Admitted into jail on the 18th July 1892. Admitted to hospital for cholera, 20th July 1892.

Brindabun Routh, under-trial prisoner, was admitted to jail on the 10th July 1892, and to hospital on the 23rd July with cholera. He attended the Magistrate's Court on the 10th July, 11th July, 18th July. He recovered, and was discharged from hospital on the 18th August.

1893.

Nila Mullick.—The man attacked was admitted into jail on 2nd June in good health, and from his admission till 11th June worked at coir-pounding. From 12th June to 15th July he was extramurally employed on road-making. From the 16th July till 25th July he was again employed at coir-pounding. While at work on the 25th July he was attacked with diarrhoea and vomiting, and

and was at once removed to the hospital and died 26th July 1893. Some days previous to the attack he had been working on the roads outside the jail, but for the last 10 days had been in jail.

Kapil Jena.—Was arrested on 22nd July. Admitted to jail on the evening of 24th July as an under-trial prisoner. Was attacked with cholera on 26th July, and died on the morning of the 27th July.

Bhishini Bhoi.—Was admitted into jail on 27th July 1893 in indifferent health, and was employed making coir rope on 6th August 1893, or 10 days after admission to jail. He was admitted into hospital for cholera at 1 a.m.; died at 4 p.m. the same afternoon. History.—His home is eight miles from Pipili. On his way to cutchery he says he drank water from the bazar well at Satybadi and ate parched rice. At that time there were several cases of cholera at Satybadi, a thoroughly insanitary village.

Goura Naik.—Seven days after his arrival from Khorda subsidiary jail he was attacked with cholera. He admitted to have drank water out of the tanks and ditches on the way. This man recovered.

Mandar Mullick.—Came from Bankura for release, and was admitted into jail on 26th November 1893. He was attacked with cholera on 28th November 1893 and recovered.

Gobind Das, convict, was admitted into jail on 9th June. He got cholera on the 8th August. From a consideration of the records it is apparent that he did not leave the jail between the 12th July and the date of attack, which was distinctly choleraic. He recovered after three days' illness.

The Committee are satisfied with the attention and care bestowed on the prisoners and their health, and no blame can be attached to the Superintendent, Dr. Banks, for the high rate of mortality during 1893. Dr. Banks is keenly zealous in maintaining not only the sanitation of the jail, but also of the municipality, of which he is chairman, in both of which he has made very noticeable improvements. The jail is now remarkably healthy. The prisoners are of singularly poor physique, but there has been no death this year, and the hospital has been empty for the last week.

The Committee have no recommendations to make other than the removal of the pilgrim hospital, already mentioned, and the thorough and systematic disinfection of clothes, wards, and articles used by hospital patients.

Some tables have been prepared to show from different points of view the effects of jail life on prisoners.

The following table shows the health on admission and discharge during five years, and the health on admission of those who died :—

A.—STATEMENT showing the Health of Prisoners of all Classes Discharged in each of the past Five Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

Years.	Dis- charged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number Dis- charged as Moribund.
		Good.	In- different.	Bad.	Good.	In- different.	Bad.	Good.	In- different.	Bad.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1889 - -	781	663	105	13	695	77	9	1	1	2	4	-
1890 - -	685	615	53	17	634	41	10	1	1	-	2	-
1891 - -	555	461	74	20	481	55	19	4	-	2	6	-
1892 - -	1,033	743	244	46	791	213	29	1	1	3	5	1
1893 - -	1,037	699	284	54	768	234	35	1	7	2	10	1
Total -	4,091	3,181	760	150	3,369	620	102	8	10	9	27	2

Of ten prisoners who died in 1893, nine were received in indifferent or bad health, and of five in 1892 four were in indifferent or bad health.

The decrease in the rate of admissions to hospital has been most noticeable. The daily average strength has increased steadily, with a slight variation in 1891, from 75·10 in 1889 to 104·14 in 1893; while the admissions to hospital, which were 81 in 1889, decreased from 105 to 76 in the years 1890-91-92, and only amounted to 45 in 1893. Nor is there any corresponding increase in the numbers of the convalescent and special gangs, nor any reason to believe that prisoners really ill are not at once admitted to hospital.

STATEMENT of Sickness in last Five Years.

Principal Diseases. 1.	Number of Admissions into Hospital, including those remaining under treatment from previous Years.				
	1889. 2.	1890. 3.	1891. 4.	1892. 5.	1893. 6.
For all Classes of Prisoners.					
Smallpox - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—
Intermittent fevers - - - -	31	46	20	10	5
Remittent and continued fevers -	—	—	3	—	—
Other fevers - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—
Cholera - - - - -	2	—	1	3	6
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis -	—	—	2	—	1
Anæmia and general debility - -	4	—	—	2	—
Respiratory diseases - - - -	—	3	2	—	4
Dysentery and diarrhœa - - -	24	33	15	14	8
Jaundice - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcers and boils - - - - -	2	4	6	—	1
All other diseases - - - - -	15	17	29	39	16
Idiocy - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Bright's disease - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Heart diseases - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2
Hemiplegia - - - - -	—	—	1	—	1
Starvation - - - - -	—	—	—	3	1
Rheumatism - - - - -	—	1	1	4	—
Enteritis - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer of liver - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—
Total admission into hospital -	81	105	81	76	45
Daily average strength - - -	75·10	80·34	70·43	113	104·14
Maximum number confined on any one day - - - - -	157	150	103	212	188
Total capacity - - - - -	97	128	126	134	139

In the past five years there have been 8 deaths from cholera, 3 deaths from the effects of starvation, 2 deaths from dysentery and 1 dysenteric diarrhœa, and the remaining 13 deaths have resulted from general diseases. Ten died within one month from the date of their admission into jail and six more within two months.

STATEMENT of Mortality among all Classes of Prisoners for last Five Years, 1889-93.

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Cholera - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Bad - -	Y. m. d. — - 11
Ditto - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Indifferent - -	— - 19
Chronic Bright's disease - -	1	—	—	—	—	Good - -	1 8 6
Sub-acute enteritis - - -	1	—	—	—	—	Bad - -	— - 7
Dysentery - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	Indifferent - -	— 1 18
Cancer of liver - - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	Good - -	— 1 13
Diarrhœa (dysenteric) - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - -	— 2 23
Double hemiplegia - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - -	— 3 12
Pneumonia - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Bad - -	— - 15
Diarrhœa - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Bad - -	— 2 12
Typhoid fever - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - -	— 4 18
Cholera - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	Good - -	4 2 20
Secondary syphilis - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Bad - -	— 4 29
Cholera - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Indifferent - -	— 1 2
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Good - -	— - 3
Starvation - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Bad - -	— - 15
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	Moribund state -	— - 1
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	Very bad - -	— - 12

STATEMENT of Mortality among all Classes of Prisoners, &c.—continued.

Diseases producing Death.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	State of Health on Admission into Jail.	Period passed in Jail.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Bronchitis - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	Y. m. d. - - 19
Cholera - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Good - -	- 1 21
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- - 3
Ditto - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- - 10
Tubercular disease of lungs -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- 3 2
Valvular disease of heart -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	1 7 18
Ditto ditto - -	-	-	-	-	1	Bad - -	- 1 12
Hemorrhage from the stomach -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- 1 -
Double pleuro-pneumonia -	-	-	-	-	1	Indifferent -	- 1 21
Total deaths - - -	4	2	6	5	10		
Death-rate per mille - -	53.2	24.8	85.1	43.9	96.0		
Number released as moribunds under Rule 488 of the Jail Code - - -	-	-	-	1	1		
Death-rate, including moribunds - - -	53.2	24.8	85.1	52.7	105.6		

The following table shows the capacity of the sleeping wards. In 1893 there was no overcrowding of individual wards. Prisoners in excess of the sleeping accommodation were kept in worksheds properly protected from the weather. No case of sickness occurred among the prisoners so treated.

C.—STATEMENT showing capacity of Wards.

Number of wards.	Dimension.			Cubical contents.	Number accommodated.	Remarks, stating Cubical Space and Superficial Area given to each Prisoner, and giving Dates and Amount of Overcrowding, if any.
	L.	B.	Ht.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
No.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
1	67½	20	17	22865	36	36 square feet and 540 cubic feet to each prisoner.
2	32½	20	17	11135	16	The wards were not overcrowded in 1893.
3	30	17	13½	6757	13	The excess number was kept in workshed.
4	6	17	13½	1520	3	In 1892 there was overcrowding as follows :—
Cell.	8	5½	9½	425	1	25 June - - 140 6 August - 141 28 Aug. - 178 26 Oct. - 157
5	28½	12	13	4407	8	26 " - - 142 7 " - - 142 29 " - 148 27 " - 159
6	30	18	22½	12385	13	27 " - - 142 8 " - - 140 1 Sept. - 141 28 " - 159
7	11½	24	15½	4371	7	28 " - - 148 9 " - - 141 2 " - 141 29 " - 157
8	34½	24	15½	12927	22	29 " - - 157 10 " - - 146 9 " - 143 30 " - 157
9	22½	16½	17	6459	8	30 " - - 158 11 " - - 150 10 " - 140 31 " - 157
10	28	13½	15½	5967	10	1 July - - 155 12 " - - 151 11 " - 142 1 Nov. - 153
11	12	9	11½	1269	2	2 " - - 151 13 " - - 152 12 " - 143 2 " - 162
						3 " - - 152 14 " - - 153 13 " - 141 3 " - 161
						4 " - - 152 15 " - - 152 10 Oct. - 144 4 " - 162
						5 " - - 149 16 " - - 151 11 " - 148 5 " - 157
						6 " - - 157 17 " - - 156 12 " - 144 6 " - 158
						7 " - - 151 18 " - - 161 13 " - 143 7 " - 163
						8 " - - 153 19 " - - 170 14 " - 141 16 " - 142
						9 " - - 163 20 " - - 146 19 " - 145 18 " - 149
						10 " - - 165 21 " - - 146 20 " - 152 19 " - 145
						11 " - - 160 22 " - - 161 21 " - 152 20 " - 145
						12 " - - 165 23 " - - 158 22 " - 141 21 " - 144
						13 " - - 173 24 " - - 158 23 " - 141 22 " - 143
						14 " - - 143 25 " - - 158 24 " - 150 23 " - 145
						15 " - - 144 26 " - - 166 25 " - 156 24 " - 144
						16 " - - 144 27 " - - 177

D.

Analysis of Jail drinking water. Date of analysis, 2nd January 1893.
Physical appearances—Faintly yellowish; slightly hazy.

RESULT of Analysis expressed in Parts per 100,000.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contami- nation.	Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Nitrates and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
28.0	2.5	.02	.008	.41	-	18.0	1.0	17.0	Present and none.	No blacken- ing.	Present.

The following scale of diet shows the food issued to the prisoners in 1892 and 1893. In 1892 the issue of dāl was reduced in quantity and was not replaced by any other article of equal nutritive value. This is stated to have been done on medical grounds :—

DIET SCALE. How varied during 1892-93. Antiscorbutics given, &c.

Labouring Prisoners.	Non Labouring Prisoners.	Punishment Diet.
1.	2.	3.
Rice, 11 chitaks to each prisoner - Dāl, 2 " " " " " " Salt, $\frac{5}{16}$ chitak " " " " " " Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " " Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak " " " " " " Tamarind or rosselle chutni, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak Firewood, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer " " " " " " Vegetables, 4 chitaks " " " " " "	Rice, 9 chitaks - - - - - Dāl, 2 " " " " " " Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak. Oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ " " " " " " Condiments, $\frac{1}{8}$ chitak. Tamarind, &c., $\frac{1}{8}$ " " Firewood, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer. Vegetables, 4 chitaks.	Rice, 8 chitaks in flour. Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak.
Early Morning Meal.		
Rice, 2 chitaks to each - Dāl, 1 chitak " " " " " " Salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ " " " " " " Firewood, 10 seers daily -	In addition to the above under-trial prisoners receive early morning meal as on the labouring scale; condiments; salt, and oil according to the labouring scale.	

In 1892 dāl was reduced from 3 chitaks to 1½ chitaks per prisoner from 29th July 1892 to 31st December 1892 on medical grounds. On two days in March and eight days in April 1892 dahi was given at the rate of 1 chitak in lieu of dāl 1 chitak. Fish was issued in July one day at the rate of 1 chitak in lieu of dāl 1 chitak. From 20th January 1893 to 30th April dahi was issued at the rate of 2 chitaks per prisoner in lieu of dāl 2 chitaks. From May to the end of the year it was given at 1 chitak per man in lieu of the same quantity of dāl. Fish was occasionally given during the year.

F.—STATEMENT showing the Employment of Labour Prisoners during the past Five Years, 1889-93.

YEAR.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for Jail consumption.	Jail Repairs.	In Jail.		On Manufactures.	Number hired out to Municipality.	Average Number sentenced to Labour on Working Days.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1889 -	1.34	4.46	0.99	-	8.64	16.90	1.62	0.61	2.99	-	23.61	-	61.16
1890 -	2.18	7.27	-	5.18	10.30	11.95	1.50	2.66	6.78	-	20.07	-	67.86
1891 -	3.08	9.16	-	4.82	10.70	10.27	0.53	9.07	-	-	14.97	-	62.60
1892 -	4.39	4.80	1.47	5.12	12.12	12.12	3.13	4.28	3.22	0.63	41.38	-	93.66
1893 -	1.87	5.81	6.31	6.74	10.76	11.43	11.16	-	4.57	-	16.54	11.52	86.71

Note.—The average number of prisoners calculated on working days (excluding Sundays and holidays).

Punishments have been much reduced in number under Dr. Banks' superintendence without any injury to discipline. The number of cases of punishment by reduced diet, which amounted to 36 in 1891, rose to 83 in 1892. We are glad to see that this form of punishment has only been imposed in three cases in 1893.

G.—STATEMENT of Punishments of Convicts and Death-rate per Mille for the past 14 Years, 1890-93.

I.	Punishments.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
A.	By criminal courts - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement with penal diet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Solitary confinement -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Reduced diet - - -	708	427	584	112	98	30	39	24	8	50	50	36	83	3
	Corporal punishments -	98	18	8	1	3	9	1	2	1	3	4	4	-	1
B. Jail Officers.	All other punishments -	513	478	857	327	401	88	122	113	56	79	124	136	137	176
	Total Punishments -	1,320	923	1,450	440	504	129	162	139	65	135	178	166	220	180
	Average number of convicts.	83.62	87.21	94.91	79.55	81.06	61.51	67.63	49.64	38.09	64.41	72.03	65.72	97.44	89.46
	Ratio of Column C. - -	1,578.56	1,058.36	1,527.76	553.11	621.76	209.72	239.53	280.01	180.10	209.59	247.11	252.58	225.77	201.20
	Ratio of daily sick per mille of average strength.	48.4	60.0	50.9	38.7	59.7	59.3	68.9	39.0	35.4	20.6	32.3	99.8	64.2	18.6
C.	Death-rate per mille of jail population.	23.9	11.4	31.6	25.1	37.0	48.7	59.1	20.1	-	62.1	27.7	131.2	51.3	100.6
	Morbunds discharged under Rule 488 of the Jail Code.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Death-rate including moribunds.	23.9	11.4	31.6	25.1	37.0	48.7	59.1	20.1	-	62.1	27.7	131.2	62.4	111.7
D.															

The following statement shows the changes in weight of prisoners. The number who lost weight is very small, varying from 15.7 per cent. in 1889 to 9.7 per cent. in 1892.

H.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners of all Classes Discharged, Number who had Gained in Weight, Number who had Lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharges. Years 1889-93 (Five Years).

Years.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number Gained Weight.	Number Lost Weight.	Percentage of Prisoners who Lost Weight to Total Number Discharged.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1889 - - -	781	185	473	123	15.7
1890 - - -	685	241	355	89	12.9
1891 - - -	555	222	257	76	13.6
1892 - - -	1,033	518	414	101	9.7
1893 - - -	1,037	724	276	37	3.5
Total - -	4,091	1,890	1,775	426	10.4

The following statement shows the sickness and mortality of the past 14 years. In each of the years 1881 and 1887 there was only one death. In 1880 to 1883 and 1890 there were only two deaths in each year. The mortality in 1893 greatly exceeds that recorded in any other year.

FOR all CLASSES of PRISONERS.

I.—STATEMENT showing the Daily Average of Strength and of Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per Mille for the past 14 Years at the Puri Jail.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Daily average strength	95.48	99.21	112.06	93.49	94.86	69.30	74.70	57.32	44.99	75.10	80.34	70.43	113.79	104.14
" " sick -	4.08	5.30	4.97	3.23	5.21	3.90	4.68	2.01	1.44	1.55	2.36	3.16	4.13	1.86
Ratio per mille of strength.	42.9	53.4	44.3	24.5	54.9	56.2	62.6	35.0	32.0	20.6	29.3	44.8	36.2	17.8
Total deaths - - -	2	1	4	2	3	3	5	1	-	4	2	6	5	10
Death-rate per mille, excluding moribunds released.	20.9	10.0	35.7	21.3	31.6	43.2	66.9	17.4	-	53.2	24.8	85.1	43.9	96.06
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Death-rate, including moribunds released.	20.9	10.0	35.7	21.3	31.6	43.2	66.9	17.4	-	53.2	24.8	85.1	52.7	105.6

The information required by Appendix II. of the Government of India letter No. 545 of 18th September 1893 is given in the following answers, which have been prepared by the Superintendent of the Jail.

APPENDIX II.

1. The general health of the district in which the jail is situated is generally bad, not even excepting the neighbourhood of the jail itself. The health of the district is as a rule very bad during the chief pilgrim festivals; and more particularly along the whole length of the pilgrim route, otherwise called the Jagganath-road.

2. Drainage.—

(1) There is at present no drainage whatever in the neighbourhood of the jail, but the Baradand drain which is being completed ought to improve matters somewhat.

(2) (a) The jail is surrounded by swamps on every side except the south. It is, moreover, situated close to the Baitarni river which at the end of the rains converts the land immediately behind the jail garden into a large swamp which is decidedly objectionable; but I cannot assert that it has prejudiced in any degree whatever the health of the prisoners.

(b) There is cultivated land more or less all round the jail, except on that portion towards the east and right in front of the jail, where cultivation is not carried on to any great extent.

(c) All the dwellings surrounding the jail should be properly termed insanitary; as are also the great majority of the dwellings in Puri town.

(3) *Surface drainage of jail site.*—Inside the jail the surface is well drained all over, and specially near the bathing platforms, wells, &c.; water never lodges inside the jail enclosure wall. Outside there is no surface drainage except in the garden, which has pukka drains for carrying away the rain-water from inside the jail to a ditch beyond the jail limits. I consider the drainage good, and far superior to what maintains in the surrounding areas.

(4) *Subsoil water level.*—At the present moment the subsoil water level is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface.

During the rains, however, the subsoil water level is within a foot of the surface inside the jail wall, while the garden is at times under water, as was the case in the year 1893, and I do not see that the state of matters can be well improved owing to the physical features of the jail site.

(5) *Size of the jail enclosure.*—Area in square yards, 11458.34.

(1) The enclosing wall is 11 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the nearest part of it being distant 70 feet from the sleeping barracks and does not interfere with ventilation.

(2) The subdividing wall of the female ward is 8 feet high, and that of the under-trial ward only four. These walls do not affect the perflation of air, as the yards attached to them are capacious. There is no part of the jail enclosure which is not sufficiently ventilated.

(3) There was a small portion of the enclosure near the work-shed and under-trial ward under cultivation with onions and garlic. The manure used was oil-cake and cowdung in small quantity. It is irrigated by water drawn from a well in front of the hospital which is never used for drinking or cooking purposes, which passes through a pukka drain to a reservoir from which it is removed when required. The portion of ground which was formerly cultivated was so small as to be hardly worth mentioning.

(6) *Position*

(6.) *Position of the Jail Garden.*—The jail garden is situated immediately outside the inclosure wall and occupies three sides of it. There is a small portion of land in front on which dāl was grown during the year. The garden has a slightly lower level than the jail inclosure. I am not aware of anything regarding the site of the jail which can interfere in the slightest degree with the health of the prisoners.

(7.) *Buildings.*—

(1.) *Dormitories:*

(a) Accommodation is provided for 39 prisoners as follows :—

Ward	No.	1	has accommodation for	36 convicts.
"	"	2	"	16 "
"	"	3 (hospital)	"	13 prisoners.
"	"	4	"	4 convicts.
"	"	5	"	8 juvenile convicts.
"	"	6	"	13 convicts.
"	"	7	"	7 under-trial prisoners.
"	"	8	"	22 " "
"	"	9	"	8 convicts.
"	"	10	"	10 female convicts.
"	"	11	"	2 civil prisoners.

Verandahs are not included in this estimate. Only one verandah exists, and that in the under-trial ward. In 1892 and also this year there was overcrowding in respect to the number of prisoners for whom accommodation is provided. In 1892 there was actual overcrowding of the sleeping barracks, as the worksheds and verandah were not used. This year, however, overcrowding of the sleeping barracks was avoided by using the worksheds for short-term prisoners. Prisoners who slept in the worksheds were allowed one extra mat for bedding and one extra blanket, and purdahs were hung round the worksheds to prevent draughts of cold air during the night. I made it a point, as superintendent and medical officer of the jail, to make frequent visits during the period of overcrowding, when prisoners were under the necessity of sleeping in the worksheds, and their comfort was so carefully guarded that not one of them contracted disease or sickness of any description through sleeping in the workshed. In 1892 there was overcrowding in July, August, September, October and November, accommodation being provided for 139 prisoners only.

In July	the highest number was	169
" August	" " "	177
" September	" " "	143
" October	" " "	159
" November	" " "	162

All the wards would have been overcrowded except the juvenile, female, and hospital ones, but this was avoided.

This year there were the following number of prisoners :—

In July	the highest number was	160
" August	" " "	159

Overcrowding was avoided by allowing short-term prisoners to sleep in the workshed, as previously noted in paragraph (7) (a), under the precautions already stated.

(b) All the dormitories are on the ground floor, and wards 4, 5, 7, and 8 on plinth. Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, and 11 are not on plinth.

(c) Ventilation is good, and effected through the iron-grated windows and by means of ridge ventilators. On none of my inspections could I detect during the night the faintest indication of bad or insufficient ventilation.

(d) The dormitories are daily swept and the floors occasionally washed. The beds are leaped with clay once a week. The walls are limewashed once in four years by the Public Works Department, and a few weeks ago only the whole of the jail buildings were thoroughly repaired. The sleeping berths are made of unburnt bricks and leaped with clay, according to orders on the subject. The dormitories are never used as workrooms, except the female dormitory, where there is no separate workshop. String-making is the only manufacture carried on in the female dormitory. All the dormitories are dry and airy.

(2.) *Workrooms.*—There are two worksheds with thatched roofs open on all sides. A third shed has been constructed recently which contains the kiln for burning tiles. A portion of this is used for carrying on tile-making. They are on the ground floor, and there is no pukka pavement. The ground is peled with clay. They are well ventilated, and kept conspicuously clean. They were used during the year as dormitories during overcrowding, and, as already stated, the health of the prisoners was not affected thereby.

(3.) *Cells, Hospital Latrines, &c.*—The hospital is a pukka building with accommodation for 13 prisoners. It is well ventilated by large iron-grating windows. Adjoining it is a small room formerly used as an hospital latrine, but now containing medical stores. There are two other small rooms attached to the main building, one of which is used as a solitary cell, and the other for leprotic prisoners. In the former there is accommodation for three prisoners, and in the latter for one only. Close to the hospital building there is a small thatched-roofed latrine providing seats for two prisoners and used only by people in the hospital. The general day latrine has a pan-tiled roof, and contains seats for 23 prisoners, which appears to be adequate, considering the average

jail population. It is carefully looked after, kept clean and free from smell. I may also mention with regard to the hospital that there is a standing rule in this jail that if any case of contagious disease is treated therein it is to be thoroughly fumigated and whitewashed, and funds are provided for the purpose. This has been carried out during my incumbency to the letter. In all matters pertaining to the cleanliness of the hospital, whether with regard to the disposal at once of the excreta of the sick or otherwise, the most rigid care is exercised.

(8.) *Clothing*.—Two cotton jungeahs, one kurta, one cap, one gumcha, are allowed to each prisoner. One blanket kurta is added during winter or inclement seasons. For bedding each prisoner gets one bed mat and two blankets. These are exposed to the sun and air almost daily on the ground in front of the sleeping barracks. Blankets are washed every six months, or more frequently when found necessary. The bed mats are kept clean and always washed when they are badly soiled. There is a wringing machine for cleaning blankets. So far as clothing is concerned, prisoners are a thousand times better off inside the jail than they are in their own homes, and I speak from an intimate acquaintance with their habits.

(9.) *Conservancy*.—Is carried out according to the Jail Code rules. A night urinal and a privy pan are kept in every sleeping ward. No special arrangement is made to prevent the use of night-soil pans in dormitories. If, however, any prisoner uses such pans at night he is kept under observation on sago diet. If the prisoner shows signs of serious illness he is at once removed to the hospital. On the occurrence of diarrhoea the pans are immediately removed, the stools mixed with lime, and afterwards carefully disposed of by burning. Night-soil is collected in an iron tub with a tight-fitting cover, and covered up with dry earth and a small quantity of dry grass to prevent any bad smell. Thereafter it is removed to the trenching ground in the garden. Near the latrine there is a pukka drain passing through the inclosure wall, outside of which a pukka reservoir has been constructed for receiving urine, ablution and refuse water, which is disposed of by trenching. The trenching ground is part of the garden, and is situated 12 feet from the inclosure wall. With the exception of the piece of land in front of the jail, almost all the garden is used for trenching purposes, portion after portion being used alternately. A ditch two feet wide by one foot deep, with three inches of night-soil, is the system adopted for trenching purposes. The soil of the jail garden, being of a sandy nature, is cultivated soon after the trenching. I may be allowed to state that, in so far as conservancy is concerned, I cannot conceive of greater precautions that could be taken to minimise the risk to the health of the inmates of the jail.

(10.) *Water Supply*.—Water used for cooking and drinking purposes is obtained from a well situated within the jail inclosure wall, and is 56 feet from the nearest ward, 43 feet from the cook-shed, and 104 feet from the day latrine. There is no possibility, or rather probability, of its being affected by them in any way, nor has it any connection with the garden; water is raised by a pump and carried directly to the boiler, and afterwards passes to the filter through a communicating pipe. From the cistern containing the filtered water the water is removed by means of a water-cock and served out to the prisoners from watering cans. The mouth of the well is protected by a plank cover, and ventilation is effected by means of four iron gratings fixed in the tube of the well; outside gangs use this water only. During the year 1893 all these improvements connected with the well were carried out, so that now there is not the slightest chance of contamination of the water either directly or indirectly. The following is the result of the chemical analysis of the water of the well:—

Physical appearances—Faintly yellowish, slightly hazy..

Taste—

Smell—None.

Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrate and Nitrites.	Previous Sewage Contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrate and Nitrites.	Behaviour of Total Solid Residue on Ignition.	Sulphates.
					Total Hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
28.0	.02	.008	.41	—	18.0	1.0	17.0	Present and none.	No blackening	Present.

(11.) *Food*.—The scale of Bengal diet as per Jail Code rule is in use. The quality is good. Monotony of diet is avoided by the frequent issue of fish. The vegetables used are chiefly pumpkins, gourds, brinjals, spinach, radish, turnips, tomatoes, cabbage, plantains, &c., at the rate of two chitaks per prisoner per meal. The quality is good. Cooking is carried out in three iron degchis with covers. In one rice is boiled and in the other two dāl and vegetables. When the rice is boiled thoroughly it is taken from the degchi by means of an iron cup with handle and kept in a large wooden box with holes at the bottom to allow of the water draining off. Dāl and vegetables, when boiled, are mixed with salt and hot oil with condiments fried in it. Roselle fruit, made into chutney, very rarely, and tamarind more often, are issued as antiscorbutics and given at the rate of one-quarter chitak to each prisoner. The sick receive special attention so far as food is concerned; milk and even chicken soup having been during my incumbency liberally supplied. The food supplied prisoners is of a much superior quality to that which they eat outside the jail. The rice which is consumed by them at the present time is one year old, and the quality of a superior kind. No prisoner has ever complained to me either of the amount of food given per meal or its quality, and this, I consider, speaks more for the food than anything I might say.

(12.) *Ablution*.—Ablution is performed three times daily, viz., in the morning, in the forenoon, and in the evening after the prisoners have visited the latrine. There is a reservoir attached to the latrine for this purpose. The platform has a slope towards the drain, and thus the spill-water does not lodge near the latrine, but passes into the reservoir outside the jail wall. Prisoners bathe once

once during the day on a platform specially constructed for that purpose. The water for bathing purposes is obtained from the well, and passes to the platform through an open pukka drain. As the prisoners visit the latrine with their clothing on, there is no greater risk of their catching cold than at any other time. The prisoners, however, put on their clothing immediately after their bath.

(13.) *Employment.*—The nature of the employment, with the statistics, is given below. It did not in any way affect the health of the prisoners, to the best of my belief. In the allotment of tasks the greatest care was exercised that no prisoner received more or harder work than he was considered fit to perform :—

YEAR.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Number of Convalescent and Infirm.	On unremunerative Labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for Jail use.	Jail Repairs.	Second Class Public Works.		On Manufacture.	Number hired out to Municipalities, &c.	Average Number sentenced to Labour.
									Under Super-intendent.	Public Works Department.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1892 - -	4.39	4.80	1.47	5.12	13.12	12.12	3.13	4.28	3.22	0.63	41.38	-	93.66
1893 - -	1.87	5.81	6.31	6.74	10.76	11.43	11.16	-	4.57	-	16.54	11.52	86.71

Of 4,091 prisoners discharged during the year 1893, 1,775 or 43.38 per cent. gained in weight 426 or 10.41 lost, and 1,890 or 46.19 per cent. remained stationary.

(14.) *Punishments.*—The following is a statement of punishments awarded in 1892 and the current-year. There is no connection whatever between the ratio of punishments and that of sickness and mortality. Punishments were inflicted upon those prisoners who were physically fit. Prisoners in bad or indifferent health brought up for punishment were warned only :—

YEAR.	By Criminal Court.	Solitary Confinement with reduced Diet.	Solitary Confinement.	Reduced Diet.	Corporal Punishment.	All other Punishments.	Total Punishments.	Average Number of Convicts.	Ratio of Punishments.	Ratio of Daily Sick per Mile on Total Population.	Death Rate per Mile.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1892 -	-	-	-	83	-	137	220	97.14	225.77	64.2	51.3
1893 -	-	-	-	3	1	176	180	89.46	201.20	18.5	100.6

(15.) *General State of Health on Admission, &c.*—Prisoners are generally received into this jail in very poor health indeed. The effect of jail life on them is, as a rule, good, the prisoners belonging as they do to the poorer and underfed classes. Many of them are admitted in such a feeble state of health that they simply dwindle away from the diseases contracted outside the jail and die.

(16.) *Chief Diseases.*—The chief diseases affecting prisoners are fever, scabies, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera. The scorbutic taint has been observed in a few prisoners, but is not general. The year 1893 was an exception to the rule so far as dysentery was concerned, for this disease accounted for only one death, the patient having been released as a moribund prisoner and died outside. The sick rate during 1893 has no ratio whatever with the death rate. The former was much lower than the previous year, while the death rate was higher, but more shall be said on the point in the concluding remarks.

(17.) *Convalescent and Infirm Gangs.*—Those who are discharged from hospital are admitted into the convalescent gang. The aged and infirm and those admitted in bad health are enlisted in the special gang. It sometimes happens that the health of a prisoner on admission to jail is so bad that he is sent at once to the hospital for treatment. Weighments are carried out weekly by the civil hospital assistant, and those losing weight are brought under the notice of the medical officer, who examines them, and passes such orders regarding food or labour as are considered necessary.

(18.) *Medical Inspections.*—The medical officer inspects the prisoners daily, and sometimes several times daily, when there are any serious cases of sickness amongst them. The civil hospital assistant inspects the prisoners morning and evening, and frequently during the day when occasion requires, the prisoners, from a medical point of view, receiving every possible attention.

The following are brief extracts from records of the deaths during 1893 :—

1. Bagabhat Das, admitted into jail on 28th February 1893, and put under observation directly for starvation. The prisoner was very anæmic and emaciated. Face and eyelids swelled. Height, five feet. Weight, 57 pounds. Gradually sunk and died on 11th March 1893.

2. Hari Swami, admitted into jail in indifferent health on 13th April 1893. He was emaciated and anæmic. Height 5 feet 2 inches. Weight 70 pounds. Was employed sweeping the compound. Received 4 chitaks of milk as extra diet. Was admitted into hospital on 28th April 1893, suffering from bronchitis, and died on 1st May 1893.

3. Nilai Mullik, admitted into jail on 2nd June 1893, in good health. Was attacked with vomiting and diarrhoea on the afternoon of 25th July at 2 P.M., and died on the 26th at 9 A.M. This man was employed at extramural labour till the 15th, when extramural labour was stopped, owing to the car festival.

4. Kapil Jena was admitted as an under-trial prisoner on 24th July, late in the evening. His height was 5 feet 2 inches, and his weight 86 pounds. His health was indifferent. He was attacked with cholera on the evening of the 26th July at 11-30 P.M., and died on the morning of the 27th July.

5. Bhishimi Bhoi was admitted into jail on 27th July 1893, in indifferent health. Height 4 feet 10 inches. Weight 86 pounds. He was admitted into hospital for cholera on 6th August 1893 at 1 A.M., and died on the same day.

Notes recorded.—His home is 8 miles from Pipili. There is no cholera in his village. He says he left home 8 days before his arrest. At Satybadi he drank the water of the well of the bazar there, and ate parched rice; at that time cholera was prevalent at Satybadi. This case remains unexplained.

6. Bisi Naik was admitted into jail on 4th April 1893, in indifferent health. His height was 5 feet 2½ inches, and his weight 94 pounds, and his age 80 years. For four days he was employed on dhan sifting, and was left very much to do as he liked, as his condition was such that nothing but the lightest form of labour could be given him. On the 10th April he was put on the special gang, and remained in it till his admission into hospital for tubercular disease of the lung. He died on 9th August 1893.

Results of post-mortem.—There was tubercular consolidation of both apices of the lungs with miliary tubercles and a few suppurating points. There were pleuritic adhesions. Heart fatty. The spleen was enlarged, and pin point abscess all through its substance, chiefly noticeable on its surface. The liver was fatty, and showed the same state of matters as the spleen.

7. Rathi Naik was admitted into jail on 22nd February 1893. His height was 5 feet 5½ inches, and his weight 115 pounds. His age 60 years. He was employed on sweeper's work. On 10th September 1893 he turned suddenly ill, and was removed to the hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

The Assistant Surgeon, who performed the *post-mortem* examination during my absence on district work, certified that he died from valvular disease of the heart, and states in his report that the left ventricle was enlarged and dilated, and the valves unhealthy.

8. Parmi Mallik was admitted into jail on 5th September 1893, in bad health. Height 4 feet 9 inches. Weight, 70 pounds. Age 90 years. Put on special gang, and 4 chitaks of milk was ordered as extra diet.

He was employed as a watchman. Was admitted into hospital on 17th October 1893, and died suddenly. I happened to be in the district when this death occurred; it was certified to be due to failure of the heart's action, but no *post-mortem* was made.

9. Shaik Jagi was admitted into jail on 14th November 1893, from Kurda subsidiary jail. No remarks were made by the Deputy Superintendent beyond stating that he was an opium smoker. His health was indifferent. Height 5 feet 3½ inches, and his weight 90 pounds. He was sent to extramural labour on 20th November 1893, and on 3rd December 1893 was admitted into hospital during the night. The Civil Hospital Assistant reported in the morning that he had had one copious tar coloured motion. Internal hemorrhage was diagnosed from the symptoms present, and suitable treatment adopted. He revived under stimulants and apparently was improving; on 9th December 1893, however, his pulse became feeble, his temperature fell to sub-normal, and his extremities became cold. He died at 11 P.M. on 10th December 1893.

Post-mortem.—The body was terribly emaciated. There was hardly half an ounce of fat in his composition. The omentum resembled the meshwork of a spider's cobweb. The heart was empty, valves competent, lungs collapsed and anæmic, large blood vessels empty, stomach contained 6 ounces of dark liquid blood and one large blood clot. The small intestines contained a small quantity of blood-stained faeces. The large intestines contained a large quantity of tarry coloured faeces. Spleen was small and anæmic, as were also the kidneys.

10. *Parimi Das.*—Was admitted into jail on 9th November 1893, in indifferent health. His height was 5 feet 6½ inches. Weight 98 pounds. He was employed at string making from 10th November 1893 till 13th November 1893, and afterwards was employed on road making, the labour which he was called upon to perform being levelling some dry earth, which was a very light form of labour indeed. He was admitted to hospital by the Civil Hospital Assistant on the morning of 20th December 1893 for bronchitis. On examination distinct signs of pneumonia were found, and treatment was adopted accordingly. On the 27th he was considered on a fair way towards recovery, and as I had some urgent work in the district, left him in charge of the Civil Hospital Assistant and the Assistant Surgeon. He died, however, on 31st December.

Results of post-mortem examination.—The left lung was consolidated from apex to base, and the pleura adherent all round the chest. There was an effusion of lymph one inch thick at the base of the lung. The upper half of the right lung was also consolidated.

11. The eleventh case was a moribund prisoner, who died at home from dysentery, and as the application for his release was made before I took over charge of the jail, I have no material to fall back upon bearing on my personal observation.

(19.) *Any other particulars bearing on the health of the jail.*—The close proximity of the Puri Pilgrim Hospital to the jail building, being, as it is, only 60 feet from the nearest portion of the jail enclosure walls, has always been regarded as a probable cause of some of the diseases from which the jail population at times suffer. I would mention that during part of the year 1893, when the car festival was held, the Pilgrim Hospital was simply crowded with diseased people, and the death rate from dysentery and diarrhoea was alarmingly high. Recently a cholera hospital has been constructed at some distance from the present Pilgrim Hospital, and as this will avoid the necessity of treating patients suffering from cholera in the present hospital, one danger has been removed. The transport of prisoners from district villages to undergo their trial at the cutcherry, and the long journeys that other prisoners have to undertake along roads notorious for their unhealthiness, during their transfer from other jails to this one, and the conditions under which they exist during lengthened periods of six and seven days, are, in my opinion, important factors in the causation of the sickness of some such prisoners. I would mention, as one example, the following case which supports my statement :—One evening I left the jail at 6-30 p.m. On my way home I met seven prisoners, two constables, and one head-constable returning from cutcherry. The prisoners had been brought direct that morning from one of the district villages along the Jagganath road to stand their trial. On the evening referred to the prisoners were admitted into jail for the first time. Two evenings afterwards the seven took cholera, and died the following morning. One of the constables and the head-constable took cholera the same evening, and both were also dead next morning. Clearly, then, the jail in no way accounted for this melancholy occurrence. I would mention as another fact, the following :—A prisoner was received from Bankura jail recently for release here. He travelled along the Jagganath road. On his admission there was no case of cholera, nor had there been such a case for months previously. Exactly two days and four hours after admission he took cholera, but, fortunately, clearly within the incubative period recovered. No other prisoner contracted it. In my opinion, in this instance also no reflection could be cast upon this jail. I could multiply instances of the kind, but it is hardly necessary. I am firmly convinced that the causation of much of the sickness in the jail is to be sought for outside its walls, and not inside them. Prisoners when admitted into this jail moreover, and more so, I believe, than in most jails, are in the poorest state of health imaginable, and many of their offences against law are stated as stealing a handful of rice. For my own information I calculated the average weight and height of all prisoners admitted during 1893, exclusive of women and boys, and I found these to be respectively, 5 feet 4 inches and 7 stone. So far as the present year (1894) has gone, the health of the jail has been very good indeed, or '93, and but for two prisoners the death rate would have been reduced to a minimum. One of these two prisoners was admitted into the hospital with large suppurating buboes, and remained on his back till the day of his discharge. The other was admitted to the hospital on the day of his admission, suffering from acute dysentery resulting from, it would appear, malarial saturation. This prisoner's spleen extended to his umbilicus. Under treatment with Dover's powder and bismuth and an exclusively milk diet he got over his dysentery, and is now employed in doing a little sweeping at his leisure in the jail yard. Such are examples of the prisoners received here. At the present moment there is no sickness in the jail, and since the 6th March no prisoner has been in the hospital.

C. Banks, M.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer.

Puri Intermediate Jail, 12 March 1894.

MYMENSINGH.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE WHICH SAT ON THE MYMENSINGH JAIL.

21st and 22nd December 1893.

A CAREFUL search among the records preserved in the offices of the Collector, Magistrate, and Jail Superintendent has revealed very little which regards the jail. Enough has, however, been found to show that the idea that the site of the jail was changed when the present buildings were erected is erroneous. The jail has always stood on the spot it now occupies.

The first mention found of the jail dates as far back as 1833, when reference is made to its unhealthiness. The jail is described as "such an unhealthy place." In July 1834 the Magistrate reports that the Civil Surgeon attributes the excessive sickness among prisoners as compared with that in other districts to the insanitary situation of the jail placed between two jheels, but he thinks that the jheels are too deep to be unhealthy, and attributes sickness to the paddy cultivation between the jail and the European quarters. He therefore urges that the whole of these lands, which are Government khas mahal, be turned into pasture and drained. In forwarding this proposal to the Board, the Commissioner reverts to the extraordinary mortality in the Mymensingh Hospital, the deaths in which ordinarily equal those in any two or three other hospitals of the division. This hospital formed part of the jail buildings. Further, frequent allusions to the insanitary state of the jail are found at this time. Thus, in June 1838 mention is made of some prevailing disorder attributed to overcrowding, to the want of a cook-shed, and of a drain in the "Mugy Fattak." Again, in April 1840 the jail is condemned as altogether a wretched one and far too small. Government in consequence ordered that the khas mahal lands between the jail and civil station be not again leased and be brought under grass. In January 1840 the Civil Surgeon reports that owing to the abandonment of the cultivation of lands between the jail and European station of Mymensingh the mortality among prisoners has decreased by 8 to 10 per cent. Notwithstanding this amelioration the Mymensingh Jail and station still remained comparatively unhealthy. This is shown by a recommendation of the Magistrate, dated 1840, to the effect that all the jheels close to the station should be filled up; also by a report, dated March 1842, to the effect that out of 96 prisoners sent to Chera Punji, 23 had been in hospital during the three preceding months. It appears that there were constant references by the local officers to the unsatisfactory state of the jail, to which must be added a report, dated 1870, which declared the old jail to be very insecure, which finally led Government to decide that the jail be entirely rebuilt. In January 1873 it was ordered that a site be chosen for the new jail. The change in site was necessary so as to make room for 600 prisoners or more. A site almost in the centre of the civil station to the east of the cemetery was first chosen. But on the Judge objecting, on the grounds of its being too near the station, a second site near the old and present one, but to the north of the Jalmalpur road, was chosen and acquired. The preliminaries were begun, several lakhs of bricks were burnt and stocked, but nothing more was done, probably because Government was then considering the advisability of adopting a system of central jails, adoption of which would materially diminish the population of the Mymensingh Jail, and therefore cause the plans for the new jail to be entirely altered. The central jail system having been introduced, Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector General of Jails, was deputed in 1877 to Mymensingh to report on the state of the old jail and make suggestions for the building of the new one. He recommended adherence to the old site, because since the introduction of the central jail system, accommodation for at the most 400 prisoners only would be required, and there would be ample space on the old site for all the buildings necessary for

for 400 to 500 prisoners. He further made a number of suggestions for the utilization of the old enclosure and buildings. On this report the present jail was finally built.

The following extract from the Annual Report for 1882 shows that this increase in unhealthiness was attributed to the stirring of the jail subsoil when the foundations of the new buildings were begun :—

“The most unhealthy jail in all Bengal is now without exception the Mymensingh Jail. Dr. Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, was in medical and executive charge throughout the year. To assist him in the treatment of the sick an Assistant Surgeon was deputed on special duty to the jail as far back as August 1881. Subordinate to the Assistant Surgeon was the Hospital Assistant, the regular medical attendant of the institution. There was no lack, therefore, of medical supervision. This gives me an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the services of Dr. Moorhead, an officer of well-known professional ability, who has, for the last three years, been in charge of this jail. His duties in connection with it have been carried out with great zeal and perseverance under the most trying circumstances. Dr. Moorhead reports as follows regarding the causes of the high mortality :—

“The cause of the excessive sickness and mortality is obscure. The sleeping accommodation was vastly superior, still the general death-rate was far in excess of two previous years. I cannot ascribe the cause to defects in diet, for I am certain the food given was much superior to what the majority of prisoners were in the habit of taking in their own homes. The same remark applies to the drinking water.” The fact, moreover, that similar diseases—fever and bowel complaints—prevailed largely among the jail officials (there were in all 91 cases of illness among the jail staff) leads us strongly towards the same conclusion. The exaction of an excessive task-work had certainly nothing to do with the sickness, for throughout the year there were but few employed on penal labour, and the amount of work demanded from all prisoners was considerably under the average. All the weakly men worked in a separate gang, and from them no task was exacted. There is no doubt the soil of the jail compound, some five feet from the surface, is very impure. We had both nasal and ocular demonstration of this when excavating the foundations at the barracks, and have still, when cutting the drains, to remove the subsoil water. It is possible that while making the several foundations and tanks we have given an outlet to the foul and pent-up air, and that the sickness may have in this way been induced. One thing is certain, the high mortality began with the additions and alterations to the jail, and has continued almost uninterruptedly since. There is no reason to think the soil of the jail compound is damper now than it used to be; in fact, the evidence is the other way. The jail-yard is certainly both higher and drier than it was in 1878, though even now (though there has been no rain for a long time) it is damp. It will never be dry till the subsoil drainage is completed. The great majority (quite 80 per cent.) of the prisoners admitted to the jail had malarious blue gum in a greater or less degree, and the same remark applies almost equally to members of the free population whom I had occasion to examine. There were 28 deaths from fever in the jail, against 6 in 1881, and the admission for fevers in the public hospital was 33 per cent. more than in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners on admission was decidedly bad. Although the standard I adopted was by no means a high one, quite 31 per cent. were entered as in bad or indifferent health.”

The jail statistics show that a large proportion of the prisoners admitted are in bad or indifferent health. Statement A. shows that out of 12,117 prisoners discharged in the six years ending 1893, 7,440 were in good health, 4,002 in indifferent health, 675 in bad health, on admission. Out of 7,034 prisoners admitted in the three years ending 1893, 5,047 were in good health, 1,787 in indifferent health, and 200 in bad health. The Inspector General of Jails says that “good” health, in jail parlance, means good with reference to the district standard, and that the district standard of Mymensingh is low compared with other districts of Eastern Bengal. The Sanitary Commissioner has an impression that the district is a fairly healthy one. The Commissioner is also of this opinion. The census shows that the population is dense and is increasing.

There are no reliable statistics available of birth and death rates, either urban or rural.

The immediate neighbourhood of the jail is the high bank of the old Brahmaputra river, chosen in olden time as the seat of Government. The gradual drying up of the river has no doubt affected the health of the neighbourhood, but there is no evidence to show that it is unhealthy compared with the districts of Eastern Bengal generally.

2. As usual in alluvial formations, the natural drainage is, from the high bank of the river into the *bils* beyond, that is in this case from north to south. These *bils* are drained by khals running southwards till they find their way into the old Brahmaputra or its affluent, the Lokhya. These khals are reported to be a good deal obstructed in places, and the Municipal Commissioners propose to open them out. The Committee are strongly of opinion that this work should be undertaken at once. Owing probably to these obstructions, the *bils* or low-lying land to the south of the jail, and distant therefrom one-quarter mile, never dries up.

3. There is high rice cultivation on three sides of the jail site, and there are some cultivators' houses by no means specially insanitary. The jail is sheltered by trees on south, east, and north. The statistics of sickness, statement B., compared with statistics of other jails, show that this jail is not specially liable to malarial fever.

4. The natural surface drainage is somewhat obstructed by a road on the south, through which there is one small culvert almost silted up. Beyond this culvert the drain to the *bil* has been out of use for many years, and is completely blocked up in many places. On the other hand, much money has been expended in leading the surface drainage back into the river, a deep drain having been dug round the jail in 1889 with an outlet to the river. The Committee think that the drain to the *bil* should be opened out.

5. The Committee observe that the water from the dhobies' wash-house, from the prisoners' washing-place, and generally the washings of the jail, run by several drain-holes into the deep drain round the jail, where, and in the outlet to the river in the dry season, they necessarily stagnate. On further examination, the Committee are satisfied that these washings are contaminated with sewage and refuse. This stagnation would be partly cured by increasing the fall of the drain, but the Committee are strongly of opinion that washings contaminated with sewage or refuse should not be allowed to escape from the jail by these drain-holes.

6. The Committee observe that the floodgate at the outlet into the river has been broken and is useless. The Sanitary Commissioner would repair this floodgate. The Commissioner and the Inspector General of Jails would take no steps to exclude the flood of the river. The surface drainage inside the jail is satisfactory except as remarked above.

7. On the first day of the Committee's visit a pit was dug 11 feet deep, and water was found at a depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the level of the jail, though water oozed out of the sides at $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The water in the well stands 12 feet below the jail level, but there is no evidence to show how much water from the well is used daily. It is said this well, which is 21 feet deep, runs nearly dry later on in the dry season. The highest flood-level is pointed out to the Committee as 3 feet 6 inches below the level of the jail. The following morning the water in this pit stood at 7 feet 4 inches from the level of the jail, but a good deal of the sides had fallen in. The Committee argue, on the evidence before them, that the subsoil water-level varies according to season between 3 feet 6 inches and 10 feet below the level of the jail. The water in the tank outside the jail now stands 8 feet below the level of the jail. Although there is a deep ditch between the tank and the jail, the tank probably affects the subsoil water-level. The Committee learn from the pit above mentioned that, to a depth of 11 feet, the soil is principally clay.

8. (1) The

8. (1) The size of the jail enclosure is 19,766 square yards.
- (2) The height of the enclosing wall is 10 feet. Neither height nor position of enclosure walls affect the sleeping barracks injuriously.
- (3) The partition walls of the under-trial and female wards are 10 feet and 9 feet; they have no injurious effect on the perflation of air in the enclosure.
- (4) There is no cultivation in the enclosure, no manuring or irrigation; the plots are covered with short cut grass.

9. The jail garden surrounds the jail on all sides except the west; there is very little on the north; all the garden is outside the jail. Night-soil is not used for dressing the jail garden except so far as the trenching ground is concerned.

10. (1) (a) See Statement C. Verandahs are not included in estimate. There has been considerable overcrowding. Assuming the total capacity to be 375, the average daily strength in 1893 was 30 over capacity. In 1892 the average daily strength was 61 over capacity, while the maximum number confined on any one day in that year was 170 over capacity. In 1891 the average daily strength was seven over capacity, and the maximum excess was 137. In the previous three years the average daily strength was never over capacity, and the maximum excess on any one day was 29 only. So until 1891 there was no serious overcrowding. The excess number are accommodated in the workshops. These were used as dormitories occasionally in February, March, and April 1890, continuously from August 6th to the end of the year in 1891, and also continuously from March 28th to October 31st in 1892. The floors of these workshops are raised only six inches from the level of the ground. They have no outer walls, but when used as dormitories, jhamps are fixed on the bamboo open work. They are not provided with beds, earthen or other. The prisoners sleep in them on the ground on bamboo mats. Though the year 1891 was comparatively a healthy one, the Committee are of opinion that these workshops are unfit for use as dormitories during the rainy season. They observe that there was much less overcrowding in 1893 than in the two previous years, and that the admissions to hospital for dysentery in that year were one-third of those in 1892 and one-half of those in 1891.

(b) Out of fifteen dormitories (counting the solitary cells as one dormitory) ten are on the ground-floor. Of these, the plinths of eight are well raised 3 feet 6 inches above ground on masonry arches; the under-trial ward No. 10 and the adjoining ward No. 9 are on solid plinths 18 inches above the ground. The other five dormitories are on the upper storey. One of these is kutchha built. For overflow dormitories see as above. The Committee think that the jail authorities were well advised in providing 3 feet plinths to ground-floor dormitories in Eastern Bengal.

(c) Ventilation is ample, both window and by special ventilators. It has been found necessary to block up the lower half of the windows in most cases. Besides this, there are doors or jilmils to all windows. The prisoners have not suffered from respiratory diseases. The dormitories are generally dry and airy, but see above (a) and (b).

(d) Floors are swept daily, walls are leaped once a week and lime-washed annually. The dormitories proper are not used as work-rooms, but the workshops are used as dormitories: see above. Iron beds are used in hospital; also in one upper storey dormitory; generally arched earthen beds are provided.

(2) There are five workshops—kutchha sheds, supports kutchha-pucka masonry, thatched roofs, sides bamboo open work, floor mud—for the use of these workshops as dormitories. See above.

(3) (a) *Cells*.—Well raised, ventilated and lighted, protected from rain.

(b) One of the upper storey dormitories is used as a hospital. The dormitory on the ground-floor below this is used as an observation ward; the above description of dormitories applies to the hospital and observation wards.

(c) *Latrines*.—Pucka masonry, corrugated iron roof. The Committee prefer corrugated iron, but do not recommend any change. Donaldson's ejector of night-soil is in use.

(d) Cook-sheds are on Donaldson's pattern.

11. Cotton clothing, consisting of two janghias, one coat, one cap, and one gumcha, is supplied to each prisoner. An additional blanket coat and two blankets are issued for the winter season. Tat bedding is also supplied to each prisoner. Where iron beds are used, that is, in the hospital ward, observation wards, and wards 4 and 14, bamboo mats are supplied. Hospital patients have cotton bed sheets in addition. Some prisoners in ward No. 14, in the juvenile ward, and in the work-sheds, sleep on the floor on bamboo mats. The linen clothing is washed weekly. The blankets are beaten and put in the sun every Sunday in the dry season, and in the rainy season when the weather permits; they are washed once in six months.

12. The conservancy is carried out by convict mehters. They clean the latrines early in the morning and again in the evening before lock-up. The night-soil is mixed with dry earth and ejected by Donaldson's ejector, erected in May last. The Committee observe that the washings of the ground under the ejector join the general washings of the jail. They also observe that the ejector is only some 80 feet from the trough into which the water brought up from the river for drinking purposes is poured. An outside gang carry the night-soil to the trenching ground in iron tubs and bury it. The night urinals are iron tubs coated with coal-tar. They are kept in every ward half-filled with water. Small wooden bowls coated with tar, and containing some dry earth, are kept as night-soil pans for emergencies in each ward. The prisoners who use this pan are brought up in the morning and are warned, except in case of illness. The trenching ground is about 150 yards north-west of the jail enclosure within the jail garden. The urine from the different wards, workshops, &c., and latrines is poured into a drain leading to a masonry tank below the ground outside the jail wall, whence it is raised and carried to the trenching ground in iron tubs and buried there. The Committee think that as a general principle receptacles for urine and night-soil should not be below the level of the ground. The trenches are dug each day and are one foot deep, one foot broad, and vary in length according to requirement. After the expiry of 12 months the ground is ploughed and either vegetables or paddy are sown. There is no necessity for using the same land more than once.

13. The drinking water is brought from the river Brahmaputra, now about one-fourth mile distant, in an iron water-cart, the top of which has been broken in. The river here dries up and leaves a deep pool or daha in the dry season. At present there is still a slight flow of water. A gang of prisoners about six in number are daily engaged in this work under the charge of a warder. They drive the bullock cart to the edge of the river or pool and fill the water-cart with tin buckets through the funnel attached to the top. The water-cart is emptied into a masonry trough outside the northern wall, and the water is conducted thence through the wall by a wooden pipe into a masonry tank, where it is stored and allowed to settle. This tank is covered with a covering made of wood and gunny-cloth. The water from this tank is drawn by a stop-cock into iron dekhies, and is carried in them to the cook-shed, and there boiled in the dekhies.

C.—STATEMENT showing the Capacity of the Dormitories in the Mymensingh Jail.

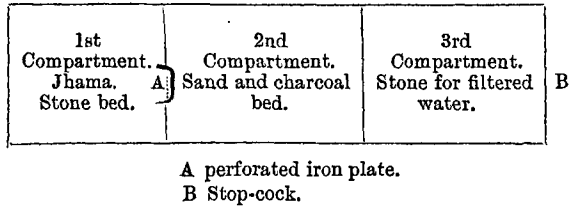
Serial Number in the Jail Lock-up Register.	How Used.	Total Measurement in Cubic Feet actual and as supplied by the District Engineer—vide his No. 283, dated 23 May 1893.	Accommodation as worked out as per Column 3.	Accommodation as shown in Jail Lock-up Register.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ordinary ward - - -	18,002	24	23	Lower storey.*
2	Observation ward - - -	18,002	24	23	Ditto.
3	Hospital - - -	18,348	36	32	Upper storey.
4	Ordinary ward - - -	18,348	36	32	Ditto.
5	Ditto - - -	18,002	24	23	Lower storey.
6	Ditto - - -	18,002	24	23	Ditto.
7	Ditto - - -	18,348	36	32	Upper storey.
8	Ditto - - -	18,348	36	32	Ditto.
9	Ditto - - -	29,453	39	35	Single storied building.
10	Under-trial prisoners' ward -	25,800	34	31	Ditto, †
11	Cells, six rooms - - -	4,650	6	6	Ditto.
12	Ordinary ward - - -	16,800	22	22	Ditto.
13	Female ward - - -	10,150	13	13	Ditto.
14	Ordinary ward - - -	22,192	44	43	Upper storey, thatched house.
	Juvenile ward - - -	4,200	5	5	Lower storey.
	TOTAL - - -	—	403	375	

* The capacity of the lower-storied buildings is calculated at 750 cubic feet, and that of the upper-storied buildings at 500 cubic feet per prisoner.

† A most important point was overlooked here, viz., this is the under-trial ward, and cannot be used for convicted prisoners; hence, if the number of convicts is large and under trials small, the entire capacity for all practical purposes is lost. Thus, although the total locked up may not vary, still the dormitory accommodation may be in excess or too little on different nights.

The Committee observe that the drain which carries off the jail washings (including those from the prisoners' washing-place) runs within a few feet of the stop-cock by which the water is drawn into the dekhies. After boiling the water is brought back in same dekhies and is poured into the first compartment

Ground Plan of Masonry Filter.



of the masonry built filter (see plan in margin), which is half-filled with jhama stone and has a perforated iron plate at the bottom of the partition wall between it and the second compartment. The second compartment is half-filled with sand and charcoal. The water partially filtered through the jhama in the first

compartment runs to the second compartment through the perforated iron plate below, and then rises in this compartment through the sand and charcoal bed till it flows over the low built masonry partition wall at the end into the third compartment. The water thus filtered is drawn from a stop-cock into iron dekhies, in which it is again boiled. After this it is stored and cooled in earthen jars. Only this water is used for drinking purposes by the prisoners. But for cooking purposes well water is used unfiltered. Gangs working outside are made to take a jar full of filtered water with them. The water for bathing and washing purposes is lifted from the big tank to the south of the jail and flows therefrom by a water channel to the bathing ground. There is a well inside the enclosure, the water of which is used for cooking until the supply runs short in the dry months. Copies of the chemical analysis of the water of this well taken in August and of that of the river taken from the pool in May, are herewith annexed: see D, E. A new boiler for boiling the water has been received and is being set up. The conveyance to and from the cook-sheds in dekhies will now be avoided.

The Sanitary Commissioner observes that the night-soil, including that from the hospital, is carried away across the culvert over which, and by the road along which, the water-cart comes. The trenching ground is some quarter of a mile from the pool where the water is raised, and mehters may go there and wash their hands and feet. Similarly, though no water remains in it, mehters may wash their hands in the trough outside the wall into which the water is poured from the water-cart, which is only some 80 feet from the Donaldson's ejector. The Sanitary Commissioner is convinced that the water is polluted in some way by dysentery germs. The other members of the Committee think there is no evidence of above causes of pollution, but are quite of opinion that such possible modes of pollution should be made impossible. In the face of the prevalence of dysentery in this jail, the Committee are of opinion that the jail should be supplied with water from the waterworks. A project has been prepared for an initial outlay of Rs. 8,919, to which the Police Department have offered to contribute Rs. 919 on account of the police lines. It is not known what charge the Municipal Commissioners will make for the water.

14. Food is supplied according to the scale laid down in the Code herewith annexed for ready reference, F. Monotony of diet is avoided by issuing different sorts of dāl, viz., masuri, urid, matar, &c. Fish is given once a week. Different sorts of vegetables which grow in the jail garden are issued at different times, such as pumpkin, papitas, moollis, brinjals, kochus, plantains, bhendus, and different sorts of English vegetables, &c. Regular cooking is done twice a day; besides this there is an early morning meal of rice and salt at 5 a.m. The cooked food is daily examined by the Civil Hospital Assistant and by the Superintendent when in the station. Lime pickles, potatoes, plums, tamarind, &c., are issued as anti-scorbutics according to Superintendent's orders and as required.

15. The prisoners are made to bathe once every day at 11 a.m. at the bathing platform inside the enclosure walls, where there are deep troughs or reservoirs, which, as above stated, are filled with water from the tank to the south of the jail. The bathing takes place in the sun, at the warmer time of the day. No special precautions are taken against chills. After bathing the prisoners attend the feeding platform, which is under cover.

16. A Statement G, showing the employment of prisoners for the past five years, is hereto annexed. The chief employments are brick-making, oil-pressing, soorki-pounding, dhan-husking, making net bags, bamboo mats, gardening, &c. The following is the distribution list for 30th June and 31st December 1892 :—

	30 June.	31 December.
Sick and convalescent - - - - -	52	26
Unremunerative - - - - -	109	91
Warders and overseers - - - - -	20	17
Jail servants - - - - -	47	37
Gardening - - - - -	37	15
Jail articles - - - - -	16	20
Additions and alterations - - - - -	2	5
Hard Labour { Oil mill - - - - -	12	—
{ Soorki-pounding - - - - -	34	—
Brick-making - - - - -	13	20
Other medium labour - - - - -	27	52
Extramural on municipal waterworks - - - - -	38	40
New admissions - - - - -	15	17
TOTAL - - - - -	417	340
Simple - - - - -	1	1
Women - - - - -	6	7
TOTAL - - - - -	424	348

Up to 1892 prisoners were not employed extramurally except in the brick-field and garden. In 1892, 15·52 prisoners on the average were employed daily by the municipality in the waterworks. The Committee find that some 40 men were so employed from the middle of May to 25th July and again from 18th October to the end of the year. It is unfortunately impossible now to find out how many of the men so employed were admitted to hospital. No statistics are available of the effect of the different kinds of employment on health.

17. Annexed Statement H shows the punishments in the fourteen years ending 1893. The Committee observe that the proportion of punishment is much lower in 1892 than in any previous year, but are unable to trace any connection between the high death-rate in that year and the low punishment rate generally. There seems to be no connection between punishments and rates of sickness and death. In 1887 the number of punishments was high, but the death-rate was low.

18. The Committee observe that of the prisoners discharged in 1893, 2·4 per cent. were in bad health on admission; of those discharged in 1892, 4·8 per cent. were in bad health on admission, in 1891, 4·6 per cent., and in 1890, 8·8 per cent. Of prisoners discharged in 1893 and in 1892, 29 per cent. were in indifferent health on admission: in 1891, 30 per cent.: in 1890, 43 per cent. out of 2,191 prisoners admitted; in 1893, 603 or 27 per cent. were in indifferent and 67 or 3·1 per cent. in bad health. In 1892 the percentages were 29 and 3·1. In 1891 they were 21 and 2·2. From these figures the Committee conclude that the health of prisoners on admission has improved in recent years. The Committee paraded and examined the prisoners, and found them generally in fairly good health. From Statement I, the Committee find that during the six years ending 1893, out of 12,117 prisoners discharged, 7,422 or 61 per cent. had gained, and 1,700 or 14 per cent. had lost in weight. In 1892, 56 per cent. of prisoners discharged from central and district jails had increased in weight, and 18 per cent. had lost in weight. Although the year 1893 compares unfavourably with previous years in this respect, still the Committee conclude that, whatever view be taken regarding the health of the prisoners on admission, they undoubtedly improve in health while in jail. The figures given in Statement A of health on discharge corroborate this conclusion.

19. Statement B shows conclusively that the chief disease is dysentery, and that this disease is increasing—374 cases admitted to hospital in 1892, against 240 in 1891. Though the admissions to hospital on account of this disease were fewer in 1893, there were more deaths. In 1892 this disease caused six out of seventeen deaths; in 1893 eight out of twenty. In addition there were dysenteric histories in 1892 in two cases of anæmia which resulted in death. Again, one of the prisoners who died of apoplexy in 1892 had suffered from dysentery. Further, out of seven persons discharged as moribund in that year, four had suffered from dysentery. In 1891 four prisoners who died, and were not returned as having died of dysentery, had suffered from dysentery. In 1893, again, besides dysentery deaths, three prisoners who died had suffered from dysentery. On reference to Statement XVI attached to the Annual Report on Jail Administration for 1892, the Committee find that the ratio of admissions for dysentery and diarrhoea was higher in this jail in that year than in any jail in Bengal except Dinajpur, and just three times the Provincial ratio. In 1889 the jail suffered from epidemic diarrhoea, cholera, and beri-beri. But generally no disease other than dysentery appears to have been prevalent in this jail in recent years. It appears to be singularly free from fever. The Committee found scorbutic symptoms in some of the prisoners, but less than they expected and less than is usually found in the general population in these eastern districts. A scorbutic taint is less prevalent at this than at other seasons. The Committee ascertained that the large number of dysentery cases is not due to frequent admission of the same individual. And there is no reason for supposing that the medical officer was stricter in admitting dysentery cases in 1893 than in previous years.

20. The convalescent and infirm gang consists of sick prisoners, discharged cured from hospital who are still weak, and prisoners who from old age or infirmity are permanently unfit for labour. The prisoners in this gang are weighed every week by the Civil Hospital Assistant, and those who are found

to be losing weight are allowed extra diet. All the prisoners are weighed every fortnight by the Civil Hospital Assistant.

21. General medical inspection is made by Superintendent and medical officer every Sunday. He inspects the hospital patients daily.

22. The Committee, lastly, went into the question how far the sickness in this jail is due to the condition of prisoners on admission. On referring to Statement XVIII attached to the Annual General Administration Report of Jails for 1892, they find that in that year in the case of 12 out of 15 deaths, the convicts had been under six months in jail. In 1891, 8 out of 10 who died had been under six months in jail, in 1890, 11 out of 17.

The following table gives average duration of jail life of prisoners who died in the last six years and who were discharged moribund in the last three years :—

		From Dysentery.	From other Causes.	Discharged Moribund.
1		2	3	4
		M. d.	M. d.	M. d.
1888	- - -	10 4	3 25	—
1889	- - -	5 10	7 21	—
1890	- - -	3 17	5 17	—
1891	- - -	1 16	3 11	4 5
1892	- - -	2 8	3 12	5 13
1893	- - -	4 1	6 10	6 21

Of the 1,159 admissions to hospital for dysentery during the six years ending 1893, 135 were of under-trial prisoners, 12·6 per cent. In the last three years ending 1893, the duration of jail life of prisoners admitted to hospital for dysentery has been :—

	M. d.
1891 - - - - -	1 8
1892 - - - - -	3 4
1893 - - - - -	2 27

In all central and district jails one out of every two deaths in 1892 occurred among convicts who had been under six months in jail. Though they have no statistics before them of the health of prisoners on admission into other jails, the Committee are forced by these figures to the conclusion that this jail suffers more than other jails from the bad condition of prisoners on admission. They notice that out of 17 deaths in 1892, 6 were of prisoners who were admitted in bad, and 9 were of prisoners who were admitted in indifferent health.

Similarly, out of 8 moribunds released (including 1 released under Rule 488A of the Jail Code), 3 were admitted in bad and 2 in indifferent health. In 1892 the average duration of life in jail of the 12 who died before they had been six months incarcerated was 66 days. In 1891, 8 prisoners who died before they had been six months in jail had been 40 days in jail on the average. In 1892 none of the persons who died or were discharged moribund had been more than a year in jail.

23. The Committee find that 492 prisoners were transferred from this jail to other jails in 1892, 344 in 1891, and 242 in 1890. These transfers are all of healthy prisoners, the sickly remaining behind, and so far tend to a comparatively high death-rate. Few healthy prisoners come here on transfer, only as convict officials, &c.

24. The Committee come to the following conclusions :—

(a) That this jail has always been an unhealthy one, but that it has improved much in health in recent years—see Statement J.

(b) That this improvement in health will in all human probability, if proper measures are adopted, continue, because the prevalent disease, dysentery, is a preventable one—the Sanitary Com-

Note by Inspector-General of Jails.
With a floating population of short-term prisoners we cannot prevent the admission of persons suffering from this disease or who have had it in their own homes, and will be liable to a recurrence on slight seasonal changes.

missioner thinks absolutely preventable.

(c) That

- (c) That dysentery being generally due to impure water, the water-supply should receive attention. The Inspector-General of Jails thinks that the diseases grouped under dysentery in the jail returns cannot all be attributed to any one cause, but he agrees that impure water is the chief cause. The Committee observe that though there has been no change in the water-supply in the last few years, dysentery has much increased.
- (d) That though they cannot point to the mode in which the water used for drinking and cooking purposes is polluted, water from the waterworks being available should be supplied.
- (e) That as long as dysentery is the prevailing disease, it would be a useful precautionary measure to isolate dysentery patients and to disinfect their stools.
- (f) That an outlet be provided to the bil on the south for the surface drainage, and that the obstructions in the outlet from this bil be removed as proposed by the Municipal Commissioners.
- (g) That the workshops are unfit for permanent occupation as dormitories, especially in the rains.

A.—STATEMENT showing Health of Prisoners discharged in each of the past Six Years both on Admission and on Discharge.

YEARS.	Discharged.	Health on Admission.			Health on Discharge.			Health on Admission of those who Died.			Total Deaths.	Number discharged as Moribund.	Health on Admission of those discharged Moribund.		
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.			Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1888	-	1,664	1,213	374	77	1,320	296	48	2	5	7	14	2	-	-
1889	-	1,750	818	781	151	1,014	629	107	9	15	9	33	5	-	-
1890	-	1,710	819	740	151	1,115	514	81	5	7	6	18	6	-	-
1891	-	2,036	1,285	653	98	1,546	438	52	3	3	4	10	4	-	-
1892	-	2,737	1,798	813	126	2,024	635	78	2	9	6	17	8	2	4
1893	-	2,220	1,507	641	72	1,630	536	54	9	9	2	20	1	1	-
TOTAL	-	12,117	7,440	4,002	675	8,649	3,048	420	30	48	34	112	26	3	4

B1.—STATEMENT of Sickness in last Six Years among all Classes.

Admission into Hospital for	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dysentery	144	249	194	240	374	113
Ague	53	63	48	80	185	152
Remittent fever	10	17	12	15	12	30
Malarial cachexia	-	2	-	5	1	3
Diarrhœa	24	31	5	5	18	28
Diseases of respiratory system	16	23	17	10	20	24
Anæmia	-	6	17	10	6	1
Beri-Beri	-	19	9	-	-	-
Cholera	-	17	-	2	-	-
Epidemic diarrhœa	-	18	-	-	-	-
Total admission into hospital	312	472	354	396	698	558
Daily average strength	269	342	337	382	436	405
Maximum number confined on any one day.	372	404	395	512	545	458*
TOTAL capacity	375	375	375	375	375	375

* Figures under these headings do not correspond with those given in the Annual Administration Report of Jails.

B2.—STATEMENT of Mortality in last Six Years among all Classes.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dysentery - - - - -	2	3	6	2	6	8
Ague - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Remittent fever - - - - -	2	4	-	2	-	-
Malarial cachexia - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diarrhœa - - - - -	1	2	1	-	-	3
Anæmia - - - - -	-	1	4	2	3	-
Beri-Beri - - - - -	-	9	1	-	-	-
Cholera - - - - -	-	11	-	1	-	-
Epidemic diarrhœa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary phthisis - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	1	-	2	1	3	2
Debility - - - - -	2	-	1	-	-	1
Ascites - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatoid arthritis - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-
Peritonitic colic - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute peritonitis - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-
Old age - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-
Apoplexy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diffused inflammation of parotid - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-
Leprosy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scurvy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thrombus in heart - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL Deaths - - -	14	33	18	10	17	20
Death-rate per mille - - -	52·0	96·4	53·4	26·1	38·9	49·3
Number released as moribund - - -	-	-	-	-	7	1
Death-rate, including moribunds - - -	52·0	96·4	53·4	26·1	55·0	51·8

D.—ANALYSIS of Jail Well Water, 19th August 1892.

Physical appearances.—Yellowish, slightly hazy.

[Result of analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.]

Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's Scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21·0 - - -	·8	·0024	·0072	·041	-	15·0	12·0	3·0	Present and none.	No blackening.	Trace.

E.—ANALYSIS of River Water, 27th May 1892.

Physical appearances.—Greyish opaque. Smell, none.

[Result of Analysis expressed in parts per 100,000.]

Total solid matter.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites.	Previous sewage contamination.	Hardness, Clark's scale.			Nitrates and nitrites.	Behaviour of total solid residue on ignition.	Sulphates.
						Total hardness.	Temporary.	Permanent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.7	-	.008	.02	.028	-	4.0	1.0	3	Trace and none.	Slight blackening.	Minute trace.

F.—DIET SCALE.

Labouring Prisoners.			Non-labouring Prisoners.			Punishment Diet.		
1			2			3		
Ch.			Ch.			Ch.		
Rice	-	11	Rice	-	9	Rice	-	8
Dal	-	3	Dal	-	2	Salt	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
Salt	-	$\frac{5}{16}$	Vegetable	-	3			
Tamarind	-	$\frac{5}{16}$	Salt	-	$\frac{5}{16}$			
Oil	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Oil	-	$\frac{1}{4}$			
Condiments	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	Tamarind	-	$\frac{5}{16}$			
Vegetable	-	3	Condiments	-	$\frac{1}{8}$			
Fuel	-	8	Fuel	-	8			
Early morning meal—								
Rice	-	2						
Salt	-	$\frac{1}{16}$						
Fuel	-	2						

G.—STATEMENT showing the employment of Labouring Prisoners during the past Six Years.

	Average number of Sick.	Average number of convalescents and infirms.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for jail consumption.	Jail repairs.	In Jail.		On manufactures.	Number hired out to municipality.	Average number sentenced to labour.
									Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1888	11.02	28.54	14.69	15.89	25.44	33.26	10.75	15.57	16.69	1.49	49.56	-	228.90
1889	26.94	50.98	10.25	20.23	31.71	39.94	26.39	0.39	29.39	9.52	47.85	-	293.59
1890	25.13	66.47	-	23.99	30.00	34.46	36.42	11.61	13.11	3.39	47.11	-	291.69
1891	16.55	48.82	34.34	23.79	35.89	33.70	30.70	14.99	5.97	3.49	81.37	-	329.61
1892	25.49	30.40	113.04	19.28	40.67	31.32	20.37	-	8.76	1.61	70.19	15.48	376.61
1893	25.76	10.33	44.65	17.05	42.13	28.26	40.64	-	33.80	2.65	100.29	18.00	363.56

I.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged, Number who had gained Weight, Number who had lost Weight, and Number whose Weight remained Stationary at the time of their Discharge. Years 1888–93 (Six years.)

Years.	Number of Prisoners Discharged.	Number remained Stationary.	Number gained Weight.	Number lost Weight.
1	2	3	4	5
1888 - - -	1,664	559	833	272
1889 - - -	1,750	562	959	229
1890 - - -	1,710	359	1,142	209
1891 - - -	2,036	385	1,425	226
1892 - - -	2,737	588	1,832.	317
1893 - - -	2,220	542	1,231	447
TOTAL - - -	12,117	2,995	7,422	1,700

J.—STATEMENT showing Daily Average Strength and Sick, Total Deaths, and Death-rate per Thousand for the past 13 years.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Daily average strength	446.6	462.81	415.6	393.8	356.0	383.2	354.9	253.1	269.0	342.6	337.11	382.63	436.44	405.53
" " sick -	13.8	22.6	21.8	16.9	22.04	33.2	15.4	14.31	10.6	20.5	15.9	16.2	25.86	24.38
Ratio per cent. of strength.	3.1	4.8	5.2	4.3	6.2	8.6	4.3	5.6	3.7	5.9	4.7	4.5	5.9	6.0
Total deaths - - -	61	71	105	23	53	28	22	10	14	33	18	10	17	20
Death-rate per thousand	136.6	153.4	252.6	58.4	148.8	73.0	61.9	39.5	52.0	96.4	53.4	26.13	38.95	49.35
Moribunds discharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Death-rate, including moribunds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	96.4	55.4	26.13	55.0	51.8

R E T U R N.

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R E P O R T

OF A

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

ON THE.

PREVALENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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R E P O R T
OF A
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON THE
Prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops
in India.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

I appoint a Departmental Committee—

To examine the official returns of venereal disease among British Troops stationed in India, and to report what changes, if any, have taken place during recent years in the prevalence of such disease and in its character and intensity.

To obtain and report any information which may be available with regard to the presence of venereal disease, and its character and intensity, in Foreign armies.

The Committee to consist of the following gentlemen :—

The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Chairman.

Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I.

Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor, M.D.

Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson.

Mr. F. W. Newmarch to act as Secretary to the Committee.

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

India Office,
9th November 1896.

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REPORT

OF A

Departmental Committee on the prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India.

The Committee have examined the official returns of venereal disease among British Troops stationed in India, with a view to ascertaining what changes, if any, have taken place in recent years in the prevalence of such disease, and in its character and intensity.

2. *Nature of the Returns.*—The returns are contained in the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and of the Sanitary Commissioners, Madras and Bombay,¹ and in the tables appended thereto. They include, for the years 1852–53 to 1856–57, a record of the ratios of admission for venereal diseases in the Bengal Army only, unaccompanied, however, by any detailed figures; for the years 1858 and 1859, tables showing the average strength, total numbers of cases, and ratios of admission for venereal diseases, for each month and for the whole year, in the Bengal Army and each division of it; for the years 1860 to 1871, similar tables, besides others (the annual regimental returns and summaries of them) showing in detail the numbers of cases of each class of venereal disease for the whole year; from 1871 onwards, similar tables for the whole of India. For the Madras Army tolerably detailed figures are available from 1860, and for the Bombay Army from 1865. They show results not differing materially from those given by the Bengal returns for the corresponding years; but not being compiled on a uniform basis with the latter, they do not admit of exact comparison. The Committee will therefore base their observations on the Bengal returns down to 1871; after that year, on the figures for the whole of India.

3. *Discrepancies in the Returns, their extent defined.*—The total admissions, and ratios of admission, for venereal diseases, are somewhat variously stated in the official returns for the years prior to 1889. Any discrepancy shown in those returns is, however, almost entirely confined to the figures contained in Column V. (Other Venereal Diseases) of the table² (II.) printed on pages 16 and 17, and the totals in Column VI., so far as affected by those in Column V., which latter amount to a fraction averaging only about one-seventh of the totals. Hardly any discrepancy of statement is found for the whole period under review as to the amount of primary syphilis, secondary syphilis, and gonorrhœa; no discrepancy of any consequence is found after 1885, and none at all after 1888. The returns under the first and last of these three headings are affected, for purposes of comparison, by changes³ of classification and nomenclature; but the figures themselves, for all three, as shown in tables I. and II., may be considered as perfectly reliable for the whole period from 1860 onwards.

4. *Greater accuracy in the Returns after 1887.*—Some of the headings⁴ comprised under “Other Venereal Diseases” (Column V.), however, undoubtedly admitted of the inclusion of non-venereal cases. To remedy this, orders were issued in October 1887 that only those cases should be included which were stated by the

¹ Madras and Bombay down to 1870 only; after that date the health statistics for the whole of India were collected and checked by the Statistical Officer to the Government of India. Detailed abstracts of the returns for more recent years have also been sent home in Military Despatches from the Government of India.

² The figures in that table are taken from the detailed annual returns for each year and the summaries.

³ Down to 1886 “primary syphilis” included “simple venereal ulcer”; from that date the two were differentiated (see Column II. of table II. on page 16), and the figures for both must be added together for purposes of comparison with earlier years. In 1893, orders were issued for all venereal cases to be returned under the heads Primary syphilis, Secondary syphilis; Gonorrhœa, and Ulcer of the penis, which include also their sequelæ. This order was partially followed in 1893, and entirely in subsequent years, with the result that the heading “Other Venereal Diseases” comprises only a small number of cases in 1893, and finally disappears in 1894; cases which would have been returned under that heading being thenceforth either included in Columns II. and IV. or not included at all. This change brought the system of classifying venereal diseases in India into agreement with that which had many years previously been adopted in the preparation of the Army Medical Department Reports.

⁴ e.g., Stricture, inflammation of the inguinal glands.

returning medical officers to be of venereal origin. The amount of venereal disease under such headings, and consequently the total amount, may therefore be considered to have been more accurately given¹ in the returns since 1887 than in previous ones; and this must be borne in mind in comparing the figures for the years since 1887 with those of previous years.

The facts disclosed by the official returns may now be stated as follows:—

5. *Historical Survey.*—A great increase in the prevalence of venereal disease was recorded in the years immediately following the outbreak of the Mutiny, 1858–1861.² This increase has been attributed³ to the large influx of new and inexperienced troops into India during those years, the extent of which may be gathered from the fact that between the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 and the summer of 1859 the strength of the British troops in Bengal was nearly trebled, *i.e.* it rose from 21,288 to 60,977.⁴ In April 1858, more than 16 per cent. of the troops were estimated to be under 20 years of age. By 1864 the percentage had fallen to 2·42.⁵ The subject was considered by the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India⁶; and their recommendations led to the establishment of the lock hospital system. Lock hospitals began to be opened in 1865; the system was gradually extended down to 1872, remained in full force down to 1884, was partially suspended from 1st January 1885 to the spring of 1887, and totally abolished in the latter half of 1888; so that 1884 was the last year in which it was in full operation.

From 1861 there was a steady and marked decline in the admission rate for venereal diseases until 1867, when it reached the lowest figure (160·2 per 1,000) recorded in the period under review. From 1867 it moved irregularly, but with an upward tendency, until 1873 (181·7 per 1,000), afterwards more rapidly upwards until 1884 (293·5 per 1,000). Between 1867 and 1884, however, secondary syphilis, the worst form of venereal disease, showed practically no increase. The admission rate

	Ratio per 1,000 Strength.		
	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	All Venereal Diseases.
* 1887	75·5	29·4	361·3
1888	72·1	32·4	372·2
1889	134·3	51·2	481·5
1890	135·6	66·3	503·6

for this, which was 23·7 per 1,000 in 1867, and 24·4 in 1884, fluctuated in the interval between a maximum of 25·4 in 1868 and a minimum of 20·4 in 1873, with a mean of 23·5 for the whole period. In the years 1885 and 1886 there was a general and serious increase in all forms of venereal disease, followed by some diminution in 1887. From the year 1888 to 1890* the rise was alarming, the admission rate in 1890 exceeding 50 per cent. of the strength. (*See tables I. and II., and chart, pages 15 to 17.*)

6. *Influences of the Short Service System.*—It was chiefly in the years 1873 to 1886, and especially after 1876, that the influences commonly associated with the short service system were making themselves felt. These were (1) an increase in the annual arrivals of new troops, fresh to the country and peculiarly exposed to the dangers of association with the native women; (2) greater youthfulness of the troops; (3) larger proportion of unmarried men. The change for the worse in all these respects really dated from the outbreak of the Mutiny. It has been shown in paragraph 5 how the enormous influx of new troops following that event influenced the composition of the Army of Bengal, as regards age and length of service, and what

¹ The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in his report for the year 1888 (published in 1890), wrote "In the last three years much greater pains than formerly have been taken to discriminate between venereal and non-venereal affections in all possibly doubtful cases (*e.g.*, inflammation and suppuration of the inguinal glands, stricture, warts, &c.). This has tended to lower the amount of venereal shown in our tables, so that a high ratio now means more than in former years; it would, that is, have been higher still under the old system."

² Mean admission rate for five years, 1852–53 to 1856–57 (Bengal troops), 168 per 1,000; 1858, 261 per 1,000; 1859, 359 per 1,000; 1860, 318·8 per 1,000; 1861, 352·2 per 1,000. But *see* paragraph 2 above, as to figures prior to 1860.

³ Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1867, p. 160; ditto, 1894, p. 42.

⁴ Report on Organisation of the Indian Army, presented to Parliament 1859, Appendices 15 and 17. Report of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1864–65, Table 37.

⁵ Report of Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India for 1870, pages 250, 254.

⁶ Report presented to Parliament, 1863.

⁷ The influence of this change may be illustrated as follows:—

Returns for a series of years (1867–72) showed that the percentage of admissions for venereal disease among married soldiers was only one-fiftieth of the percentage among the unmarried. The effect of an increase in the proportion of unmarried to married men from 89 to 96 per cent., such as occurred between 1874 and 1887,

a marked increase of venereal disease followed these changes. The suppression of the Mutiny was followed by a return to a more normal state of things; but the conditions previously existing under the East India Company's rule, when service in the Queen's troops was exceedingly long, and in the Company's troops, forming $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the whole garrison, was practically lifelong, with 30 per cent. married,¹ were never entirely restored; and the introduction of the short service system² completed the changes which the events of the Mutiny and the transfer of India to the Crown had partly initiated. The influences traceable to the short service system appear, however, to have almost reached their full development by the year 1887. (See table III. on page 18).

7. *Abolition of Lock Hospital System: Cantonment Acts of 1889 and 1895.*—On the 5th June 1888, a Resolution was passed by the House of Commons “that, in the opinion of this House, any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India, is insufficient, and the legislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed,” and on 26th July following explicit orders were issued by the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, with a view to putting an end to all such practices. With the same object a new Cantonment Act was passed in 1889, authorising the Governor General in Council to make rules to provide for the “prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious disorders within a cantonment, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals and other places within or without a cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease.” This Act took effect from 1st January 1890. Rules³ under it were published 4th July 1890, and cantonment hospitals, as authorised by these rules, were established in the latter part of the year. In the year 1892, instructions⁴ were issued by the Government of India with a view to securing the strict observance of these Cantonment Rules and of the Resolution of the House of Commons of 5th June 1888. The system maintained under these rules was, however, condemned by the majority report⁵ of a Committee presided over by Mr. G. Russell, M.P., and instructions were telegraphed⁶ to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State on 20th September 1893, resulting, after considerable correspondence, in the passing of an amending Act⁷ which prohibited the compulsory or periodical examination of women, and rules which excluded venereal disease from those diseases sufferers from which if refractory may be removed from cantonments. Powers are conferred on the Government of India by Section 26 (23) of the Cantonment Act, 1889, above referred to, to make rules providing for the “removal and exclusion from a cantonment of persons whom the commanding officer deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment, with or without assigning any reason for excluding them therefrom,” but the

would, on this basis, be as follows:—On a force of 10,000 an admission rate of 200 per 1,000 unmarried and 4 per 1,000 married, would give—

With 89 per cent. unmarried—			
“C 1	8,900 at 200 per 1,000	- - -	1,780 admissions.
	1,100 at 4 „	- - -	5 „
			<u>178·5 per 1,000.</u>
With 96 per cent. unmarried—			
	9,600 at 200 per 1,000	- - -	1,920 admissions.
	400 at 4 „	- - -	2 „
			<u>192·2 per 1,000.</u>

¹ Report of Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India, 1863, p. xxiv.

² By the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, which did not, however, materially affect the composition of the Army of India before 1877.

³ For full text of the Rules, see Report of Committee to inquire into Rules, &c., in India with regard to prostitution, &c., presented to Parliament, 1893 (C. 7148), pages 156 & 157.

⁴ See paragraphs 11–16 of Despatch printed on pp. 209–212 of Papers presented to Parliament in 1893. (See last note.)

⁵ Presented to Parliament 1893. See note 3.

⁶ Papers presented to Parliament 1895 (318), page 1 *et seq.*

⁷ The Cantonments Act Amendment Act (No. V.) of 1895.

Secretary of State in a Despatch of 29th November 1894¹ was unable to concur in the view expressed by the Government of India that the authorities charged with the health of cantonments should have discretion as to the class of persons allowed to remain in them.

8. *Changes in prevalence of venereal disease, 1890-95.*—The great increase in the prevalence of venereal disease which, as we have seen,

* 1890, 503·6 per 1,000.
1891, 400·7 „

occurred in the years 1888 to 1890, was followed in 1891 by the most rapid decline* in the admission rate shown in any year of the series. It rose

somewhat in 1892†, and in the three succeeding years the rise was rapid and continuous,

† 1892, 409·9 per 1,000.
1893, 466· „
1894, 511·4 „
1895, 522·3 „

reaching in 1895 the highest figure yet recorded, 522·3 per 1,000 strength, or 536·8 per 1,000 of troops in cantonments only, i.e. excluding troops on field service in Chitral and Waziristan. (See

Military Despatch from Government of India, No. 184, of 4th November 1896, printed as Appendix I.) The prevalence of the disease varies greatly in different stations, and at different times; and it is found to decrease materially when, owing to outbreaks of smallpox or cholera, bazars or cities in the neighbourhood of cantonments are temporarily placed out of bounds.

9. *Great increase of Syphilis in recent years.*—Far the most serious feature in recent

‡ (Secondary Syphilis).
Bengal Figures. Ratio of Admission.

1867	-	-	-	-	23·7 per 1,000.
1868	-	-	-	-	25·4 „
1869	-	-	-	-	23· „
1870	-	-	-	-	25· „
1871	-	-	-	-	24·2 „
1872	-	-	-	-	22·8 „
All India.					
1872	-	-	-	-	22·4 per 1,000.
1873	-	-	-	-	20·4 „
1874	-	-	-	-	25·2 „
1875	-	-	-	-	25·1 „
1876	-	-	-	-	23·9 „
1877	-	-	-	-	22·1 „
1878	-	-	-	-	22·1 „
1879	-	-	-	-	24·1 „
1880	-	-	-	-	23· „
1881	-	-	-	-	23·1 „
1882	-	-	-	-	23·2 „
1883	-	-	-	-	23·5 „
1884	-	-	-	-	24·4 „
Mean for years 1872-84	-	-	-	-	23·3 „
1885	-	-	-	-	28·7 „
1886	-	-	-	-	33·3 „
1887	-	-	-	-	29·4 „

years has been the disproportionately great increase in the amount of primary and secondary syphilis. The latter, as we have seen, showed no very serious increase from the years of its lowest prevalence‡ down to 1884. In the two following years it increased rapidly, but it diminished in 1887. The figures of primary syphilis cannot be given for the years prior to 1887, as it was not differentiated from the non-syphilitic sore until 1886, and only partially in that year (*see* note 3 on page 5). The figures of secondary syphilis may, however, be taken as a fair measure of the virulence of the disease generally. From 1887 onwards we are able to show clearly the changes which have taken place in the prevalence of syphilis both primary and

secondary, with the following truly

§ Ratio of admission,—
1887, 256·4 per 1,000.
1895, 263·3 „

alarms results:—In the nine years 1887-95, while non-syphilitic venereal affections§ have remained almost stationary in amount (but *see* paragraph 4, and note 1 on page 6 as to the effect of a stricter method of classification on a portion of these figures), the admission rate for primary syphilis has risen 130 per cent. (i.e., from 75·5 to 174·1 cases per 1,000 men), and that for secondary syphilis no less than 188 per cent. (i.e. from 29·4 to 84·9 cases per 1,000 men).|| The rise was not indeed continuous, a temporary but marked improvement being shown in 1891 and 1892, but the latest figures are the worst yet recorded. Secondary syphilis was more than four times as prevalent in 1895 as it was in 1873.

		Ratio per 1,000.	
		Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.
1887	-	75·5	29·4
1888	-	72·1	32·4
1889	-	134·3	51·2
1890	-	135·6	66·3
1891	-	104·	60·
1892	-	102·6	57·8
1893	-	129·3	61·6
1894	-	173·	74·6
1895	-	174·1	84·9

10. *Greater virulence of the disease.*—Greater virulence of the disease is further

¹ Papers presented to Parliament 1895 (318), page 37.

attested by a longer average duration of treatment, and by an increase in the numbers of invalidings and deaths due to venereal disease, as shewn in the following table:—

		Average duration of each Case of Venereal Disease in days.	Number of Men finally discharged the Service for Venereal Disease.	Ratio of Men discharged for Venereal Disease to total Number Discharged.	Number of Deaths due to Syphilis.	Ratio of Deaths due to Syphilis to total Deaths.
				Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1887	-	25·95	22	3·	1	·1
1888	-	25·68	65	7·7	4	·4
1889	-	28·39	66	7·2	6	·5
1890	-	29·07	72	6·3	6	·6
1891	-	29·50	112	10·9	3	·3
1892	-	29·01	76	9·	9	·8
1893	-	29·82	27	3·7	4	·5
1894	-	30·77	111	10·3	5	·4
1895	-	31·49	130	15·8	15	1·5

11. In 1895, an average of 45 men per 1,000, or 3,200¹ in a force of 71,031 British soldiers in India, were constantly in hospital for venereal disease. But these figures by no means represent the total amount of inefficiency due to this cause.² Many cases of secondary syphilis have in the last few years been treated by hypodermic injection of mercury, without admission to hospital, and do not, therefore, figure in the returns. A large number of men who are nominally cured are only fit for service under peace conditions, and would break down on field service. Among 5,822 men detailed for field service with the Chitral Relief Force, 462, or nearly 8 per cent., had to be rejected for venereal disease; 279 more, or an additional 4½ per cent., had to be transferred from the field hospitals to the base for the same cause. In the great majority of these cases the disease had been contracted before the men crossed the frontier. On a basis of 8 per cent. rejected before starting on field service, and 4½ per cent. more subsequently invalided for disease contracted before crossing the frontier, 8,880 men out of a total force of 71,031 would have to be put down as useless, from this one cause, for field operations.

12. Further, a great amount of sickness and inefficiency not coming under the head of venereal disease (*e.g.*, many cases of rheumatism, dysentery, heart-disease, &c.), is well known³ to be attributable to, or aggravated by, the specific disease.

The increase of this latter is the more striking when contrasted with the improvement* in the general health of the troops in India which has been progressing ever since the Mutiny, and which would assuredly have been greater in recent years but for the growing influence of venereal disease in predisposing to, and aggravating, so many other complaints. Improved sanitation has had the very greatest effect upon every disease other than venereal; this alone has not only been unchecked in recent years, but has increased to an extent which is appalling and disastrous.

* Mean Admission Rate for Non-Venereal Diseases.	Ratio of Venereal to Non-Venereal Admission Rate.
1860-64 (Bengal), 1,606 per 1,000	18·2 per cent.
1872-76 (India), 1,177	17·0 "
1887 " 1,009	35·8 "
1888 " 1,010	36·8 "
1889 " 1,017	47·3 "
1890 " 1,016	49·5 "
1891 " 978	40·9 "
1892 " 1,107	37·0 "
1893 " 949	49·1 "
1894 " 997	51·3 "
1895 " 940	55·5 "

13. *The state of Netley Hospital.*—The Committee paid a visit to the military hospital at Netley, where all cases invalided home from India are sent for treatment. They

¹ As will be clearly seen from the ratios in the marginal table to paragraph 12, the numbers of *men admitted* for any disease are not identical with the numbers of *admissions*. Some men are admitted more than once in the year. In the case of venereal disease, it appears from figures supplied by the Principal Medical Officer in India, that the number of *men admitted* in 1895 was rather more than three-fourths of the number of cases, *i.e.* *admissions*. (But see note 1 on page 11.) The number constantly sick is correctly arrived at by multiplying the number of cases for the year by the average duration of a case in days, thus, 37,096 × 31·49 ÷ 365 = 3,200.

² Army Medical Department Report for 1895, page 125.

³ This is clearly shewn by the medical history sheets of many of the invalids at Netley (*see* Appendix III.).

visited the wards of the hospital, and found 263 cases, of which not less than 196, or 74 per cent., had a history of syphilis. Ninety-four had been invalided home, mostly from India, for that disease; 108 were actually under treatment for it. The officers in charge of the hospital having the longest experience at Netley declared that never had so many cases of secondary syphilis, or of so virulent a type, been sent home as during the last five years. Of the total discharged during the past four months 148 were so discharged after suffering from this disease; of these 59 were unfit for further service; while in the case of the remaining 89, there was every probability that the disease, or its *sequelæ*, would re-appear.

It must not be forgotten that these are all young men¹, not much more than lads, who upon entering the Service were medically examined, and would have been rejected had they then shown any symptoms of constitutional taint.

During their short term of military service a great part (in some cases more than half) of their time has been spent in hospital, either in India or at home. Before reaching the age of 25 years these young men have come home presenting a most shocking appearance; some lay there having obviously but a short time to live;² others were unrecognisable from disfigurement by reason of the destruction of their features, or had lost their palates, their eyesight or their sense of hearing; others again were in a state of extreme emaciation, their joints distorted and diseased. Not a few are time-expired, but cannot be discharged in their present condition, incapacitated as they are to earn their livelihood, and in a condition so repulsive that they could not mix with their fellow men. Their friends and relatives refuse to receive them, and it is inexpedient to discharge them only to seek the asylum of the poor-house; so they remain at Netley in increasing numbers, which, as matters now are, seem likely to continue to increase.

14. The Committee desire to call attention to the Medical Report,* dated 21st August 1896, by Surgeon-Major H. R. Whitehead, lately in charge of the Surgical Division at Netley, on

* Appendix II.

the cases of syphilis arriving from India.

One of the professors, having a large experience of Continental hospitals, informed us that nowhere on the Continent could such sights be witnessed as are to be seen in the syphilis wards at Netley, now known among the officers there as the "Inferno."

An examination of the medical history of the cases which, for all causes, come to Netley, reveals the fact that the numbers entered as venereal do not by any means exhaust those which find their way to Netley in consequence of having contracted diseases of that class.³

Seventy-four per cent. of the whole have at some time during their short military career contracted syphilis; and there can be little doubt that most of them would never have been sent to Netley at all had it not been for the previous influence of venereal disease.

Deaths directly attributable to this cause bear but a small relation to the numbers in hospital, but that life is seriously shortened by it, as well as rendered miserable, in numbers of cases, is beyond a doubt.

15. *Influence on the health of the population at home.*—Some of its victims are completely crippled, while the danger exists, in the case of each of them who may afterwards marry, that he may transmit to his wife and children a loathsome and horrible complaint. This danger is not indeed confined to the Netley invalids, but extends to a far larger and increasing number of men who annually come home with the seeds of constitutional disease in their systems.

More than 13,000⁴ British soldiers annually leave India, most of whom are eventually absorbed among the civil population at home. How large a proportion of these bring home the seeds of communicable and inheritable disease may to some extent be estimated from the following figures. It was ascertained⁵ that of 70,642 British soldiers serving

¹ The average age of the 263 patients in the hospital at the end of January 1897 was less than 25 years.

² Two cases are thus described in a return furnished by the P. M. O. at Netley: "Dying from syphilitic ulceration of the bones." "Dying of syphilis: ulceration of bones."

³ See Appendix III.

⁴ Numbers 1892-93, 13,350; 1893-94, 12,930; 1894-95, 14,654.

⁵ See Army Medical Department Report, 1894, page 118.

in India on the 15th July 1894, 19,892,¹ or 28 per cent., had been admitted to hospital for syphilis since arrival in India. Only 26,247 men, or 37 per cent., had never suffered, in or out of India, from any form of venereal disease. And all the evidence we have points to the existence of a still worse state of things since that date. Less than 4 per cent. of these men are married. It is to be feared that a considerable number who have contracted disease marry afterwards, and are liable to transmit it to their wives and children. Nor is intercourse between the sexes the only means by which syphilis can be communicated. Doctors contract it in the performance of their duties. It may be caught through drinking out of a cup, or smoking a pipe, which has been touched by diseased lips; nurses can communicate it to infants, and infants to nurses. It is altogether a most easily communicable poison. The present condition of the Army in India, with the enormous prevalence of venereal disease which has been shewn to exist, yearly sending home thousands of men infected with constitutional taint, is therefore a great and growing source of danger to the whole community. The influence which it is liable to exercise upon the health of the home population is one of the gravest aspects of the whole question.

16. *Comparison of Foreign Armies.*—The Committee have been supplied with a considerable amount of information, from official sources, as to the presence of venereal disease, its character and intensity, in foreign armies. This is shown in detail in Tables IV.—VI.

The following table shows the ratio of admission per 1,000 strength, for all forms of venereal disease, in the principal European armies, besides those of Japan and the United States, for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892. The corresponding ratios for the British troops in the United Kingdom and in India are added for comparison :—

Year.*	Germany.	Russia.	France.	Austria-Hungary.	Italy.	Holland.		Japan.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	
						Home.	East Indies.			Home.	India.
1890 - - -	26·7	43·	43·8	65·4	73·4	96·	483·9	27·3	84·66	212·4	503·6
1891 - - -	27·2	41·5	43·7	63·7	71·5	60·4	442·	37·5	75·22	197·4	400·7
1892 - - -	27·9	44·6	44·	61·6	69·	53·1	440·9	36·	72·46	201·2	409·9
Mean for 3 years	27·3	43·	43·8	63·6	71·3	69·8	455·6	33·6	77·45	203·7	438·1

* In the case of Germany, the years are 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92.

Among European armies, Germany has far the lowest rate, Russia and France come next, then Austria-Hungary, then the Home Army of Holland, then Italy. No continental army included in the above comparison has so high a rate as that shown by the United States Army, and there, moreover, the actual prevalence of venereal disease is stated to be considerably greater than the returns indicate. The small amount of this disease in the army of Japan is noticeable.

17. In all the above armies, with the exception of that of the United States, some special regulations are in force for preventing the spread of venereal disease. These generally consist of (1) weekly or fortnightly examination of *men* for the detection of the disease, non-commissioned officers and married men being in some cases exempted; (2) registration and periodical examination of all women ascertained to be leading a life of prostitution.

In the Italian army regulations of this latter kind were relaxed in 1888, but re-established with modifications in 1891.²

¹ The numbers and ratios in this and the following sentence represent *men*, not cases—see note 1 to paragraph 11.

² Decree published in the Official Gazette, 29th October 1891.

18. In the case of most of the above armies, the comparison may be carried into further detail, as follows :—

	Mean annual admission rate, per 1,000, for 3 years, 1890–92.							
	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Dutch Troops.		British Troops.	
					Home.	East Indies.	At Home.	In India.
Primary and secondary syphilis - - - -	5·5	9·	13·1	13·9	14·8	47·	101·7	175·4
All other venereal diseases -	21·8	34·9	29·9	57·4	55·	408·6	101·9	262·6
Total - - - -	27·3	43·9	43·	71·3	69·8	455·6	203·6	438·1

In these years, then, the German Army had scarcely more than $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ nd, and no European army had as much as $\frac{1}{11}$ th, the amount of syphilis which devastated the British troops in India. The Dutch troops in the East Indies, with an exceedingly high rate of venereal disease generally, did not suffer from syphilis one-third as much as our Army in India. And there, as we have seen, the rate has risen rapidly* since the period included in the above comparison, while in the Dutch East Indies it has materially declined.

The comparative immunity from venereal disease enjoyed by the German troops is no doubt partly attributable to their being quartered entirely at home. It seems to be a universal rule that troops quartered among an alien, but not entirely hostile population suffer worse¹ in this respect than troops stationed at home. Thus the French troops in Algiers suffer worse than those in France.² (See Table V.) In the Austro-Hungarian Army a large increase of venereal disease followed the occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878.

19. The great prevalence of this evil among the Dutch troops in the East Indies has already been noticed. There, however, the difference between the admission rates for Europeans and for Asiatics is far less marked than in our Indian Army, as the following figures will show :—

Ratio per 1,000 strength.									
Year.	Dutch Army in the East Indies.				Army in British India.				
	Europeans.		Asiatics and Africans.		British Troops.		Native Troops.		
	Syphilis.	All Venereal Diseases.	Syphilis.	All Venereal Diseases.	Syphilis.	All Venereal Diseases.	Syphilis.	All Venereal Diseases.	
1890 - - - -	53·9	483·9	11·	248·	201·9	503·6	18·2	41·1	
1891 - - - -	43·	442·	11·6	243·6	161·	400·7	16·3	37·9	
1892 - - - -	44·	440·9	9·7	223·5	160·4	409·9	17·1	39·6	
1893 - - - -	40·	370·	8·	218·	190·9	466·	17·9	36·4	
1894 - - - -	37·	416·	7·8	191·8	247·6	511·4	17·7	32·3	
Mean for 5 years	43·6	424·7	9·6	225·	195·	458·3	17·4	37·5	

¹ This is not usually the case, however, with troops engaged on active field service. The amount of venereal disease among British troops in the last Afghan campaign, 1879–80 (less than 70 per 1,000), and in the Chitral Field Force, 1895 (157 per 1,000), was very small.

² And in India, it is noticed that “Gurkhas being foreigners have higher ratios than other Native troops.” (Enclosure to Military Letter from India No. 19 of 1891).

In the Dutch East Indies, Asiatic troops suffer from all venereal diseases more than one-half as much, and from syphilis more than one-fourth as much, as Europeans. In our own Indian Army the native troops do not suffer from venereal diseases one-twelfth as much, nor from syphilis one-eleventh as much, as the British troops. It seems that in India caste feeling helps to deter the native soldier from consorting with the lowest and most dangerous class of prostitutes. But there are many other¹ reasons for his comparative immunity from disease.

20. *Summary.*—The present situation may be summed up as follows:—In 1895, venereal disease attacked the British troops in India to an unprecedented extent. The amount of syphilis was disproportionately great, and it was of an increasingly virulent type.² Of the enormous total of 522³ venereal cases per 1,000 troops, syphilis contributed very nearly one-half, *i.e.*, 259 cases per 1,000, a figure many times greater than the highest of which we can find any record in the statistics of continental armies for recent years, either at home or abroad. Venereal disease directly caused more than one-third of the total amount of sickness, 15 deaths in India, 348 invalidings, resulting in 136 cases in final discharge from the Service; the constant and total disablement of 3,200 men out of a force of 71,000 men, and a vast amount of partial disablement⁴ and unfitness for any but routine duties. Indirectly, it increased the amount of sickness and invaliding under the head of many other complaints.⁵ The military efficiency of the army was most seriously impaired, and the increasing prevalence and intensity of contagious and inheritable disease among a body of 71,000 men, of whom many thousands are annually coming home to mingle with the civil population, was a growing danger⁶ to the health of the community.

This deplorable state of things does not appear to be attributable to increased immorality in the Army. Drunkenness and crime have greatly diminished.⁷ The attention of successive Commanders-in-Chief in India, and of none more than Lord Roberts, has been given to the provision and improvement of recreation rooms, libraries, regimental workshops, &c., to the encouragement of cleanliness and, so far as the climate admits, of active exercise and sports.⁸ Much also has been done by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association (which is aided by a Government grant of Rs. 8,000 per annum) and the Army Health Association, towards encouraging self-control among the soldiers. In a Despatch dated 4th November 1896, which is printed as Appendix I. to this Report, the Government of India state

¹ See Parliamentary Return No. 318, 1895, "East India Cantonment Acts," page 33.

² See extracts from Medical Officers' reports, quoted in Army Medical Department Report for 1895 page 125:—"The syphilitic cases were of a most virulent type, and in most instances the health of those attacked was markedly impaired." "The course of many acute diseases was materially directed by syphilis." "The type of the disease appears to have increased in severity." "The type of syphilitic affections appears to be getting worse." See also paragraph 10 above.

³ See paragraph 8.

⁴ See paragraph 11; also remarks by the Principal Medical Officer in India, quoted in Army Medical Department Report for 1894, p. 119:—"The figures relating to secondary syphilis show to what an extent the army suffers from a disease which seriously undermines a man's constitution, makes him liable to break down at any time, particularly when exposed to the fatigues and hardships of active service, and at all times makes him less able to contend against acute disease, and thus increases the mortality of such disease." Also Army Medical Department Report for 1895, pages 125-126.

⁵ See the last note, also paragraphs 12 and 14 above.

⁶ See paragraph 15 above.

⁷ See General Annual Return of the British Army for 1895, Tables 41-49. Fines for drunkenness diminished in the 10 years 1886-95 from 240 to 127 per 1,000. Courts-martial declined in the same period from 83 to 51 per 1,000 men at home, and from 65 to 36 abroad. The members of the Army Temperance Association in India, founded in 1888, increased from 13,487 in 1889-90 to 23,715, or more than one-third of the whole force, in 1894-95. Cases of venereal disease among abstainers are, as might be expected, much less numerous than among non-abstainers (Army Temperance Association Report for 1894-95).

⁸ See Appendix IV. The following extract from a publication entitled "The Administration of the Marquis of Lansdowne," by G. W. Forrest, Director of Records to the Government of India, 1894, pages 30-31, will show something of what has been done in more recent years:—"The condition of the British soldier has also received liberal improvement. For many years past, libraries, recreation rooms, workshops, gardens, and cricket grounds have been established; but it was not until 1887 that at the instance and under the guidance of Lord Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief in India, a further development was made by bringing together the various regimental clubs, and forming them into what are now called regimental institutes. The aim and object of these institutes was to improve the social condition of the soldier, and to reduce intemperance by the provision of such reasonable comfort and physical, as well as mental, recreation as to make them a centre of attraction, and to lessen the habit of seeking entertainment elsewhere. The plan has been carried out in nearly every regiment stationed in India, and has proved most successful." See also "Forty-one Years in India," by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, 1896, Vol. II., pages 418-421.

that they have been careful to adopt such means as lie in their power to protect the British soldiers from temptation likely to lead to the contraction of venereal disease ; but they express their strong conviction that without some fresh powers, no instructions or regulations can have any material effect in mitigating this scourge. The short service system does not appear to be responsible for any *increased* tendency to sexual indulgence, during the last few years (*see* paragraph 6 and Table III.). The hard fact remains, that among a body of men, mostly very young, and nearly all obliged by the conditions of the Service to remain unmarried, removed from home ties and restraints into a country where climate and environments conduce to sexual indulgence, comparatively few are able to control the strongest passion in human nature, with the disastrous consequences under present conditions, which the preceding paragraphs have described.

The Committee desire to express their appreciation of the services rendered to them by Mr. F. W. Newmarch, the Secretary to the Committee, who has bestowed much time and care on the preparation of the several tables of statistics, and chart, necessary to a proper appreciation of available statistics.

(Signed) ONSLOW, *Chairman*.
 J. B. PEILE.
 W. TAYLOR.
 J. RICHARDSON.

F. W. NEWMARCH, *Secretary*.

20th February 1897.

TABLE I.
Venereal Disease among British Troops in India, 1860-95.

Admission Rate per 1,000 strength.								
Year.	Primary Syphilis and Simple Venereal Ulcer combined.		Second-ary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoæa and other Venereal Diseases.	Total.	Increase or Decrease compared with previous Year.	Remarks.	
Bengal.								
1860		118·7	25·8	174·3	318·8		1860. Weekly inspection of men for venereal disease discontinued.	
1861		140·4	28·7	183·1	352·2	+33·4		
1862		116·4	26·9	163·6	306·9	-45·3		
1863		98·1	30·2	152·1	280·4	-26·5		
1864		87·4	33·1	135·	255·5	-24·9	1864. Bengal Act XXII., authorised lock hospital system.	
1865		64·8	28·7	121·4	214·9	-40·6	1865. Lock hospitals began to be opened.	
1866		64·6	25·5	116·3	206·4	-8·5		
1867		51·4	23·7	85·1	160·2	-46·2		
1868		56·2	25·4	112·4	194·	+33·8		
1869		69·8	23·	114·3	207·1	+13·1		
1870		*40·7	25·	129·1	194·8	-12·3	1870. Army Enlistment Act introducing short service system.	
1871		73·3	24·2	124·9	222·4	+27·6		
1872		62·3	22·8	112·1	197·2	-25·2		
All India.								
1872		61·4	22·4	107·2	191·			
1873		53·4	20·4	107·9	181·7	-9·3	1873. Proportion of unmarried soldiers began to increase.	
1874		67·5	25·2	104·8	207·5	+25·8		
1875		67·1	25·1	121·3	213·5	+6·		
1876		59·8	23·9	119·8	203·5	-10·		
1877		65·2	22·1	137·1	224·4	+20·9	1877. Annual arrivals of new troops began to increase.	
1878		95·4	22·1	174·1	291·6	+67·2		
1879		81·6	24·1	147·6	253·3	-38·3	} 1879-80. Large numbers of troops were on active service in Afghanistan.	
1880		87·4	23·	138·6	249·	-4·3		
1881		92·	23·1	144·5	259·6	+10·6		
1882		87·6	23·2	154·7	265·5	+5·9	1882. Married establishment, India, reduced.	
1883		87·2	23·5	160·6	271·3	+5·8		
1884		90·2	24·4	178·9	293·5	+22·2		
1885		122·1	28·7	191·8	342·6	+49·1	1885. Fifteen lock hospitals experimentally closed, 1st January 1885.	
1886		157·9	33·3	194·6	385·7	+43·1		
	Primary Syphilis.	Simple Venereal Ulcer.	Total.					
1887	75·5	66·6	142·1	29·4	189·9	361·3	-24·4	1887. Closed lock hospitals re-opened early in the year.
1888	72·1	70·	142·1	32·4	197·7	372·2	+10·9	1888. Lock hospital system abolished in latter half of the year.
1889	134·3	90·9	225·2	51·2	205·1	481·5	+109·3	
1890	135·6	85·1	220·7	66·3	216·6	503·6	+22·1	1890. New Cantonment Rules published, July; cantonment hospital system established in latter part of the year.
1891	104·	55·2	159·2	60·	181·5	400·7	-102·9	
1892	102·6	58·5	161·1	57·8	191·	409·9	+9·2	
1893	129·3	84·3	213·6	61·6	190·8	466·	+56·1	1893. Majority Report of Mr. G. Russell's Committee condemned cantonment hospital system.
1894	173·	75·1	248·1	74·6	188·7	511·4	+45·4	
1895	174·1	64·9	239·	84·9	198·4	522·3†	+10·9	1895. New Cantonments Act V. of 1895, and new rules.
	178·6	66·8	245·4	86·8	204·6	536·8‡		

* See note † to Table II.

† Including troops on field service.

‡ Excluding troops on field service.

TABLE II.
Venereal Disease among British Troops in India, 1860-95.

Year.	Col. I. Average Strength.	Col. II. Primary Syphilis and Simple Venereal Ulcer.			Col. III. Secondary Syphilis.		Col. IV. Gonorrhœa.		Col. V.* Other Venereal Diseases.		Col. VI. All Venereal Diseases.		
		No. of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	No. of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	No. of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	No. of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.	No. of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000.		
<i>Bengal.</i>													
1860	48,318	5,734	118.7	1,249	25.8	5,127	106.1	3,294	68.2	15,404	318.8		
1861	42,977	6,037	140.4	1,232	28.7	5,025	116.9	2,848	66.2	15,142	352.2		
1862	48,541	5,070	116.4	1,171	26.9	4,423	101.6	2,700	62.	13,364	306.9		
1863	41,471	4,069	98.1	1,256	30.2	3,902	94.1	2,408	58.	11,635	280.4		
1864	40,385	3,532	87.4	1,339	33.1	3,503	86.7	1,948	48.2	10,322	255.5		
1865	37,528	2,433	64.8	1,078	28.7	3,034	80.8	1,523	40.5	8,068	214.9		
1866	35,109	2,270	64.6	895	25.5	2,833	80.6	1,252	35.6	7,250	206.4		
1867	34,603	1,782	51.4	812	23.7	2,066	59.7	880	25.4	5,540	160.2		
1868	31,560	1,776	56.2	803	25.4	2,568	81.3	980	31.	6,127	194.		
1869	34,624	2,415	69.8	797	23.	3,062	88.4	897	25.9	7,171	207.1		
1870	33,373	1,359	40.7†	832	25.	2,962	88.7	1,349	40.4†	6,502	194.8		
1871	35,071	2,572	73.3	849	24.2	3,371	96.1	1,009	28.8	7,801	222.4		
1872	36,591	2,282	62.3	836	22.8	3,199	87.4	900	24.6	7,217	197.2		
<i>All India.</i>													
1872	58,694	3,603	61.4	1,320	22.4	4,712	80.3	1,573	26.8	11,214	191.		
1873	58,816	3,143	53.4	1,202	20.4	4,777	81.2	1,571	26.7	10,693	181.7		
1874	59,253	4,002	67.5	1,493	25.2	5,190	87.5	1,618	27.2	12,298	207.5		
1875	59,368	3,984	67.1	1,488	25.1	5,233	88.1	1,970	33.2	12,675	213.5		
1876	58,506	3,501	59.6	1,398	23.9	5,463	93.4	1,540	26.3	11,902	203.4		
1877	58,032	3,784	65.2	1,281	22.1	6,298	108.5	1,669	28.6	13,032	224.4		

TABLE III.

Illustrating the influences of the SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM in India, as affecting the proportions of Troops new to the Country (Columns I. and II.), Young Troops (Column III.), Unmarried Troops (Column IV.).

—	Column I. Percentage of New Arrivals to Strength of British Troops in India in July, previous to Trooping Season.	Column II. Percentage of Men under Two years' Service in India.	Column III. Percentage of Men under		Column IV. Percentage of Unmarried Men.
			20 Years of Age.	24 Years of Age.	
July					
1872	14·	33·7	6·88	39·2	88·68
1873	14·7	31·7	4·9	38·7	88·74
1874	13·2	25·9	3·13	37·5	88·90
1875	12·9	26·1	2·1	35·5	89·20
1876	14·1	25·5	2·	32·9	89·63
1877	15·9	25·2	2·2	33·5	90·30
1878	23·3	28·9	2·55	35·2	—
1879	22·3	32·1	3·87	39·1	92·41
1880	21·7	33·4	2·52	40·7	93·37
1881	17·	38·9	2·15	42·5	93·64
1882	16·9	33·1	3·37	40·6	94·06
1883	23·	32·3	2·68	41·3	94·57
1884	21·3	36·2	2·77	44·9	94·80
1885	30·6*	36·6	4·27	47·8	94·95
1886	18·6	38·8	5·17	52·	95·77
1887	17·2	35·2	5·05	52·	96·10
1888	17·8	32·4	3·17	50·	96·16
1889	17·7	33·	2·93	49·	96·35
1890	20·4	32·	2·86	50·	96·40
1891	21·7	32·	2·64	51·	96·30
1892	22·8	34·	2·94	51·	96·64
1893	21·3	36·	3·03	53·	96·71
1894	22·2	34·	2·75	54·	96·71

* Exceptionally large arrivals of new troops in the Autumn 1885-86, due to augmentation of establishment.

TABLE IV.

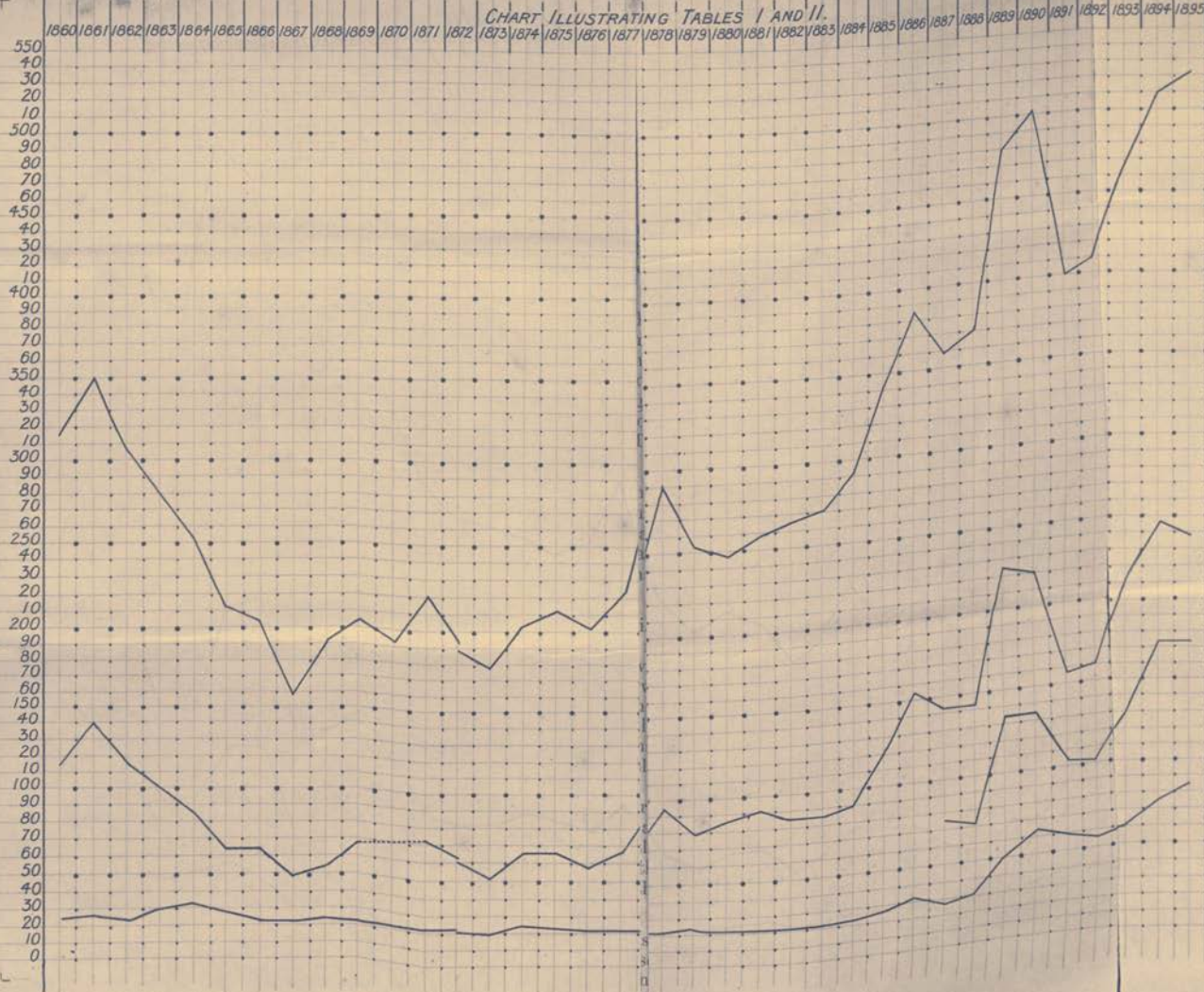
Ratios of Admission for all Venereal Diseases per thousand strength in the British and Foreign Armies.

Year.	France.	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.	Russia.	Italy.	Holland, Home Army.	Japan.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	
									Home.	India.
1872	—	—	62·	—	—	—	—	—	202·2	191·
1873	—	—	56·	—	—	—	—	—	167·6	181·6
1874*	—	38·4	53·	—	—	—	—	—	145·7	207·5
1875	—	31·6	59·	—	—	—	—	—	139·4	213·5
1876	57·	28·8	65·8	—	—	—	—	—	146·5	203·5
1877	57·8	30·	66·9	—	—	—	—	—	153·2	224·4
1878	59·7	36·	75·4†	—	—	—	—	—	175·5	291·6
1879	63·7	38·5	81·4	—	—	—	—	—	179·5	253·3
1880	65·8	34·9	75·7	—	—	—	—	—	245·9	249·
1881	60·6	39·2	79·	—	—	—	—	—	245·5	259·6
1882	62·	41·	73·7	—	—	—	—	—	246·	265·5
1883	58·9	38·2	73·3	—	—	—	—	—	260·	271·3
1884	52·1	34·5	73·5	—	—	—	—	—	270·7	293·5
1885	50·7	32·6	69·	—	—	—	—	65·	275·4	342·6
1886	49·6	29·7	65·8	—	—	—	—	55·	267·1	385·8
1887	51·6	28·6	64·4	—	—	—	39·3	72·	252·9	361·4
1888	46·7	26·3	65·4	42·4.	76·5	—	29·7	74·37	224·5	372·2
1889	45·8	26·7	65·3	40·7	66·6	—	24·7	80·88	212·1	481·5
1890	43·8	26·7	65·4	43·	73·4	96·	27·3	84·66	212·4	503·6
1891	43·7	27·2	63·7	41·5	71·5	60·4	37·5	75·22	197·4	400·7
1892	44·	27·9	61·6	44·6	69·	53·1	36·	72·46	201·2	409·9
1893	42·8	—	64·5	43·1	93·3	45·8	—	76·73	194·6	466·
1894	40·9	—	64·8	—	92·	54·3	—	73·08	182·4	511·4
1895	—	—	—	—	84·8	48·1	—	—	173·8	522·3
Mean for three years, 1890-1-2	43·8	27·3	63·6	43·	71·3	69·8	33·6	77·45	203·7	438·1

* In the case of Germany, 1873-74, 1874-75, and so on.

† Bosnia and Herzegovina were occupied in this year.

CHART ILLUSTRATING TABLES I AND II.



Admission rate per 1000 strength for all venereal diseases, Bengal troops 1860-72, all India 1872-95.

Adm. rate for Prim. Syph. & simple venereal ulcer, Bengal troops 1860-72 all India 1872-95. (As regards the year 1870, see note to Table II.)

Adm. rate for Primary Syphilis proper, 1887-95 all India

Adm. rate per 1000 strength for sec. syphilis, Bengal troops 1860-72, all India 1872-95.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

Military Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State
for India, No. 184, dated Simla, 4th November 1896.

My Lord,

We have on several occasions addressed your Lordship regarding the prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in India, and we now forward the latest statistics relative to the effects of this scourge, as well as a brief historical statement showing the measures adopted since 1885 in connection with venereal disease.

2. It will be seen from the statistical tables which accompany this Despatch that whereas in the decennial period 1876–85, the rate of sick from this cause was only 258 per mille per annum, in the following decennial period it had risen to 443, while in 1895 the ratio had reached 522·3 per mille. In other words the annual admissions into hospital on this account now exceed in number more than half the total strength of British troops in the country. We would add that the present ratio includes troops on field service who are less exposed to contagion than those in cantonments. The ratio of admissions of troops in cantonments in 1895 amounted to 536·8 per mille.

3. The growth of the disease and its dangerous effect on the strength and efficiency of the British Army in India is incontestible. The statement of measures attached shows that in 1885 a number of lock hospitals were closed, that in subsequent years all restrictive measures were gradually removed and an increase in sickness took place during the decade 1886–95. In 1884 the ratio was 293·9 per mille, by 1895 it had increased to 536·8 per mille, for troops in cantonments.

4. A point to which we would draw attention is that, while the ratio for British troops has more than doubled since 1881, among Native troops there has been no appreciable increase. The ratio for Native troops during the period 1877–85 was 33·2 per mille, and during the following decade it was 34·7. An inference which we think can be legitimately drawn from this fact is that venereal disease has not increased to any remarkable extent among the loose women of the country generally, but that among the class of women with whom the British soldier associates there has been an increase out of all proportion to their numbers. From this inference the further deduction may be drawn that the increase among the particular class of women concerned is due to the operation of causes which do not affect the general population, and which may therefore be preventible. We should be glad to see an independent enquiry set on foot to establish, or controvert, the connection between the increase of venereal disease among the class of women referred to, and consequently among the soldiers who consort with them, and the abolition from time to time of the restrictive and protective measures which formerly existed.

5. We have been careful to adopt such means as lie in our power to protect British soldiers in India from temptation likely to lead to the contraction of venereal disease, the last of these being rules under the Cantonments Act for the prevention of loitering and importuning by loose women, or their male associates, in cantonments; but we desire to express our strong conviction that, without some fresh powers, no instructions or regulations can have any material effect in mitigating the scourge of venereal disease.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

ELGIN.
GEO. S. WHITE.
J. WESTLAND.
J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
EDWIN H. H. COLLEN.
A. C. TEEVOR.

Enclosure No. 1.

Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of British Soldiers in India for Venereal Disease,
in the Years 1894 and 1895.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, BENGAL COMMAND.

Stations.	1894.			1895.			Difference.	
	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fort William - - -	1,108	530	478·3	1,037	696	671·2	192·9	—
„ Fulta - - -	21	11	523·8	23	6	260·9	—	262·9
„ Chingrikhal - - -	23	14	608·7	21	14	666·7	58·0	—
Dum Dum - - -	761	473	621·6	865	418	483·2	—	138·4
Barrackpore - - -	330	247	748·5	328	174	530·5	—	218·0
Dinapore - - -	998	873	874·7	954	808	847·0	—	27·7
Benares - - -	406	259	637·9	423	285	673·8	35·9	—
Fyzabad - - -	895	537	600·0	795	609	766·0	166·0	—
Lucknow - - -	2,623	1,539	586·7	2,278	1,114	489·0	—	97·7
Sitapore - - -	417	303	726·6	468	272	581·2	—	145·4
Fategarh - - -	222	95	427·9	208	140	673·1	245·2	—
Cawnpore - - -	902	595	659·6	833	806	967·6	308·0	—
Allahabad - - -	995	503	505·5	904	582	643·8	138·3	—
Fort Allahabad - - -	224	77	343·8	205	85	414·6	70·8	—
Muttra - - -	558	172	308·2	569	155	272·4	—	35·8
Shahjahanpur - - -	417	375	899·3	465	388	834·4	—	64·9
Bareilly - - -	1,371	1,008	735·2	1,455	1,042	716·2	—	19·0
Moradabad - - -	90	28	311·1	—	—	—	—	—
Meerut - - -	1,901	838	440·8	2,113	958	453·4	12·6	—
Delhi - - -	309	98	317·2	320	161	503·1	185·9	—
Roorkee - - -	455	191	419·8	388	148	381·4	—	38·4
Nowgong - - -	370	388	1,048·6	371	376	1,013·5	—	35·1
Jhansi - - -	741	488	658·6	906	740	816·8	158·2	—
Sipri - - -	101	54	534·7	8	4	500·0	—	34·7
Agra - - -	1,198	661	551·8	1,220	609	499·2	—	52·6
Jubbulpore - - -	901	454	503·9	832	449	539·7	35·8	—
Saugor - - -	362	227	627·1	377	245	649·9	22·8	—
Gnathong - - -	52	18	346·2	38	10	263·2	—	83·0
Ranikhet - - -	1,013	659	650·5	1,019	761	746·8	96·3	—
Chaubattia - - -	284	129	454·2	311	209	672·0	217·8	—
Chakrata - - -	997	537	538·6	1,020	622	609·8	71·2	—
Darjeeling Depôt - - -	368	130	353·3	416	159	382·2	28·9	—
Naini Tal - - -	196	85	433·7	112	34	303·6	—	130·1
Landour - - -	153	37	241·8	157	39	248·4	6·6	—
Pachmarhi - - -	109	24	220·2	114	48	421·1	200·9	—
Marching - - -	—	—	—	706	306	433·4	—	—
Bengal Command - - -	—	—	—	22,259	13,472	605·2	—	—

Enclosure No. 2.
EUROPEAN TROOPS, PUNJAB COMMAND.

Stations	1894.			1895.			Difference.	
	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.
Umballa - - -	1,911	819	428·6	2,101	1,071	509·8	81·2	—
Jullundur - - -	841	412	489·9	725	430	593·1	103·2	—
Ferozepore - - -	1,104	425	385·0	1,080	503	465·7	80·7	—
Meean Meer - - -	858	516	601·4	835	463	554·5	—	46·9
Fort Lahore - - -	97	34	350·5	93	31	333·3	—	17·2
Amritsar - - -	222	83	373·9	229	111	484·7	110·8	—
Sialkot - - -	1,156	414	358·1	1,277	412	322·6	—	35·5
Rawalpindi - - -	2,741	1,276	465·5	3,025	1,466	484·6	19·1	—
Campbellpur - - -	272	214	786·8	271	135	498·2	—	288·6
Attock - - -	162	68	419·8	160	54	337·5	—	82·3
Nowshera - - -	670	301	449·3	423	175	413·7	—	35·6
Peshawar - - -	1,839	542	294·7	1,667	577	346·1	51·4	—
Mooltan - - -	916	349	381·0	119	496	584·2	203·2	—
Dagshai - - -	747	262	350·7	5	427	537·1	186·4	—
Solon - - -	225	56	248·9	119	73	613·4	364·5	—
Subathu - - -	466	201	431·3	521	161	309·0	—	122·3
Jutogh - - -	233	82	351·9	229	100	436·7	84·8	—
Bhagsu - - -	72	40	555·6	Abolished.		Abolished.		—
Khyragally - - -	63	15	238·1	24	11	458·3	220·2	—
Baragully - - -	45	4	88·9	21	5	238·1	149·2	—
Kuldunnah - - -	453	179	395·1	237	113	603·4	208·3	—
Kalabagh - - -	49	13	265·3	51	26	509·8	244·5	—
Camp Gharial - - -	537	197	366·0	215	142	660·5	293·6	—
„ Thobha - - -	293	117	399·3	85	54	635·3	236·0	—
„ Lower Topa - - -	121	53	438·0	117	29	247·9	—	190·1
Ghora Dhaka - - -	162	46	284·0	83	22	265·1	—	18·9
Cherat - - -	454	96	211·5	203	100	492·6	281·1	—
Kasauli - - -	363	147	405·0	376	168	446·8	41·8	—
Dalbousie - - -	714	375	525·2	731	313	428·2	—	97·0
Murree - - -	201	76	378·1	66	10	151·5	—	226·6
Waziristan Field Force - - -	111	26	234·2	129	12	93·0	—	141·2
Chitral Field Force - - -	—	—	—	2,571	403	156·7	—	—
Marching - - -	—	—	—	426	151	354·5	—	—
Punjab Command - - -	—	—	—	19,733	8,274	419·3	—	—

Enclosure No. 3.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, MADRAS COMMAND.

Stations.	1894.			1895.			Difference.	
	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.
Port Blair - - - -	141	30	212·8	141	41	290·8	78·0	—
Rangoon - - - -	992	520	524·2	1,097	715	651·8	127·6	—
Thayetmyo - - - -	558	251	449·8	542	254	468·6	18·8	—
Meiktila - - - -	338	196	579·9	381	247	648·3	68·4	—
Fort Dufferin (Mandalay) -	995	715	718·6	1,029	716	695·8	—	22·8
Shwebo - - - -	486	290	596·7	467	367	785·9	189·2	—
Bhamo - - - -	264	67	253·8	230	64	278·3	24·5	—
Belgaum - - - -	1,180	805	682·2	997	605	606·8	—	75·4
Secunderabad - - - -	2,931	1,555	530·9	2,764	1,554	562·2	31·3	—
Cannauore - - - -	105	39	285·7	114	45	394·7	109·0	—
Calicut - - - -	100	49	490·0	107	95	887·9	397·9	—
Mallapuram - - - -	145	74	510·3	147	120	816·3	306·0	—
Madras - - - -	523	284	543·0	533	312	585·4	42·4	—
St. Thomas' Mount - - -	327	163	498·5	338	102	301·8	—	196·7
Pallavaram - - - -	55	28	509·1	65	27	415·4	—	93·7
Bangalore - - - -	2,114	898	424·8	2,150	797	370·7	—	54·1
Bellary - - - -	648	336	518·5	695	354	509·4	—	9·1
Ramandroog - - - -	38	18	473·7	24	7	291·7	—	182·0
Wellington - - - -	1,112	512	460·4	1,136	530	466·5	6·1	—
Bernardmyo - - - -	166	42	253·0	158	61	386·1	123·1	—
Poonamallee Depôt - -	78	27	346·2	133	89	669·2	323·0	—
Marching - - - -	—	—	—	169	18	106·5	—	—
Madras Command -	—	—	—	13,417	7,120	530·7	—	—

Enclosure No. 4.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, BOMBAY COMMAND.

Stations.	1894.			1895.			Difference.	
	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hyderabad - - -	316	185	585·4	304	122	401·3	—	184·1
Kurrachee - - -	1,420	461	324·6	1,218	417	342·4	17·8	—
Nasirabad - - -	757	333	439·9	881	449	509·6	69·7	—
Neemuch - - -	436	343	786·7	473	268	566·6	—	220·1
Indore - - -	106	126	1,188·7	101	91	901·0	—	287·7
Mhow - - -	1,642	1,360	828·3	1,799	1,265	703·2	—	125·1
Ahmedabad - - -	236	211	894·1	264	184	697·0	—	197·1
Deesa - - -	369	161	436·3	325	214	658·5	222·2	—
Ahmednagar - - -	723	197	272·5	722	381	527·7	255·2	—
Poona - - -	2,034	1,210	594·9	2,073	1,607	775·2	180·3	—
Kirkee - - -	777	405	521·2	748	422	564·2	43·0	—
Satara - - -	214	105	490·7	220	147	668·2	177·5	—
Kamptee - - -	776	311	400·8	929	458	493·0	92·2	—
Sitabaldi - - -	44	26	590·9	44	14	318·2	—	272·7
Colaba (Bombay) - -	1,354	706	521·4	1,194	499	417·9	—	103·5
Quetta - - -	2,219	972	438·0	2,354	935	397·2	—	40·8
Taragarh - - -	41	18	439·0	39	11	282·1	—	156·9
Mount Abu, - - -	53	30	566·0	50	29	580·0	14·0	—
Purandhur - - -	131	40	305·3	110	27	245·5	—	59·8
Khandalla Depôt - -	35	28	329·4	77	41	532·5	203·1	—
Deolali Depôt - - -	778	568	730·1	582	290	498·3	—	231·8
Aden - - -	1,049	472	450·0	1,038	343	330·4	—	119·6
Marching - - -	—	—	—	76	16	210·5	—	—
Bombay Command -	—	—	—	15,622	8,230	526·8	—	—

Enclosure No. 5.

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING TABLES.

Commands.	1894.			1895.			Difference.	
	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Average Annual Strength.	Total Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bengal Command - -	—	—	—	22,259	13,472	605·2	—	—
Punjab „ - - -	—	—	—	19,733	8,274	419·3	—	—
Madras „ - - -	—	—	—	13,417	7,120	530·7	—	—
Bombay „ - - -	—	—	—	15,622	8,230	526·8	—	—
India - - -	71,082	36,351	511·4	71,031	37,096	522·3	10·9	—

Enclosure No. 6.

Ratio of Admissions for each Class of Venereal Disease.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Average Annual Strength, 22,259.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.
Primary syphilis - - - - -	4,525	203·3
Ulcer of penis - - - - -	1,513	68·0
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	2,007	90·2
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	5,427	243·8

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Average Annual Strength, 19,733.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.
Primary syphilis - - - - -	2,882	146·0
Ulcer of penis - - - - -	901	45·7
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	1,337	67·8
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	3,154	159·8

MADRAS COMMAND.

Average Annual Strength, 13,417.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.
Primary syphilis - - - - -	2,973	221·6
Ulcer of penis - - - - -	339	25·3
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	1,366	101·1
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	2,452	182·8

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Average Annual Strength, 15,622.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.
Primary syphilis - - - - -	1,988	127·3
Ulcer of penis - - - - -	1,854	118·7
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	1,329	85·1
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	3,059	195·8

INDIA.

Average Annual Strength, 71,031.

Detail of Venereal Diseases.	Number of Admissions.	Ratio per 1,000 of Average Annual Strength.
Primary syphilis - - - - -	12,368	174·1
Ulcer of penis - - - - -	4,607	64·9
Secondary syphilis - - - - -	6,029	84·9
Gonorrhœa - - - - -	14,092	198·4

Enclosure No. 7.

Ratio of Admissions per thousand for all Venereal Diseases for all India, from 1876 to 1895.

Year.	British Troops.	Native Troops.	Year.	British Troops.	Native Troops.
1876 - - - -	189·9	No returns.	1888 - - - -	370·6	31·5
1877 - - - -	208·5	26·7	1889 - - - -	481·5	38·9
1878 - - - -	271·3	37·5	1890 - - - -	503·5	41·1
1879 - - - -	234·8	37·1	1891 - - - -	400·7	37·9
1880 - - - -	249·7	33·3	1892 - - - -	409·9	39·6
1881 - - - -	260·5	39·5	1893 - - - -	466·0	36·4
1882 - - - -	265·2	34·4	1894 - - - -	511·4	32·3
1883 - - - -	270·3	31·6	1895 - - - -	522·3	31·
1884 - - - -	293·9	27·9	Decennial Period.		
1885 - - - -	342·7	30·1	1876—85 - - - -	253·3	Figures for 76 not available. 33·2
1886 - - - -	389·5	28·1	1877—85 - - - -	—	
1887 - - - -	361·2	27·4	1886—95 - - - -	443·5	

Enclosure No. 8.

Statement showing the Number of British Soldiers serving in India on 15th July 1894 who have had Venereal Disease.

Corps.	Strength on 15th July 1894.	Number of Men who, since arrival in India, have had a first Admission for		Number of Men who, since arrival in India, have been admitted for			Number of Men who have never had any form of Venereal Disease.
		Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Any Form of Syphilis.	Other Venereal Diseases.	
Bengal - - - -	44,372	9,187	3,232	11,990	12,427	7,718	16,653
Madras - - - -	13,486	2,941	1,217	3,121	3,851	1,930	4,979
Bombay - - - -	12,784	2,822	972	3,572	3,614	2,039	4,615
Total - - - -	70,642	14,950	5,421	18,683	19,892	11,687	26,247

Thus out of 70,642 British soldiers, only 37 per cent. had never suffered from Venereal Disease.

Enclosure No. 9.

Ratio of Admissions per thousand for all Venereal Diseases in Foreign Armies (1890).

Prussian - - - -	26·7
Russian - - - -	43·0
French - - - -	43·8
Austrian - - - -	65·4
Italian* - - - -	104·0

* It may be noted that in 1888 the compulsory examination of prostitutes in Italy was abandoned. In the year previous to this, the rate was only 42·5 which accords well with the ratios in other European Armies. In 1891 in consequence of the large increase in disease which had taken place, registration and examination were again resorted to.

Enclosure No. 10.

Statement showing the measures taken and Orders issued consequent on the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 5th June 1888.

1. Previous to 1885, at nearly all military stations of any importance, "Lock Hospitals" had been established for the treatment of women suffering from venereal diseases. Such women were dealt with under the provisions of the rules framed under the following Acts:—

Bengal Act XXII. of 1864 (reproduced in Act III. of 1850).

Bombay Act III. of 1867.

Madras Act I. of 1866.

Under these rules all prostitutes living in cantonments were registered and subject to medical examination. In many cases special quarters were allotted for them in regimental or cantonment bazaars, and women evading the rules were subject to ejection from cantonments.

1885. 2. Owing to the unsatisfactory reports on the working of the lock hospitals in military cantonments, the Government of India decided that a certain number of lock hospitals should be closed, in view to a comparison being made of the results at those stations and at protected stations. Orders were accordingly issued to close the lock hospitals at certain stations, with effect from 1st January 1885, viz., Chakrata, Murree, Kasauli, Meerut, Allahabad, Pindi, Peshawar, Mian Mir, Delhi, Cawnpore.

1887. 3. The results obtained by the experiment appeared at the time to point to the conclusion that there had been a marked and progressive increase of venereal disease among the soldiers at the stations where the lock hospitals had been closed, and that the percentage of disease compared most unfavourably with the percentage at the stations where these institutions had been maintained; the Governor General in Council accordingly directed the re-opening of the hospitals in question.

1888. 4. On the 5th June 1888, however, the following Resolution was passed in the House of Commons:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this House, any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India, is insufficient, and the legislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed."

And in a Despatch, dated 14th June 1888, No. 136, Military, the Secretary of State for India directed that it should receive at the hands of the Governor General in Council the careful consideration which a Resolution of the House of Commons deserved.

In compliance with this Despatch, the Governor General in Council issued explicit orders, dated 26th July 1888, with a view to putting an end to any practices which involved the licensing or registration of prostitutes, or the compulsory examination of women in cantonments.

1889. 5. In 1889 the new Cantonments Act (XIII. of 1889) was passed, by which the Governor General in Council was authorised to make rules to provide for "the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious disorders within a cantonment, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without a cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease."

1890. The precise nature of these rules was the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and on the 4th July 1890 the Governor General in Council duly made and published certain rules under the Act, providing amongst other things for the creation of such general hospitals as might be necessary in cantonments for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any diseases, including infectious or contagious diseases, within the cantonment. These hospitals were designated "Cantonment Hospitals," and certain rules were laid down for their management, &c.

1891 to 1893. 6. Towards the end of 1891, Dr. Rice, then Surgeon-General with the Government of India, expressed his opinion that the cantonment hospitals were conducted too much on the lines of the old lock hospitals, and were unlikely to fulfil the purpose for

which they were created. He proposed the establishment in every cantonment of a hospital for the treatment of sick natives of all classes residing within the limit of the cantonment who are not enlisted soldiers. The Government of India approved this proposal, and Dr. Rice was deputed to visit certain stations in the Bengal Presidency in connection with the establishment of these new "Cantonment General Hospitals," as it was decided to call them. The result of his inspection was that Cantonment General Hospitals were established at Lucknow, Umballa, Rawal Pindi, Bareilly, Peshawar, Aillahabad, Jubbulpore, Meean Meer, Meerut, Agra, Quetta, Dinapore, Fyzabad, Sitapore, Cawnpore, Mooltan, Ferozepore, Nowshera, and Sialkot. Proposals were also received for the establishment of similar hospitals in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, but owing to want of funds no action was taken thereon. From the foregoing it will be seen that there now were two classes of hospitals (a) the "Cantonment Hospitals" established under the orders of 1890, and (b) the new Cantonment General Hospitals started by Dr. Rice.

7. In March 1894 the Commander-in-Chief pointed out that the results obtained by the establishment of Cantonment and Cantonment General Hospitals had not been satisfactory, inasmuch as these institutions had failed to attract the classes for whose treatment they were primarily started. His Excellency therefore inquired whether the policy of the Government of India in regard to the maintenance of these hospitals was likely to be modified. The Government of India concurred generally in the Commander-in-Chief's views, and directed that no expansion should occur in the expenditure on these hospitals, pending further consideration of certain points in connection with their future maintenance. In the meantime sanction was given to close the following hospitals as not fulfilling the object for which they were established, viz., Dinapore, Fatehgarh, Malapuram, Thayetmyo, Pachmari, Darjeeling, Barrackpore, Saugor, Mhow, Neemuch, and Nusserabad. 1894.

8. It may here be remarked that, notwithstanding the instructions which were issued from time to time in consonance with the orders of 1888, it was found that the practices which had been condemned by the Resolution of the House of Commons, and which had been prohibited by the orders of the Governor General in Council, had not been wholly discontinued in some cantonments, and in a Despatch dated 1st March 1894, No. 26, the Secretary of State for India intimated that the only effective method of preventing a recurrence of such practices was by means of legislation; accordingly an Act for this purpose was passed by the Governor General in Council on 7th February 1895, "providing that no rule made under the Cantonments Act of 1889 shall contain any regulation enjoining or permitting any compulsory or periodical examination of any woman by medical officers or others for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is or is not suffering from any venereal disease, or is or is not fit for prostitution." Similarly, it was provided "that no rule shall contain any regulation for the licensing or special registration of prostitutes, or for giving legal sanction to the practice of prostitution in any cantonment." This necessitated a revision of the 1890 cantonment rules, and a fresh set of rules were therefore drawn up and published for general information in G. G. Os. 1895.

Lastly, to avoid the possibility of any future misconception of orders, a resolution explaining the policy of the new Act and rules, and prohibiting all practices, as distinguished from rules and regulations, inconsistent with that policy, was issued by the Governor General in Council on the 29th April 1895.

9. In January 1895, the Quartermaster-General submitted revised proposals for the medical treatment of Government followers and the Native civil population of cantonments, the principles on which these proposals were based being:— 1895-96.

- (a) That where feasible the native population should resort as formerly to civil dispensaries, grants being made to those institutions by cantonment funds wherever necessary;
- (b) That hospitals for the indoor treatment of followers and others should only be provided in a few instances where absolutely necessary, but that in such cases the hospital should be designated a "station followers' hospital," the term "cantonment" or "cantonment general" hospital being open to objection having regard to past associations;
- (c) That where (a) is not feasible or (b) unnecessary, the present cantonment hospital should be converted into an outdoor dispensary.

As, however, the question of transferring the direction of cantonment funds to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding was then under discussion, it was decided to take no action, for the time being, with regard to the above proposals. Shortly after Government sanctioned the closure of the hospitals at Cannanore, Solon, Wellington, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Aden, Karachi, Hyderabad, Kamptee, and Dharmasala.

10. The question of the future policy to be pursued with regard to these hospitals having been again re-opened by the Commander-in-Chief, it was decided, after much discussion, to accept the principles advocated by His Excellency in January 1895, and orders were issued accordingly, a report also being made to the Secretary of State. Agreeably to the policy which it had been decided to adopt, sanction was given for the closure of the hospitals at Benares, Cawnpore, Chakrata, Landour, Muttra, Naini Tal, Ranikhet, Roorkee, Dum Dum, Fyzabad, Ferozepore, Multan, Jhansi, Nowgong, Nowshera, Saugor, Shahjehanpore, Sitapore, Jullundur, Jutogh, Kasauli, Amritsar, Dalhousie, Dagshai, Subathu, Campbellpore, Cherat, Sialkot, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Mandalay, and Trimulgherry, and the establishment of out-door dispensaries at the following places :—

Multan, Dum-Dum, Fyzabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Shahjehanpore, Sitapore, Dagshai, Subathu, Campbellpore, Cherat, Sialkot, and Trimulgherry.

11. This brings the history of these hospitals up to the present time, leaving only 13 “Station Followers’ Hospitals” (the designation substituted for the old Cantonment and Cantonment General Hospitals) now in existence, viz., those at Agra, Allahabad, Calicut, Deolali, Jubbu-pore, Lucknow, Meean Meer, Meerut, Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Secunderabad, St. Thomas’ Mount, and Umballa.

1896. 12. The advisability of taking stricter measures to prevent solicitation in cantonments, especially with a view to the suppression of loitering and importuning in the vicinity of barracks, having attracted the attention of the Governor General in Council, rules providing for the suppression of such practices have been published under the Cantonments Act (XIII. of 1889), and will form a part of the Cantonment Code when this is introduced.

APPENDIX No. II.

Medical Report on Cases of Syphilis from India, by Surgeon-Major H. R. Whitehead, Army Medical Staff.

Sir,

Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley,
21st August 1896.

In accordance with your wishes, before relinquishing the charge of the Surgical Division of this Hospital, I have the honour to bring to your notice certain facts in connection with the great prevalence of syphilis among the foreign invalids admitted here, and the condition in which many of these patients arrive.

2. The disease appears to have become a more frequent cause of invaliding from India and the Colonies than formerly, and in many cases to have assumed a more malignant type, to such an extent that death has occurred in many instances from the severity of the disease itself.

3. No one can imagine a sadder sight than the reception here of a batch of poor fellows suffering from this disease, from one of the troopships, utterly broken down in health, hardly able to crawl, covered with scabs and sores, with the foul odour of the disease about them, objects of disgust and loathing to themselves and all around them, their condition is indeed pitiable and shocking.

Many of the cases under treatment lately in this Division have been of the most revolting character, accompanied by horrible disfigurement and destruction of tissues.

In some cases patients have been in this Hospital for two or three years, unfit to mix even with their fellows, and if they have ultimately left this Hospital alive, have done so completely crippled, and so permanently disfigured, as to render their lives a misery to themselves and their chance of earning a livelihood quite hopeless.

4. May I now direct your attention to some statistical facts taken from the period over which my actual observations extend. From 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1894 (a period of three years), 1,151 men were invalided from this Division for all causes as unfit for further service; of this number 242 were cases of syphilis, or 20 per cent. of the total number.

5. From 1st October 1894 to 30th September 1895, out of 498 men invalided from all causes, 161 were cases of syphilis, or nearly 40 per cent.

6. During the same period, out of a grand total of 757 admitted to the Division 324 were cases of syphilis. [The figures for this year will probably show the same, or even a larger percentage.] It thus appears that in 1894-95 half the cases under treatment in the Surgical Division were suffering from syphilis, and that the disease was so severe in 161 cases (half the number treated) as to necessitate their discharge from the Service, with their constitutions more or less shattered.

7. Even in many of the cases ultimately returned to duty, the men had been in hospital a protracted period (often 12 months or longer), and were exceedingly liable to relapse.

In such cases the State had not only paid the man for the time he was inefficient, and lost his services, but received back a doubtfully efficient soldier.

8. When we consider that we are dealing essentially with a preventible disease, the wanton waste of good material and the ultimate misery caused by it become most painfully apparent.

9. During the five years of my appointment as Assistant Professor of Military Surgery, I have had unrivalled opportunities of studying the question, and I have arrived at the following conclusions:---

- (1) That the disease is more prevalent at present than formerly among foreign invalids.
- (2) That the type is more malignant.
- (3) That the health and efficiency of the soldier are in many cases absolutely ruined by this disease, and even if they so far recover after a bad attack as to return to duty, there is a great probability of their again breaking down.

10. Taking these facts into consideration, and laying especial stress on the preventibility of the disease, I would most respectfully beg you to use your influence to urge on the authorities the extreme importance of taking some measures to protect the soldier from chances of infection and to put a stop to the present scandalous state of affairs.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. R. WHITEHEAD,
Surgeon-Major, A.M.S.,
In charge, Surgical Division, Netley.

The Principal Medical Officer, Netley.

APPENDIX No. III.

Abstract of a Return furnished by the Principal Medical Officer at Netley,
relative to the Cases in the Hospital on 30th January 1897.

Of 363 cases in hospital, 100 had been pronounced unfit for service and their documents had been sent to Chelsea Hospital. No analysis of their cases can therefore be given. 21 out of the 100, however, had been discharged for venereal disease.

Of 263 remaining, 196, or 74 per cent., had a history of syphilis, 94 had been invalided home, mostly from India, for secondary syphilis; of the other 102, who though invalided home for other complaints had suffered at some time from syphilis, the following are cases in which the official return indicates a distinct connection

between their present disability and syphilis or other venereal disease contracted at some time during their service :—

	Disease for which Invalided home.	Remarks.
1	Malarial fever - - -	Glands groin suppurating.
2	" " - - -	Ulcer of testicle, probably leading to castration.
3	Stricture of urethra - - -	Result of gonorrhœa.
4	Anæmia - - -	Suppuration of lymph glands and general debility.
5	Hepatitis - - -	Glands, groin, enlarged.
6	Recto urethral Fistula - - -	Result of gonorrhœa, still unhealed.
7	Malarial fever - - -	Acute gonorrhœa.
8	Debility - - -	Enlarged glands, groin.
9	Ague - - -	Hemiplegia face, scars on face, stiff joints, cachexia.
10	Stricture of the urethra - - -	Urethral and vesical fistulæ.
11	Inflammation of the bladder - - -	Gonorrhœa resulting in inflammation of the bladder.
12	Suppuration of the glands - - -	Iritic adhesions and recurrent iritis, chronic glandular inflammation.
13	Anæmia - - -	Partially due to venereal disease.
14	Debility - - -	Epileptic (?) attacks, apparently result of severe attacks of primary syphilis.
15	Rheumatism - - -	Syphilitic eruption.
16	Epilepsy - - -	Probably due to syphilis.
17	Hemiplegia - - -	Disease due to syphilis.
18	Rheumatism - - -	Saturated with syphilis.
19	Dysentery - - -	Extreme debility caused by syphilis.
20	Debility - - -	Saturated with syphilis.
21	Melancholia - - -	Condition dependent on long continued syphilis.
22	Gonorrhœa - - -	Unfit for service owing to gonorrhœal rheumatism.
23	Sclerosis - - -	Disease due to syphilis, partially paralysed.
24	Valvular disease, heart - - -	Had syphilis on admission.
25	Dysentery - - -	Frequent admissions for gonorrhœa.
26	Rheumatism - - -	Due to gonorrhœa.
27	Debility - - -	Constantly in hospital for syphilis.
28	Ague - - -	Frequent admissions for venereal disease. Health destroyed.
29	" - - -	110 days in hospital, ulcer of penis.
30	Enteric fever - - -	Constantly in hospital with venereal disease.
31	Debility - - -	Constant admissions for venereal disease.
32	Dysentery - - -	52 days in hospital with inflammation of the glands, groins.
33	Synovitis - - -	Almost whole service in hospital with venereal disease.
34	Debility - - -	Disease due to admission for venereal disease.
35	Dysentery - - -	Frequent admissions for venereal disease.
36	Phleg. dolens - - -	Constantly in hospital with syphilis.
37	Rheumatism - - -	Due to gonorrhœa.
38	Debility - - -	Has suffered much from gonorrhœa.
39	Diabetes - - -	92 days stricture of urethra.
40	Dysentery - - -	Due to syphilis.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Letter from General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., to the Marquis of Lansdowne, dated Mashobra, 18th May 1890.

My dear Lord Lansdowne,

My main object in the establishment of regimental institutes was to improve the tone of the British soldier by teaching him to appreciate a more respectable mode of life, in the hope that he would gradually become a better behaved man, and also because it seemed to me that the educated men who now enlist ought to be treated with more consideration than their predecessors in the Army, most of whom probably did not come from such decent homes.

In 1888 institutes were only partially established, and it was some time before I could get all the commanding officers to believe that the habits of their men could be improved, or that a well managed coffee shop would make up for the profits derived from a canteen. I did not, therefore, expect any great change that year; there was, however, a slight improvement in the conduct of the soldiers, as evidenced by a decrease in the number of courts-martial.

Last year, I am glad to say, the improvement was most marked, as your Excellency will see from the following statement :—

Bengal Army.

	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total number of men punished - - -	2·34 per cent.	2·01 per cent.	—	·33 per cent.
Number of cases of insubordination with violence - - -	307	257	—	50
Number of cases of drunkenness tried by court-martial - - -	149	98	—	51
Number of men sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour - - -	957	781	—	176
Number of men discharged with ignominy - - -	110	79	—	21

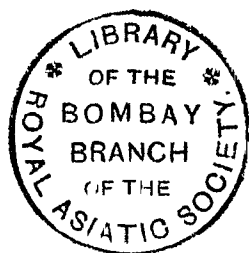
In the Madras and Bombay Armies the results are equally satisfactory. Put in the most appreciable form, the following figures give the convictions by court-martial, as compared with the preceding year :—

In Bengal the number of courts-martial decreased by 14·11 per cent.

„ Madras „ „ increased by 1·22 „

„ Bombay „ „ decreased by 17·29 „

F. ROBERTS.



EAST INDIA (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES), No. 2 (1897).



MEMORANDUM

BY THE

ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION

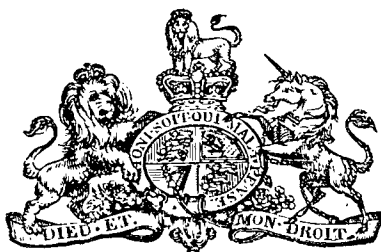
AND

CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING THE

PREVALENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1897.

[C.—8382.] Price 1*l*.

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	Letter -	16 December 1896.	India Office -	Army Sanitary Commission.	Forwards copy of Military Despatch from the Government of India on the prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in India, 1894 and 1895.	3
	Letter -	9 March 1897.	Army Sanitary Commission.	India Office -	Forwards memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the above.	3
	Enclosure -	9 March -	- - -	- - -	Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission.	3

Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, and correspondence, regarding the prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India.

SIR,

India Office,

December 16, 1896.

WITH reference to Sir Horace Walpole's letter of 20th April 1895, No. M. 2328, and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for the information of the Army Sanitary Committee and for any observations which they may have to offer, the accompanying copy of a Military Letter* from the Government of India, with enclosures, relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in India in the years 1894 and 1895.

I am, &c.

(Signed) O. R. NEWMARCH,

Major-General,

Military Secretary.

The Secretary,

Army Sanitary Commission,

War Office.

Army Sanitary Commission,

War Office, S.W.

March 9, 1897.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of 16th December 1896 (M. 11237), forwarding, for the information of the Army Sanitary Commission and for any observations they may have to offer, a copy of the Military Letter No. 184, with enclosures, from the Government of India relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British troops in India in the years 1894 and 1895, I am directed to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council the accompanying memorandum by the Commission on this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. J. FREDERICK,

Secretary,

Army Sanitary Commission.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

MEMORANDUM by the ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION on the prevalence of VENEREAL DISEASE among the BRITISH TROOPS in INDIA in the Years 1894 and 1895.

1. In Military Letter No. 184 of 1896, from the Government of India, with enclosures, we have the latest record of facts relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among British troops in India.

2. In our memorandum on this question for the year 1892, we stated that we considered the prevalence of venereal disease among European soldiers in India to be a cause of inefficiency, "the grave character of which could hardly be exaggerated." During that year the ratio of admissions into hospital stood at 409·9 per 1,000 of strength. The further progress of this scourge during the subsequent years, from a ratio of 466·0 admissions in 1893 to 511·4 in 1894, and to 522·3 in 1895, induced the Army Sanitary Commission in their memorandum on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1894 to observe:—

"The efforts to teach the soldier habits of self control having so signally failed, those responsible for the maintenance of the efficiency of the army in India may well be excused if they look about for some effective means of arresting the progress of the disease and preserving their battalions fit for service."

* This has been printed as Appendix I. to the Report of Lord Onslow's Committee, presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1897 (C.—8379).

3. The Army Sanitary Commission have to deal with the facts brought before them. The results of experience in India since 1885, when a number of lock hospitals were closed, and in subsequent years when all restrictive measures were gradually removed, show that a progressive increase of venereal disease has taken place among the British troops serving in India, and there is unfortunately no assurance that this increase has reached its limits.

4. It may at once be granted that during the years when prostitution in cantonments was, to some extent, placed under restriction, the lessening of venereal disease amongst the troops did not come up to what had been expected. In fact we pronounced the efforts to protect the men by the measures introduced for this purpose to have been a "failure." In so far as the operation of such measures did not secure the protection of the soldier to the extent expected, they were unquestionably a failure. But the increase of disease since their complete abolition compels us to admit that, although they failed to bring about any marked reduction in the number of men infected, they nevertheless exercised a very sensible influence in checking increase. Besides this, it seems to be equally certain that they had the effect of preventing, by timely treatment, venereal disease from assuming that virulent and destructive character which the reports received from the Netley Hospital show it to have now attained. From the Director-General of the Army Medical Department we have before us a communication addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, describing the condition of a number of our soldiers, the great majority of them invalided from India on account of venereal disease. In many of the cases recovery is hopeless, and what to do with them has become a question of serious difficulty. It is impossible to send them to their homes; their friends refuse to receive them. Death alone can solve the difficulty, and release them from their sufferings.

5. Admitting that the measures adopted with the object of protecting our soldiers only partly attained their purpose, and that the re-introduction of those measures, as they were previously applied, would prove an inadequate remedy, what can be suggested to take their place? Control of prostitution in some form seems to be a reasonable method of dealing with the effects produced by prostitution. We have abundance of evidence to show that in France, Germany, and Russia, where prostitution is placed under restrictions, that in marked contrast with the foregoing figures relative to the British Army in India, the prevalence of venereal disease in the armies of those countries has been reduced to admission ratios as low as from 26.7 to 43.8 per 1,000 of strength. As to the mode in which restriction could be applied in India, the local military, medical, and civil authorities should best be able to offer suggestions and give advice.

6. The question appears to us to be beset with difficulties. We now have proof, however, that the measures heretofore adopted in India, imperfectly administered as they often were, nevertheless effected a sensible influence in checking increase in the number of British soldiers admitted into hospital from venereal disease, and in mitigating the severity of the disease itself.

7. To sensibly check the spread of venereal disease amongst our troops in India by opening voluntary hospitals to which diseased prostitutes may have recourse for treatment as has been proposed is, we fear, in face of recent experience in that country, hopeless. Moreover, experience on the continent of Europe, as in India, shows that such women will not voluntarily resort to these hospitals, however seriously diseased they may be, so long as they are capable of plying their trade. Such an attempt to deal with this problem has hitherto proved, and we fear will continue to prove, futile.

8. It occurs to us that an inquiry into the causes which led to the large increase shown by the returns for the year 1895 to have taken place in the number of admissions into hospital from venereal disease at some stations, and to their decrease at others, might be useful. When, for example, we find that the ratio of admissions into hospital from venereal disease in a garrison of 2,623 men at Lucknow decreased from 586.7 in 1894 to 489.0 in 1895, and that in the same years in the neighbouring station of Cawnpore, with a garrison of 902 men living under apparently the same conditions, this ratio increased from 689.6 to 967.6, it seems to suggest either that some influence adequate to account for so great a contrast was brought to bear upon the troops themselves, or that the contrast was due to differences affecting the native population in and around the two cantonments. In any case, such an inquiry as that suggested could not be useless.

9. Whether or not the absence of any appreciable increase of this disease amongst our Native troops affords sufficient grounds for inferring the absence of an increase of disease amongst the loose women of the country generally, it seems to be evident, judging from the facts before us, either that the women of the class with which the British soldier consorts have, as is probable, increased in number, or that, owing to the unrestricted practice of prostitution of late years, and the absence of effectual measures to ensure their medical treatment or expulsion from cantonments, they have become more generally diseased. Probably both of these inferences may be correct, and both, it appears to us, point to the need for the adoption of some measures calculated to restrict the practice of prostitution by women in this condition.

10. We desire in addition to re-state herein the opinion expressed in the 11th paragraph of our memorandum, dated the 25th of January 1894:—“(11) But we “entirely concur in the suggestion contained in the Military Despatch from the “Government of India that the authorities should have power, as in the case of other “infectious diseases, to expel from cantonments women ‘when they are known to be “‘diseased, and refuse to submit to treatment in hospital.’ We would also strongly “advocate that the power of commanding officers should be as much enlarged as “practicable in the direction of diminishing the temptations to young soldiers, by “preventing women, for example, from coming about the lines after dusk, and also “in putting places out of bounds where soldiers are believed to have contracted “disease.”

11. We consider that the same but stronger reasons exist for applying similar methods of treatment in the case of this contagious disease to those that are adopted in other contagious diseases with the view of preventing or limiting their spread. The measures that are necessary to prevent women in a diseased condition from spreading contagion apply also to soldiers under the same circumstances. Officers commanding stations, regiments, or corps, on the recommendation of medical officers, should, in the opinion of the Army Sanitary Commission, be vested with discretionary powers to order the medical inspection of soldiers for the detection of venereal disease whenever deemed advisable, or where the disease is believed to be concealed or is unusually prevalent.

12. The Commission recommend that a soldier who has suffered from venereal disease should be subjected to inspection for a year after the date of his having contracted it.

13. As regards the examination and treatment of women for venereal disease, it is suggested whether female medical assistants could not be employed for the purpose under the supervision of the medical officer, or, if the number of these in India be insufficient, whether some native women might not be trained to do this. This would mitigate the objections which might be urged against the examination of women for these diseases by the opposite sex.

March 9th, 1897.

EAST INDIA (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES) No. 3 (1897).

REPRESENTATIONS

RECEIVED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

FROM THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

AND THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

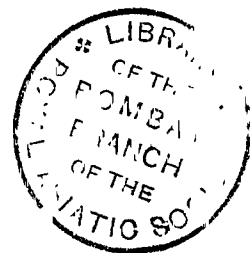
RELATIVE TO THE

PREVALENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE

AMONG THE

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

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1897.

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	Address -	11 March 1897.	Royal College of Surgeons of England.	H.M. Government.	Urges the need of measures to check the prevalence of venereal disease in the Indian Army.	
2	Letter -	29 March 1897.	Royal College of Physicians.	Secretary of State for India.	Forwards Report -	
	Enclosure in above.	23 March 1897.	—	—	Report of a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians on the Contagious Diseases Acts.	

1.

**Letter from the Royal College of Surgeons of England to the
Secretary of State for India, dated 11th March 1897.**

MY LORD,

I AM directed to forward to you the enclosed address, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Council of the College, held this day and signed by all the members present, by means of which the Council desire, through your Lordship, to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent need for the adoption of measures to check the prevalence of venereal disease in the Indian Army.

I am to add that the Council are desirous of assisting the Government in every way which may be possible in the furtherance of any remedial measures which they may think fit to adopt.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD TRIMMER.

(Secretary.)

(Enclosure in above.)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 11TH MARCH, 1897.

WE, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, desire to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent need for the adoption of measures to check the prevalence of venereal disease in the Indian Army.

The extent to which the British troops in India are shown by official reports to be now infected with venereal disease, not merely seriously impairs the efficiency of the army in that country, but constitutes, we believe, a grave danger to the health of the nation at large.

When we know that 13,000 soldiers, of whom only four per cent. are married, leave India every year, and that at least one quarter of them have been affected with constitutional syphilis during their service in India, we can realise the risks to which the civil population in this country are exposed when these men return home.

It has been shown that in 1894 only 37 per cent. of the British troops in India had never suffered from any form of venereal disease, that 28 per cent. had been treated for syphilis, and that of late years there has been a rapid increase in the frequency of both the primary and secondary forms of syphilis, and also in a marked degree, in the virulence of the disease.

In face of such facts it is difficult to over-estimate the amount of suffering which must follow, not only in the near future, but in years to come.

We therefore express our earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government may take effective means to check the ravages of a disease, which not only undermines the constitution of those who contract it in the first instance, but, by reason of the many ways in which it may be transmitted, destroys the health and happiness of countless other persons, and induces in the children of those originally infected diseases of a most formidable character.

WILLIAM MACCORMAC, President.

N. C. MACNAMARA, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN LANGTON, }

THOMAS BRYANT.

THOMAS SMITH.

CRISTOPHER HEATH.

REGINALD HARRISON.

ALFRED WILLETT.

H. G. HOWSE.

W. MITCHELL BANKS.

WALTER RIVINGTON.

HOWARD MARSH.

JOHN TWEEDY.

HENRY MORRIS.

A. W. MAYO ROBSON.

JAS. HARDIE.

J. WARD COUSINS.

ALFRED COOPER.

HENRY T. BUTLER.

FREDERICK TREVES.

N. DAVIES-COLLEY.

**Letter from the Royal College of Physicians, London, to the
Secretary of State for India, dated 29th March 1897.**

MY LORD,

I AM desired by the President and Fellows of this College to forward to you the enclosed report, and to inform your Lordship that it was adopted unanimously at a general meeting of the College held this afternoon.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

EDWARD LIVEING.

(Registrar.)

(Enclosure in above.)

**Report of a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians on
the Contagious Diseases Acts.**

Committee appointed, February 23rd, 1897 :—

“To advise the College on the desirability of making a formal declaration of
“ opinion to the Government in favour of the re-enactment of the Contagious
“ Diseases Acts, or some such modifications of them as may prevent the
“ spread of these Contagious Diseases.”

Members of the Committee.

Dr. WILKS, President.
Sir WILLIAM PRIESTLEY.
Sir WILLIAM ROBERTS.
Dr. CHURCH.

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH.
Dr. PAYNE.
Dr. BOWLES.
Dr. JOHN ANDERSON.

Dr. LIVEING, Registrar.

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows :—

They have referred to a number of official and other reports and publications bearing upon the subject of the prevalence of venereal disease in the British Army in India; and some of their number proceeded to Netley, in order to inspect the numerous patients at present under treatment in the wards of the Royal Victoria Hospital, with the view of personally ascertaining the nature and type of the disease from which they are suffering. On the day they visited the hospital it contained 752 patients, of whom 219 were syphilitic cases. The last troopship brought 312 invalids, among whom were 76 cases of syphilis. It is difficult to describe the painful impression made by the inspection of these sick soldiers. Almost every variety of constitutional syphilitic disease was represented, those of a virulent form being very numerous, and the results of the disease were in many cases deplorable, while the appearance of the sufferers was most pitiable. The records of the hospital show that the number of such cases has largely and steadily increased in recent years, and that almost all have arrived from India.

In order to discuss the statistical aspect of the question usefully and satisfactorily, it would be necessary to enter to some extent upon the recent medical history of the British Army in India. It is not proposed to do this, nor is there any need for it, because a Departmental Committee of the India Office has just issued a special report on the subject. Your Committee is quite satisfied from the evidence before it, that the amount of syphilis among the European troops serving in India has enormously increased during the last few years, whereas whilst the Contagious Diseases Acts were in full operation (1872–1884) the amount remained almost stationary.

The extent of syphilis in the British Army in India, and its rapidly increasing prevalence, are most serious. Whether this disease be regarded in relation to the large amount of inefficiency it causes in the British Army and consequent weakening of the military power at the disposal of the Government of India; to its present, and often life-long, effect on the health and constitutions of the individual sufferers and their future wives and children; or in relation to its remoter consequences on the

well-being of future generations, it appears to us to be a matter of serious moment, and to call for the gravest consideration.

The constitutional form of the disease is one of the most serious, insidious, and lasting of all the contagious diseases that afflict humanity. Other contagious complaints, *e.g.*, small-pox or scarlatina (which in this and other civilised countries are made the subject of legislative interference in the interest of the population at large), are transmissible only for a limited time and not by inheritance; yet the sufferers are separated during the course of the disease, and for such longer periods thereafter as experience has found to be necessary for safe-guarding others from infection. With syphilitic disease it is far otherwise: it is the most lasting in its effects and most varied in the character of its specific manifestations; it frequently gives rise to consequences far removed from its initial symptoms, most seriously implicating and affecting various organs of the body; it complicates other diseases, its contagious properties extend over lengthened periods of time, during which the sufferers are often a source of danger to innocent people, while they may be, and frequently are, as parents, the source whence specific infection is transmitted to their children.

It follows, therefore, that if all reasonable measures to limit the spread of infection are justifiably taken in the case of other contagious or infectious diseases, they are far more necessary in the case of the disease in question.

About 13,000 soldiers return to England from India every year, and of these, in 1894, over 60 per cent. had suffered from some form of venereal disease. These figures are quoted as shewing more forcibly than words can the risk of contamination, not only to the present population of this country, but also to its future generations. Of these men a number die, or, remaining invalids, are more or less incapacitated from earning their own livelihood, and thus become a burden on the rates.

The far-reaching effects of syphilis are so serious that it is of the first importance that the earliest indications of the disease should be medically treated without any loss of time; neglect of this measure tends to increase its virulence in all its stages.

As regards the unfortunate women who pursue their calling in a diseased condition, it is simply a matter of humanity to them that they should have the benefit of medical treatment, with rest and care in hospital, until they are cured.

In view of this lamentable prevalence of disease, your Committee makes the following recommendations and suggestions:—

That as the civil, military, and medical officers in India are best acquainted with the local conditions now existing, and affecting this prevalence of venereal disease, so they are the best judges of the most efficient means of dealing with it. Your Committee, therefore, suggests that power be given to the Government of India to take such steps for the mitigation of this evil as these officers may advise.

That, for the protection of the healthy population, venereal diseases in both sexes, in the soldiers as well as the women, be subjected to the same restrictions as are other contagious diseases; such restrictions having for their object the detection and prevention of such diseases.

With regard to the unfortunate women, such measures necessarily include examination as well as treatment; and it may be desirable in India that the examination should be performed by persons of their own sex, who have been sufficiently trained and educated for the efficient discharge of this duty.

Syphilis requires prolonged constitutional treatment, during which the sufferers should be under frequent medical supervision, although not necessarily hospital *in-patients*.

Your Committee also suggest that no women should be employed as coolies in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the barracks, as there is evidence that such women are frequently the source of aggravated forms of venereal disease.

In making these recommendations, your Committee considers that they should apply not only to the women, but also to the men with whom they consort; and is of opinion that it would be highly advantageous if medical officers in the army found some means, by elementary reading-room lectures or otherwise, of acquainting young and inexperienced soldiers with the grave and far-reaching consequences that are likely to result from immoral conduct, as well as from the concealment of the primary symptoms of the disease, the early treatment of which is of the utmost importance.

23rd March 1897.

SAMUEL WILKS,
President.

EAST INDIA (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES), No. 4 (1897).

COPY OF A DESPATCH
TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
REGARDING THE
MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED
FOR
CHECKING THE SPREAD OF
VENEREAL DISEASE
AMONG THE
BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

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APPENDIX.

Cantonment Rules of 1895.

MILITARY DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA, No. 25, DATED 26TH MARCH 1897.

MY LORD,

I HAVE considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch, No. 184, of the 4th November 1896, forwarding statistics relative to the prevalence and increase of venereal disease among the British troops in India. You point out that whereas in the decennial period 1876-85 the rate of sick from this cause was only 258 per mille per annum, in the following decennial period it had risen to 443, while in 1895 it had reached 522·3 per mille, that is more than half the total strength of the troops. These figures include troops on field service, who are less exposed to contagion than in cantonments. For the latter the ratio of admission in 1895 amounted to 536·8 per mille. You state that you have been careful to adopt such means as lie in your power to protect soldiers from temptation likely to lead to the contraction of venereal disease, but that you are strongly convinced that, without some fresh powers, no instructions or regulations can have any material effect in mitigating this scourge.

2. As your Lordship is aware, I had, prior to the receipt of your Despatch, appointed, in communication with the War Office, a Departmental Committee* to examine the official returns of venereal disease among British troops stationed in India, and to report what changes, if any, had taken place during recent years in the prevalence of such disease and its character and intensity. The Committee were also to obtain and report any information which might be available with regard to the prevalence of venereal disease, and its character and intensity, in foreign armies. They submitted their report on the 20th February 1897, and I forward herewith a copy for the information of your Government.

3. The report discloses a most deplorable state of things. In the year 1895, an average of 45 men per 1,000, or 3,200 in a force of 71,031 British soldiers in India, were constantly in hospital for venereal disease. But even these figures, striking as they are, do not include many cases which have been treated out of hospital, and which do not therefore appear in the returns. Again, "a large number of men who are nominally cured are only fit for service under peace conditions, and would break down on field service. Among 5,822 men detailed for field service with the Chitral Relief Force, 462, or nearly 8 per cent., had to be rejected for venereal disease; 279 more, or an additional 4½ per cent., had to be transferred from the field hospitals to the base for the same cause. In the great majority of these cases the disease had been contracted before the men crossed the frontier. On a basis of 8 per cent. rejected before starting on field service, and 4½ per cent. more subsequently invalided for disease contracted before crossing the frontier, 8,800 men out of a total force of 71,031 would have to be put down as useless, from this one cause, for field operations."

4. The report shows that not only has this disease greatly increased of late years, but that its character and virulence have been intensified. There has been a disproportionately great increase in the amount of its more serious and constitutional forms. "Of the enormous total of 522 venereal cases per thousand troops, syphilis contributed very nearly one half, that is, 259 cases per 1,000, a figure many times greater than the highest of which we can find any record in the statistics of continental armies for recent years, either at home or abroad." Of the fatal character of this form of disease the Committee, after a visit to the Military Hospital at Netley, where invalids from India are sent for treatment, have drawn a terrible picture. "During their short term of military service a great part (in some cases more than half) of their time has been spent in hospital, either in India or at home. Before reaching the age of 25 years these young men have come home presenting a most shocking appearance; some lay there having obviously but a short time to live; others were unrecognisable from disfigurement by reason of the destruction

* The Earl of Onslow, Chairman; Sir J. Peile, K.C.S.I., Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor, M.D., Surgeon-Colonel J. Richardson; Secretary, Mr. F. W. Newmarch.

“ of their features, or had lost their palates, their eyesight, or their sense of hearing ;
 “ others again were in a state of extreme emaciation, their joints distorted and
 “ diseased. Not a few are time-expired, but cannot be discharged in their present
 “ condition, incapacitated as they are to earn their livelihood, and in a condition so
 “ repulsive that they could not mix with their fellow men. Their friends and
 “ relatives refuse to receive them, and it is inexpedient to discharge them only to seek
 “ the asylum of the poor-house ; so they remain at Netley in increasing numbers,
 “ which, as matters now are, seem likely to continue to increase.”

5. The information collected by the Committee as to the prevalence of disease among the armies of other Powers, who have adopted regulations of various kinds, is remarkable, and tends to prove beyond question the effectiveness of such preventive measures. Among European forces the average ratio of admission during the three years 1890-92, for the graver form of disease, varies from 5·5 per thousand in the German army to 14·8 in the Dutch army ; in the British army in India it was then 175·4 and has since risen to 259 per thousand. In the Dutch East Indian force it was 47 per thousand ; but this is a diminishing rate, whereas in the British army in India the rate has very greatly increased. It appears to me to be impossible, in the face of such statistics as these, to maintain that there can be any doubt as to the effect of regulations as a check on the spread of disease.

6. In summing up the results of their inquiries as to the year 1895, the Committee report :—“ Venereal disease directly caused more than one-third of the total amount
 “ of sickness, 15 deaths in India, 348 invalidings, resulting in 130 cases in final
 “ discharge from the Service ; the constant and total disablement of 3,200 men out of
 “ a force of 71,000 men, and a vast amount of partial disablement and unfitness for
 “ any but routine duties. Indirectly, it increased the amount of sickness and inva-
 “ liding under the head of many other complaints. The military efficiency of the
 “ Army was most seriously impaired, and the increasing prevalence and intensity of
 “ contagious and inheritable disease among a body of 71,000 men, of whom many
 “ thousands are annually coming home to mingle with the civil population, was a
 “ growing danger to the health of the community.” The Committee add that the number of British soldiers returning to this country annually from India is about 13,000 ; they point out that, according to a recent return, 28 per cent. of the British Army serving in India had suffered from syphilis in that country, and that since then the proportion had probably increased ; and they call attention to the terrible effect on the public health of the United Kingdom which the absorption of such a force among the civil population at home must tend to produce.

7. It will be a satisfaction to your Government to read in the report that the increase of venereal disease is in no way connected with or due to any want of sanitary precautions which it was within the power of the Government of India to enforce. On this point the Committee report that “ the increase of this latter (venereal
 “ disease) is the more striking when contrasted with the improvement in the general
 “ health of the troops in India, which has been progressing ever since the Mutiny,
 “ and which would assuredly have been greater in recent years but for the growing
 “ influence of venereal disease in predisposing to, and aggravating, so many other
 “ complaints. Improved sanitation has had the very greatest effect upon every
 “ disease other than venereal ; this alone has not only been unchecked in recent years,
 “ but has increased to an extent which is appalling and disastrous.” It is equally satisfactory to find that the increase of this disease “ does not appear to be attributable
 “ to increased immorality in the army. Drunkenness and crime have greatly
 “ diminished. The attention of successive Commanders-in-Chief in India, and of
 “ none more than Lord Roberts, has been given to the provision and improvement of
 “ recreation rooms, libraries, regimental workshops, &c., to the encouragement of
 “ cleanliness, and, so far as the climate admits, of active exercise and sports. Much
 “ also has been done by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association (which
 “ is aided by a Government grant of Rs. 8,000 per annum) and the Army Health
 “ Association, towards encouraging self-control among the soldiers.”

8. In paragraph 4 of your Despatch you write, “ We should be glad to see an
 “ independent inquiry set on foot to establish, or controvert, the connection between
 “ the increase of venereal disease among the class of women referred to, and
 “ consequently among the soldiers who consort with them, and the abolition from time
 “ to time of the restrictive and protective measures which formerly existed.” This point did not come within the scope of the reference to the Departmental Committee, but the

statistics furnished by them, notably those in Table I., to which I would invite attention, show clearly that there is a close connection between the withdrawal of the above measures and the increase of venereal disease, especially syphilis. In fact, they distinctly stand in the relation of cause and effect. The measures which were in existence in 1884 were modified in subsequent years, and afterwards abolished. Since that date, while non-syphilitic diseases have remained almost stationary, the cases of secondary syphilis have nearly quadrupled.

9. Her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in the continuance of this state of things. Common humanity, no less than their duty to the large body of British troops in India, "a body of men," as stated by the Committee, "mostly very young, and nearly all obliged by the conditions of the service to remain unmarried," requires that remedial measures should at once be adopted to restrain the prevalence of venereal disease, the increase of which has of late years been truly "appalling and disastrous." Nor is the evil confined to India alone. Every year, as I have already pointed out, some 13,000 British soldiers leave India for home, where they become absorbed in the civil population. Of these, no less than 8,190 or 63 per cent., according to the latest statistics, have suffered from some form of venereal disease. Not only is the admission rate increasing, but the more dangerous forms of the disease itself annually assume larger proportions. It cannot be doubted that the health of the civil population and of subsequent generations in this country is seriously imperilled by this annual discharge from the Army of men constitutionally diseased.

10. The Army Sanitary Committee, to whom your Despatch had been referred for their observations, have submitted a Memorandum,* copy of which I enclose for the information of your Government. They are unanimous in thinking that some restrictions upon the evils of prostitution are required, but they do not offer any detailed suggestions as to the form these measures should take. They consider that the local military, medical, and civil authorities should best be able to offer suggestions and give advice as to the mode in which restrictions could be applied in India; that the necessary measures should be taken to prevent soldiers and women in a diseased condition from spreading contagion; and they suggest whether, when women require examination and treatment, female medical assistants should not be employed for that purpose. They also repeat the opinion expressed in their previous Memorandum of the 25th January 1894, which was as follows:—"But we entirely concur in the suggestion contained in the Military Despatch from the Government of India that the authorities should have power, as in the case of other infectious diseases, to expel from cantonments women 'when they are known to be diseased and refuse to submit to treatment in hospital.' We would also strongly advocate that the power of commanding officers should be as much enlarged as practicable in the direction of diminishing the temptations to young soldiers, by preventing women, for example, from coming about the lines after dusk, and also in putting places out of bounds where soldiers are believed to have contracted disease."

11. Your Excellency will, I am confident, concur with Her Majesty's Government that in any measures which may be adopted there must be nothing that can be represented as an encouragement of vice. There must be no provision of women for the use of soldiers by any authority, civil or military. There must be no registration of prostitutes other than that which is, or should be, enforced for all inhabitants of cantonments, and no granting of licenses to practise prostitution. There must be no compulsory and periodical examination of women. Prostitutes must not be allowed to reside in regimental bazars, or to accompany regiments on the march. Subject to these restrictions, Her Majesty's Government consider that Rules 5, 6 and 7 of the Cantonment Rules† made in 1895, under Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonment Act of 1889, should be made applicable not merely to "cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever" as specified in the rules, but to all contagious and infectious diseases, including venereal disease. They consider it imperatively necessary that this disease should not be exempted from the measures adopted to prevent the spread of other contagious diseases. It may be argued that the examination of women which may, but need not necessarily, be held under these rules, is in effect compulsory. Her Majesty's Government do not share this view. But if there be any compulsion, it is precisely of the same kind as that which has been accepted as necessary and enforced without any objection in the case of diphtheria or typhoid fever. There

* Printed as a Parliamentary Paper, East India (Contagious Diseases) No. 2 (1897).

† These Rules are printed on page 7 of these papers as an Appendix.

will be no obligation on women to attend hospital, but as an alternative to doing so they will be required to leave the cantonment, and rightly so, as an almost certain cause of disease to others. Her Majesty's Government also approve of the suggestion made by the Army Sanitary Committee as to the employment of female hospital assistants under the direction of the medical officer in the examination and treatment of women.

12. There is, I find, a general concurrence of opinion that a large number of cases of venereal disease originate with the low class of women who frequent the vicinity of barracks after dusk, and are in the habit of soliciting soldiers. This is a point to which I am glad to learn your Government has directed its attention. Whatever may be possible should be done to diminish the number of women employed in various work about the soldiers' barracks.

13. I request that your Government will at an early date forward for my consideration a copy of the draft rules which you propose to issue in order to give effect to the decision of Her Majesty's Government. It is not clear to me that any legislation will be required to effect this object. Should, however, your Excellency's Government be of a different opinion, the necessary legislation should without delay be undertaken.

14. While sanctioning these measures, which will, it may be hoped, have the effect of mitigating this terrible scourge, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a valuable aid in checking disease will be found in renewed and extended efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the British troops in India, and to enlarge, if possible, the means of their instruction, occupation, and recreation. I am aware that this subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government of India, and that, as pointed out by the Departmental Committee, much has been done in this direction, both by Government and by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association and the Army Health Association. Any further measures which you may consider desirable and feasible will, I need hardly assure you, meet with the hearty approval and support of Her Majesty's Government. It will also, I think, be very desirable that all soldiers in India, especially the young soldiers and those newly arrived in the country, should be warned of the great virulence of disease in tropical climates, of the temptations to which they may be subject, and the consequences that may ensue from yielding to them. I understand that this is now very commonly done by regimental and medical officers, but it is desirable that the practice should be made universal, and that instructions on this subject should be drawn up under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

15. The suggestions of the Army Sanitary Committee for the medical inspection of soldiers who have been in hospital for these diseases, as also proposals which have been put forward for penal stoppages for admission to hospital on account of venereal disease and for punishment of men concealing the existence of disease, are deserving of serious consideration, and on this subject I should be glad to receive at an early date the views of your Government.

16. Lastly, I desire to invite the attention of your Government to the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Committee that some inquiry should be made into the causes which led to the large increase shown by the returns of 1895 to have taken place in the number of admissions into hospital from venereal disease at some stations, and to their decrease at others. These variations are very remarkable, not only at Cawnpore and Lucknow, the two stations mentioned by the Committee, but at many cantonments in all four Commands. In the opinion of the Committee these variations seem to suggest either that some influence was brought to bear upon the troops themselves, or that the contrast was due to differences affecting the native population in and around the cantonments. In their report, the Departmental Committee attribute these variations in some instances to bazars or cities in the neighbourhood of cantonments being temporarily placed out of bounds. The inquiry might with advantage be conducted by one or two specially selected officers, who by visiting consecutively various cantonments would be in a position to note any marked differences in their regulations or sanitary conditions which might account for the greater or less liability of the garrison to this disease, and to suggest the necessary remedial measures.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

APPENDIX.

CANTONMENT RULES OF 1895.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, the 3rd May 1895.

Judicial.

No. 460.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 309, dated the 22nd March 1895, and in supersession of the rules published in G. G. O. No. 617, dated the 4th July 1890, and of any rules hitherto issued which are inconsistent with the rules hereby published, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules, under Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII. of 1889), and to direct that they be put in force in all cantonments in British India:—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, within or without the limits of the cantonment, as the cantonment authority, with the concurrence of the district magistrate, may determine, shall be maintained at the expense wholly, or in part, of the cantonment fund.
2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.
3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and if such person is without means of support, and is either a resident of the cantonment, or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority, or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistence allowance, not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the local Government under Section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the cantonment authority may determine.
4. Every such hospital shall have attached to it one or more wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.
5. If the medical officer for the time being in charge of any such hospital is informed upon testimony, which he believes to be credible, that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever, he may by notice require such person to attend at the hospital at a time to be mentioned in such notice, and if, upon the attendance of such person in pursuance of such notice or otherwise, he shall ascertain that such person is in fact suffering from any of the above-mentioned disorders, he may require such person to remain in the hospital until he shall have been pronounced free from such disorder, or may give such other direction in the matter as may seem to him most expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of such disorder.
6. If any person upon whom any such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding rule shall have been served, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the hospital in pursuance of such notice, he shall be deemed to be suffering from such disorder as aforesaid and to have refused to go to the hospital.
7. If the medical officer for the time being in charge of any such hospital certifies in writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person living in the cantonment is or is deemed to be suffering from any of the disorders mentioned in rule 5, and that such person has refused or is deemed to have refused to go to the hospital, or that he, having gone to the hospital, has left it while still under the influence of such disorder, and that the continuance of such person in the cantonment is likely to be attended with danger to the health of the other inhabitants of the cantonment or some of them, the cantonment magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.
8. Save as aforesaid, no person shall be required to attend at or become a patient in any such hospital, nor shall any person under any circumstances be detained in any such hospital against his will, nor shall any person, except at his own request, be examined by such medical officer as aforesaid, or any other person acting under Government authority, with a view to ascertaining whether he is or is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.
9. If a person having been prohibited under rule 7 from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment remains in or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, for every breach of the said prohibition.
10. No person known to be a prostitute shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar.

(Signed) E. H. H. COLLEN,
Major-General, Secretary to the Government of India.

EAST INDIA (CONTAGIOUS DISEASES) No. 5 (1897).



MEMORIALS

ADDRESSED TO THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

ON THE

SUBJECT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED
IN HIS DESPATCH OF 26TH MARCH 1897,
FOR IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF THE
BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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MEMORIALS

ADDRESSED TO THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

ON THE

SUBJECT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN HIS DESPATCH
OF 26TH MARCH 1897, FOR IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF
THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

No. 1.

LETTER from Mr. S. B. McLAREN, Chairman of the British Committee of the British Continental and General Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, dated 15th April 1897.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to send to you, on behalf of the above-named Committee, a memorial which has been prepared in consequence of your recent Despatch* regarding disease among the troops in India.

I need scarcely ask you to give to this memorial your most careful consideration, for I am assured that you will do so, both on account of the gravity of the subject, and on account of your knowledge that the Committee which I represent has for many years carefully studied this question in all its branches. I therefore respectfully claim for the Committee special consideration at your hands.

There may be one or two verbal printer's errors in the text, due to the pressure before Easter. If so I trust that you will overlook them and will receive the memorial in print for the sake of greater convenience. I send it in triplicate, and also copies of the memorandum referred to.

I beg, &c.

WALTER S. B. McLAREN.

No. 2.

MEMORIAL addressed to the Right Honourable LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, by the British Committee of the Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice.

17, Tothill Street,
Westminster, London, S.W.,
April 15, 1897.

MY LORD,

ON behalf of the British Committee of the Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, the undersigned respectfully places before you the following considerations in reference to your Despatch of the 26th of March last "to the Government of India regarding the measures to be adopted for checking the spread of Venereal Disease among the troops in India."

We desire, in the first place, to express our hearty concurrence in the measures you have suggested for dealing with the root of the evil by lessening the temptations to vice which beset our Indian Army. We believe that in this, and cognate directions, will be found the most effective remedies for the deplorable state of things at present existing.

On the other hand, we note with deep regret that in paragraph 11 you give instructions for dealing with disease by a measure so exceptional and so fraught with moral risk that it has to be introduced as "*subject to*" certain "*restrictions*," each of which is conclusive evidence of the inherent tendency of that measure to develop grossly debasing administrative practices.

*Parliamentary Paper, East India (Contagious Diseases) No. 4 (1897).

'These instructions are that "subject to these restrictions" "Rules 5, 6 and 7 of the Cantonment Rules made in 1895 under sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonment Act of 1889, should be made applicable not merely to 'cholera, small pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever' as specified in the Rules, but to all contagious and infectious diseases, including venereal diseases."

We venture to remind you that your suggestion, so far from being new, was discussed between the Indian Government and your two predecessors in office in 1895, and decisively rejected by both the latter for reasons which can only be adequately understood in their historical connexion, to which we respectfully ask your attention.

In 1886 the "Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869," which regulated prostitution in this country, were repealed. It was held by the Government of the day (and we may say by every successive Government, whether Conservative or Liberal), that such repeal must carry with it the abolition of similar enactments in the Crown Colonies. There was, however, some hesitation on the part of the Indian Government in accepting this opinion as applicable to India. But in 1888, when the shameful provisions and administration of the Indian Cantonments Act (III. of 1880) could no longer be denied, the House of Commons passed the following resolution without a single adverse vote, viz.:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India is insufficient, and the legislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed."

Lord Cross, the Indian Secretary, immediately took steps to give effect to this resolution, and on the 15th October 1888, the Indian Government informed him that "The Indian Contagious Diseases Act, and Acts or portions of Acts connected therewith, have been repealed, and that the residence of prostitutes within regimental limits, or their accompanying troops to camps, or on the line of march, has been forbidden, also that all circulars relating thereto have been cancelled; while pending the approval of the revised Cantonment Rules framed under the new Bill (whereby venereal diseases will be treated on precisely the same footing as other contagious or infectious diseases), all compulsory examination of women, all registration of women, and granting of licenses to practice prostitution, have been put a stop to, and the hospitals in which prostitutes may be treated are to be worked as voluntary institutions."* Instructions to this effect had been sent by the Government of India "To the Quarter-master-General and to the Local Governments."† You will observe that the aim of the "new Bill" was in every respect the same as the measure which you now instruct the Indian Government to adopt, and that the restrictions imposed on the action of officials were practically the same as those in your Despatch. The new Bill became the "Cantonment Act, 1889." Section 26 provided that "The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act for the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders within a cantonment, and for the appointment and regulation of hospitals and other places, within or without a cantonment, for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease."

Such rules were made accordingly in 1889, and came into force 5th July 1890.‡ The only practical difference between these rules and those at present in force is that in the Rules of 1890 the regulations apply to "persons suffering" or "supposed to be suffering" from any infectious or contagious disorder; while those now in force are applicable only to "cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever."

We feel bound, at this point, to lay great stress on the fact that as soon as the Rules of 1889 were published in this country, Mr. (now Sir James) Stansfeld and Mr. Stuart entered a protest against them. The Honourable Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury spoke with reference to this protest in the Council of the Governor-General of India (24th January 1895).

Sir Henry Brackenbury said§:—

"Now, I do not think it is necessary for me to read Rule 4, but what I must do is to point out what were the terms of the protest of Messrs. Stansfeld and Stuart, Members of Parliament, against that rule. They said:—

'It seems to us that under this regulation a prostitute supposed to be diseased may be induced to enter the hospital under the threat of expulsion from the cantonment, and that being once within its walls she may be kept

* Parliamentary Blue Book, C. 7143, 1893, p. 157.

† Blue Book 318, 1895, p. 157.

‡ Blue Book 318, 1895, p. 95.

§ *Ibid.*, pp. 95-97.

prisoner there for an indefinite time and submitted to a personal examination under the same compulsion. Whilst, if she only leaves after the medical officer has pronounced her free from the disease, she may leave to resume her vocation within the cantonment upon the certificate of health and with the license of the authorities. We submit to your Lordship that, if our interpretation of the proposed new regulations is correct, they may be used to set up again a system of compulsory examination of prostitutes, and to regulate and license within the cantonment the calling of those prostitutes who submit to periodical examination and to certify and license those who are pronounced to be physically fit.'

"The Secretary of State in the most loyal manner then stood up for the Government of India, and said:—

'The Secretary of State can see nothing in the rules to lend any colour to such an insinuation, and he is unwilling to attribute to the Government of India an intention to evade or to allow any of its officers to evade the explicit instructions which he has issued, unless some solid ground can be afforded for such an accusation.'

"In this instance the Secretary of State stood loyally up for us, and declined to admit for a single moment that it could be our intention to do anything contrary to his instructions or to the resolution of the House of Commons. We ourselves wrote to the Secretary of State reminding him that under Rule 4:—

'Any examination necessary to this end would be made only with the express consent of the person supposed to be suffering from infectious or contagious disease, and that if such person were unwilling to enter hospital he or she would be at liberty to quit the cantonment, and by so doing to escape the necessity of submitting to medical examination or treatment.'

"You will see the importance of Messrs. Stuart and Stansfeld's protest with reference to what I shall bring out directly. The Government of India now abolished separate lock hospitals, and established cantonment general hospitals for the treatment of persons in cantonments of both sexes, and for the treatment of all diseases. They laid it down that 'the cantonment hospitals are intended for 'men and women, indoor and outdoor patients, and for sickness of all kinds. They 'are not confined to infectious and contagious diseases only.' And they sent instructions to the Commander-in-Chief:—

'That venereal disease is not to be treated by station or regimental authorities in any way differently from any other contagious disease. That on a medical authority certifying that a person is suffering, or supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from a contagious disease, that person has the option of either (i.) going to hospital or (ii.) leaving the cantonment; but (iii.) such a person cannot be compulsorily sent to hospital. That prostitutes are not allowed to reside in regimental bazars, or to accompany regiments on the march. That no separate register or list of prostitutes is allowed to be kept in station bazars or any special examination of them to be permitted other than would take place in the case of any other contagious disease; nor any other action tending to convey the idea that they are in any way licensed or countenanced by Government.'"

Further on General Brackenbury quoted from the Report of a Commission appointed by the Indian Government in 1893, that notwithstanding these stringent restrictions, "Periodical examinations of all the women in cantonments have been held until recently at both Meerut and Lucknow; and at the former place the Rules of July 1890 have been used to enforce attendance at examination, on penalty of being compelled to leave cantonments." He said, "I invite special attention to this last sentence because it shows that the exact thing had come about which Messrs. Stansfeld and Stuart, in their letter to the Secretary of State, had anticipated would come to pass. The Report continued:—

'At the latter place (Lucknow) the attendance seems to have been purely voluntary, save in so far as it may have been affected by traditions of the former system; but the women newly coming into cantonments have been examined by the doctor, under a procedure which to them amounted to an order of the Cantonment Magistrate.'"

It will be seen from these extracts from General Brackenbury's speech, which we have felt sufficiently important to give at length, that the prediction of Messrs. Stansfeld and Stuart was verified, and that the examination was in effect compulsory. Thus had the resolution of the House of Commons, which undoubtedly re-echoed the views of the nation, been completely contravened under rules framed to carry it out, but which became the instrument of such contravention, although such rules gave the merest minimum of authority or power.

How this came about was clearly explained before the Departmental Committee of 1893 by Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, member of the above-named Commission, who, with, Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, was deputed by the Indian Government to be its representative witness before the Departmental Committee of 1893. He indicated that the objectionable practices were "not in contravention of the rules [of 1890] because the rules merely "authorise certain courses of action and do not prescribe or prohibit any. The action "would be illegal in the sense of being *ultra vires* and beyond the law, but I do not think "it would be illegal in the sense of being contrary to the law." "There is nothing in the "rules to prohibit it [*i.e.* the *old* system carried on under the *old* Cantonments Act] or "any other system."* "They are empowering rules."† This was evidently the view of Indian officials generally. For the Quartermaster-General having issued a circular in which he asked to be informed "Whether the Cantonments Acts and Rules approved by "the Secretary of State have been exceeded? Whether 'official purveying' exists? "Whether unauthorised compulsion exists?" the replies from all the districts were in the negative,‡ though, as is now fully admitted by the Indian Government, the practices so denied were extensively carried on, *ultra vires*. A remarkable instance of such *ultra vires* or extra-legal action being suggested by high authority as not only *permissible*, but as *required* by law is furnished by a summary of those points in the Rules of 1890 on which "the Government of India desires particular stress to be laid." These were issued by the Quartermaster-General on the 11th July 1892, and include the following statement:— "(b) That any person becoming aware of, or suspecting the existence of, any contagious "disease is bound (by law) to report it to the proper medical authority,"§ although there was no such provision in the law or the rules. For some reason unexplained a revised circular was issued omitting this clause, but in every other respect identical with the original. It was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, 17th May 1893. It appears to have had only a few months currency, but that was sufficient to initiate the practice, which it is evident was unlikely to cease on the withdrawal of the clause. It incontestably shows further, that a mere hint that such a practice would be acceptable would suffice to start and continue it extra legally, beyond or outside of, but not in contravention of the law.||

When (in 1893) the fact was fully established that the so-called voluntary system had been completely overridden by *extra-legal* practices, of which the provision placing, or interpreted to have placed, venereal diseases under the same rule as "cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever," became the fulcrum or pivot, Lord Kimberley, following the lines of his predecessor, Lord Cross, instructed the Government of India to proceed at once to make such alteration of the law and rules as should prevent the recurrence of the scandal.¶ The Governor-General in Council passed an Act amending section 26, sub-section 21, of the "Cantonments Acts, 1889," by adding the following clause, viz. :—

"Provided that no such rule shall contain any regulation enjoining or permitting any compulsory or periodical examination of any woman by medical officers, or others, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is or is not suffering from any venereal disease, or is or is not fit for prostitution, or any regulation for the licensing •or special registration of prostitutes, or giving legal sanction to the practice of prostitution, in any cantonment."

This new Act was passed on 8th February 1895. The delay appears to have been caused by correspondence between Lord Kimberley and the Government of India, which, as well as the debate on the Bill in the Council of the Governor-General, indicates the extreme reluctance of the Indian Government to adopt the suggestions of the Secretary of State.** This showed itself especially in reference to Rule 5. It was drafted in India to apply to any persons who "is, or is deemed to be suffering from *any infectious or contagious disorder*." Lord Kimberley gave instructions to substitute the words, "cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever" for the words in italics, thus deliberately "excluding venereal disease from the category of those infectious or

* Blue Book, C. 7148. Q. 2705-6. † *Ibid.*, Q. 2608. ‡ *Ibid.*, p., 180, *et seq.*

§ *Ibid.* p., 200.

|| Blue Book, C. 7148, p. 206.

¶ Blue Book, 318, 1895.

** *Ibid.*

contagious disorders." The Government of India remonstrated saying "this change in the rules goes beyond the resolution of the House of Commons, which was directed only against the compulsory examination of women, and licensing and regulating of prostitution in India." Mr. (now Sir Henry) Fowler (who had succeeded Lord Kimberley) replied :—"The change was made advisedly, because of the failure of the original rules to ensure compliance with the orders of your Government, and with the intentions of the House of Commons, and because the draft rules submitted (as above) would have been equally inefficacious, to secure the desired result." "I have now given my best attention to the arguments contained in your letter; but I find myself, nevertheless, compelled to concur in Lord Kimberley's opinion that no action which falls short of what he enjoined will be sufficient for the purpose in view."

Believing that you are as loyally disposed as were your three predecessors in office, to carry out the intention you express that there should be no compulsory examination or licensing or regulating of prostitution, we cannot but believe that you have overlooked the weighty historical facts, leading up to the conclusion of Lord Kimberley and Sir H. Fowler, or you would not now propose to restore a measure, which in the past was the one essential fulcrum of the extra-legal practices, by which that intention was so scandalously contravened. History conclusively proves that the regulations of 1890, which were practically identical with what you now propose, not only *permitted*, but *facilitated* the practices you condemn.

With regard to the placing of venereal diseases on the same footing as other contagious disorders in the manner proposed in your Despatch, we respectfully submit that this is, in the nature of the case, impossible. In this relation we would direct your attention to the following considerations :—(1.) It casts no stigma on the name or character of a person to assert that he, or she, is affected with "cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever," and it can be ascertained whether such statement is true without shock to the feelings of the most refined. The opposite is the case with venereal disease, in regard to which a mis-statement is a virtual libel, and a compulsory examination is an indecent outrage. (2.) As regards the former classes of disease no conceivable measures can have any moral bearing; whereas in the latter class compulsory (and in some of its relations, even voluntary) submission to examination or treatment has the gravest moral consequences both to the individual and the community, (3.) The procedure under the rules you propose is as follows :—The medical officer is informed by a soldier that a certain woman is diseased. Believing that, he orders her for examination at the hospital. She may be perfectly honourable or perfectly healthy. In either case if she refuses to attend she is held to be diseased and is expelled from the cantonment. We submit that the whole of this procedure, though it may be in words the same as in a case of cholera, is in fact utterly different in the means by which information is secured, in the nature of the evidence as to fact, and in the consequences to the woman who disputes the fact. The operation of the rules, so far as venereal disease is concerned, is not general. In the Report of the Special Indian Commission appointed in 1893 by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the regulations,* it is stated that so far as venereal disease is concerned the operation of the rules is "practically confined by sheer force of circumstances to women who are frequented by British soldiers. Even with regard to them information is difficult to obtain, for a man often does not know, and still oftener will not tell, which woman has diseased him." And the same Report farther says : "Except in the not infrequent cases where a woman herself applies for medical aid, this (*i.e.*, information necessary to proceed upon) can only be obtained from men who have been diseased by them." It is clear then that a man, as the result of an admittedly immoral act, becomes an informer, and in many cases a false informer, upon whose testimony the State has to rely for submitting the woman to the most degrading process. We submit that there is no parallel between venereal disease and cholera, either in the procedure here indicated, or in the effect of that procedure on moral conduct, or in the position in which it places the State.

We note the declaration that "Her Majesty's Government do not share the view" that "the examination of women which may be held under these rules, is, in effect, compulsory." We submit that the words "compulsory" and "voluntary" have a very definite meaning in British law and common usage. The Indian officials, from the Viceroy downwards, have put their own interpretation upon those terms; an interpretation entirely at variance with British usage, but which Her Majesty's present Government appear to endorse.

* Blue Book, C. 7148, p. 251.

We need hardly remind you that the straightforward usage of the term "voluntary" is : "Of his or her own free will or accord," and it cannot be said to apply to any proceeding like those in the present Rules 5, 6, and 7, in which a disagreeable or disastrous expulsion is offered to a person as the only alternative to his or her doing what he or she would otherwise decline to do. If Her Majesty's Government did not wish to apply Rules 5, 6, and 7 to venereal diseases, we do not hesitate to say they would themselves describe and defend the provisions as being, and intended to be, compulsory. We therefore maintain that the adoption of your suggestion by the Indian Government would be in itself (apart from any question as to the mode of working the rules) the establishment of a compulsory system.

We must remark on the extreme gravity of your instruction :—"It is not clear to me than any legislation will be required" to effect the proposed alteration of the rules. "Should, however, your Excellency's Government be of a different opinion, the necessary legislation should, without delay, be undertaken." If the proposed new rules would not infringe the amendment already cited of section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, nothing can be clearer than that no legislation will be needful. The doubt on your part seems to indicate that "it is not clear to" Her Majesty's Government whether the *adoption* of any alteration fulfilling the instruction would not be *in itself* such an infringement by the Governor-General in Council. For that amendment prohibits, not certain things from being done under the rules, but the making of rules which would even *permit* such practices. Therefore your instruction amounts to an invitation to the Indian Government to repeal the amendment, which they so reluctantly passed in 1895, if they think it stands in the way of the said alteration of rules. In other words, you have already authorised them to remove *all* the barriers insisted on by your predecessors, and proved by the before-cited historical facts as necessary to prevent a return to any or all of the scandalous practices so universally condemned.

Coming now to a different standpoint, we ask you to inquire what would be the sum total of effect of the proposed measure in "Checking the spread of Venereal Disease in India." You are doubtless fully aware that it is regarded as ridiculously inadequate by those who are persistently urging upon you that something of this kind must be done. In support of their view, they could point to the fact that even under "Act XIV. of 1868" the most drastic proceedings (supported by severe penalties of imprisonment or fine or *both*) for the licensing of brothels and prostitutes and for compelling women to submit to examination, it was only possible to get hold of a very small number of the women practising prostitution. This is confirmed by many official papers. We need only refer you to one of the latest among those written while the Cantonment Regulations were in full force, confirming this fact and another of equal importance, that the soldiers preferred to consort with women who *evaded* the regulations. "The Thirteenth Annual Report of the working of the Lock Hospitals of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st December 1886," contains reports from 14 districts or cantonments. Twelve complain of the men's consorting with unlicensed prostitutes, one does not mention the point, while the remaining report indirectly places the difficulty in the strongest light by pointing out the necessity of insuring that "attractive women are kept in the regimental *chakla*" or brothel. The following is an extract from the report from Fyzabad, which more fully supports the same view. "The police are said to be constantly on the alert to apprehend any unlicensed prostitute found within five miles of cantonment, and the regimental police patrol the city to prevent soldiers straying into the houses of unregistered city prostitutes. Yet unlicensed prostitution goes on as before. The fewness of the registered prostitutes, their advanced age and their ugliness are given as the reasons which render them unpopular with the soldiers, and induce the latter to cohabit with unlicensed and casual women. The reasons are no doubt sufficient; but it would probably be found difficult to replace these women, as the medical officer proposes, by others who are younger and better-looking." From this it is evident that the policy afterwards adopted by the Indian Government of seeking to provide "younger and better-looking women" was only the natural attempt to remedy the defect, in this drastic system, which was at once a cause and a proof of its failure. For the officials in these reports all but uniformly attribute the increase of disease to the men consorting with "unlicensed" women. Testimony of the same kind and of the impossibility of getting hold of these women is frequent in official documents.

Those who are urging you to give the Indian Government power to deal with venereal disease are entitled to say—"If with the enormous powers of the Act of 1868, we could bring so few women under treatment, and could induce so few men to confine their attention to these, the measure now proposed is practically worthless except in so far

“ as it is a first step in the return to more complete regulations.”] You are probably aware that they have already begun to take up this position.

While we are in entire accord with them as to the sanitary futility of the proposed measure, we must emphatically point out that its corrupting influence would be out of all proportion to the powers conferred. It would be a public declaration of a special interest taken by the Government in promoting the health and comfort of debauchees as such, and would therefore be an open encouragement of debasing and disease-producing vice. Its whole influence would be in a direction opposed to that of every effort to promote morality among the troops, and it would powerfully tend to paralyse those efforts.

We note with regret that your Despatch places disease in the forefront and gives a very subordinate place to moral considerations. Even the one paragraph (14) referring to moral efforts introduces these only in relation to mitigating or checking the spread of disease. We believe this attitude (which has been that of the Indian Government for many decades) is the main cause of the present condition of the Indian Army, and that without a total change in this respect that condition will become more and more disastrous.

We earnestly plead with you to look beyond the horrible statistics of disease to the still more terrible facts of which it is at once the index and the inevitable outcome. The figures reveal the startling facts that we have in India an army of 70,000 men all but given up to reckless debauchery, and that these return to this country at the rate of 13,000 annually, bringing with them the debasing sentiments and habits acquired during their Indian training, and infecting our industrial communities with a moral pestilence, more destructive of the national stamina than the disease on which you have concentrated your attention.

We submit that the only statesmanlike attitude—the only one that offers a hope of permanently lessening the deplorable physical effects of debauchery—is that of making well-devised, continuous, and resolute efforts to remove temptations to that debauchery, to apply disciplinary provisions and restraints to check disease and discourage vice, and to place the soldier in an environment tending to develop his best physical, moral, intellectual and religious faculties. We have recently issued a memorandum, of which we hand you a copy, containing practical suggestions in this direction, which we commend to your most earnest consideration. We must again repeat that we entirely traverse your statement that statistics prove that “ Regulation ” has in any way been successful. And in view of the gravity of the situation, we again repeat our request that a Select Committee may be appointed to inquire as to what remedies may most wisely be adopted.

We therefore venture to hope that you will, on further consideration, withdraw your Despatch, and substitute another inculcating a policy based on these more hopeful lines.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
WALTER S. B. McLAREN,
Chairman.

No. 3.

[NOTE.—The following memorandum was drawn up before the issue of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India regarding measures to be adopted for checking the spread of venereal disease among the British troops in India. The Committee of the Federation have, however, nothing to alter in this memorandum in consequence of that Despatch. The Despatch is criticised in a memorial to Lord George Hamilton issued by the Committee.]

MEMORANDUM issued by the BRITISH COMMITTEE of the FEDERATION for the ABOLITION of the STATE REGULATION of VICE.

In the autumn of last year the Government appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the prevalence of venereal diseases among the British troops in India. The report of this Committee, which has recently been issued, brings to the front again a very serious and difficult question. The number of admissions to hospital for venereal diseases, which increased greatly in India during the last 15 years of the operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts and Cantonment Regulations, still continues to increase since the repeal of these measures in that country, though since the repeal of the Contagious

Diseases Acts in England there has been a remarkable decrease of admissions to hospital in the home army.*

A return to the old system of regulation is admittedly impossible, not only because of the encouragement it gave to vice, but also because of its acknowledged failure. The army in India is still reaping the fruits of the sanction and currency given by so many years of State "protection" to the assumption that vice is necessary to the unmarried soldier—an assumption which is the concluding word of the Departmental Committee on the subject.

While we are unalterably opposed to the reinposition of any system containing the essential principles of the Contagious Diseases Acts, it is desirable at once to say that we do not believe in a do-nothing policy. From the first we have known and said that the abolition of the system of regulation was but a clearing of the ground, and our hope was that, when the ground should be so cleared, the army authorities might be led to seek and find a better way. We fear, however, that the subject has had no sufficient attention.

The things that can be done all come under one great head. An honest attempt must be made to diminish the vice which is the cause of the disease. To do anything else while neglecting this will be vain.

We demand, therefore, that there should be no reversion to an immoral and discredited system, but that practical steps should be taken which, while supplying adequate means for the voluntary treatment of disease, should be based on—

- (1.) A positive discouragement of sexual vice ;
- (2.) And a positive recognition of the merits of abstinence from vice.

In relation to this we would remark :

- (a.) As matters stand it seems that even the most habitual profligacy is no impediment to promotion. It is understood that commanding officers make confidential

* The following figures, giving the number of admissions into hospital per 1,000 of strength for the diseases in question, are taken from the table given at page 19 of the Departmental Committee's Report :—

In India.			In England.		
Year.	Number.	—	Year.	Number.	—
1872	191	System in full operation.	1870	201	First three years of the operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts in England.
1877	224		1871	201	
1882	265		1872	202	
1887	361				
1888	372	Year of repeal resolution.	1880	245	Last three years of their operation immediately preceding abolition in England.
1889	481		1881	245	
1890	503	System in partial operation (<i>see below</i>).	1882	246	
1891	400				
1892	409		1893	194	Latest three years of published statistics.
1893	466		1894	182	
1894	511		1895	173	
1895	522				

In 1888 the House of Commons passed a resolution condemning the regulation system in India, and in consequence of it, various orders were issued in that country, but it was proved before Mr. George Russell's Committee of 1893 that resolution and orders alike were more or less disregarded and that the system continued more or less in operation, with some slight modifications in some cases. It is not definitely known what regulations have been followed in the cantonments since that date.

The figures for the series of years quoted above give the admissions into hospital, including slight as well as severe affections, and also including re-admissions of the same individual. They have lately been frequently quoted as if they represented the extent of the disablement of the army. This of course is a mistake. Parliamentary Paper No. 153 of 1896, shows that the reduction of strength by these diseases, *i.e.*, the number "constantly in hospital" in the year 1894 (the latest given), was 43 per 1,000 in India, and 16 per 1,000 in the home army. It is worth remarking that the statistics given in the Departmental Committee's report have already been laid year by year before the public by this Association. See especially the pamphlet entitled "Has Regulation proved to be a Sanitary Benefit?" published by Dr. Nevins in September last.

It is further to be observed that in a memorandum, dated 25th January 1894, the Army Sanitary Commission, which has since uttered a somewhat uncertain sound, commenting on the figures before it at that date, said :—

"The facts, so far as we can ascertain them, lead us to the conclusion that a compulsory lock hospital system in India has proved a failure, and that its re-institution cannot consequently be advocated on sanitary grounds. In stating this conclusion we may add that we are merely repeating the opinions which the Army Sanitary Commission have uniformly held, that venereal diseases in the army of India could not be repressed by such restrictive measures, and in support of this statement we may refer to the memoranda on the Indian Sanitary Reports which have issued from this office for many years. We believe that the best practicable means of diminishing the prevalence of these diseases is to be found in establishing a system of voluntary lock hospitals, and in providing the soldier, as far as possible, with healthy occupation and recreation."

reports on their subordinates, but that the question of sexual morality is never mentioned. Should it not be ordered that henceforth moral character shall be at least an important element in promotion?

- (b.) A man who has spent much of his time in hospital from these disgraceful diseases may, if he be a well-conducted soldier in other respects when he is out of hospital, get his discharge with a character described as "exemplary." Should not the War Office decide at once, as it can if it please, that the "medical history sheet" shall be taken into consideration as well as the "defaulters' sheet" in giving the soldier a character?
- (c.) Why should not the bad condition of a regiment in regard to this question be regarded by the authorities as a reflection on the officers and regiment, involving special discipline?

(3.) Before any step is taken to depart from the attitude which has for so many years been adopted by responsible authorities in this country we suggest that a select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the following points and others that may be suggested:—

- (a.) What can be done more than has already been done, and more than is suggested above, to raise the moral tone of the Army both among officers and men?
- (b.) What more can be done in the way of providing occupation, recreation, &c., as suggested by the Army Sanitary Commission?
- (c.) Under what circumstances the proportion of married men, which under the East India Company was 20 or 30 per cent., was reduced to 12 per cent. and is now less than 4 per cent.
- (d.) Whether a system ensuring older men and longer service for the British Army in India, so as to increase the proportion of mature men, as suggested by Lord Roberts is feasible or desirable?
- (e.) Why and to what extent the 70 "Cantonment" and "Cantonment General" Hospitals at one time in existence succeeded or failed, and why there are now only 13 of these hospitals and 13 outdoor dispensaries now in existence for the 108 military stations in India, and whether any means could be taken to make hospitals of this class more useful?
- (f.) Whether any disciplinary measures have been or can advantageously be adopted to diminish the temptations to vice, by placing certain localities out of bounds, and in other ways?
- (g.) Whether any steps are being taken or can advantageously be taken to prevent the access of women to the neighbourhood of barracks, cantonments or camps without legitimate business?
- (h.) Whether the present system of hospital stoppages, which are now the same for shameful diseases as for those which are unavoidable, is the best possible?
- (i.) What are the causes of the great variations in the admission to hospitals in different stations and in different regiments?

A suggestion has been made in various quarters that something might be done on the lines of the Act for the Notification of Diseases, and by getting powers for the imprisonment of persons in hospitals, but using the milder term "detention," in preference to the plainer word "imprisonment." There may be some plausibility in this suggestion. But it may be pointed out that while no stigma attaches to the notification of scarlet fever and similar diseases, it is certain that it would be almost impossible to induce men to denounce themselves, to induce women to denounce their husbands, and to induce medical men to denounce their patients, as the victims of the shameful diseases in question. Certain classes of persons would be denounced. Respectable girls would be falsely reported, anonymously by profligate men, who would hope thus to get them more easily into their power. Prostitutes would be denounced by men who alleged that they had communicated disease; and experience in all parts of the world shows that such allegations are constantly made against women in whom no trace of disease can be discovered. Lord Roberts told the Departmental Committee in 1893 that "soldiers seldom or never point out the woman who may have diseased them." The evidence in one of the Hong Kong Reports shows that they very frequently denounce women in whom no signs of disease can be detected. Women of the worst character would denounce or blackmail men, sometimes innocent men. Quack doctors of the worst character would drive a thriving trade under promise of secrecy, and blackmail under threat of denunciation. Obviously, also, notification is absolutely nugatory without the power of compulsory examination, imprisonment, and compulsory treatment. But

compulsory examination is admittedly the essential part, the "keystone" of the regulation system, notification and detention, therefore, lead straight back to the old exploded system.

The proposal now put forward to return to the regulation of prostitution, in some shape or form in India, is open to all the objections which, as a matter of principle, were urged against the old system of regulation, and these objections would not be met by any variation of details. They are inherent in the system under every form. Nor would the adoption of what we conceive to be salutary measures absolve us from the necessity of conducting an active campaign against any system involving the principles which we condemn should an endeavour be made to revert to them.

We object to any periodical or compulsory examination of women, and any examination whether voluntary or not, the object of which is to ascertain whether a woman is or is not fit for prostitution, or which has relation to her intended or expected prospective prostitution; as well as all arrangements, acts, or practices which amount to or tend towards the licensing or regulation of prostitution.

We therefore assert again, that the proper way to obtain a permanent diminution in the amount of disease is to aim at a reduction in the amount of vice. We believe in the unity of moral and hygienic law. We are satisfied that every step taken in this matter must operate either to diminish or to increase vice, and that every such system as the Indian Cantonment Regulations inevitably increases it. We are therefore prepared to offer to the re-imposition of that system in any shape or form the most strenuous and uncompromising resistance; and we appeal to the good sense and patriotism, as well as the moral and religious feeling of the country, to aid us in keeping up this resistance till better methods have taken the place of those which have already been discarded in the past as being at once demoralising and ineffectual.

All who agree with our views and attitude, and who would like from time to time to receive further communications, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Secretary of the British Committee at the address given below.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

WALTER S. B. McLAREN,
Chairman.

30th March 1897.
Office of the British Committee,
17, Tothill Street, Westminster.

No. 4.

LETTER from H.R.H. the PRINCESS CHRISTIAN to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.
(Dated April 24, 1897.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE been requested by the ladies who have signed the enclosed memorial to forward it to you, and to express their earnest hope that you will endeavour to carry out the wishes contained in it.

I am, &c.

HELENA,
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
Princess of Great Britain and Ireland.

No. 5.

To the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G., the Right Honourable LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., and the Right Honourable A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.

WE desire to express our anxious hope that effectual measures will be taken to check the spread of contagious diseases among our soldiers, especially in India.

We appreciate and respect the opinions of those who, notwithstanding the appalling statistics to which a competent Committee, appointed by Government, has recently given authority, are opposed to us on this subject. We believe that they hold, in all sincerity, that the evil of rendering vice safer, and the risk of degrading women, outweigh all other considerations.

But, speaking as women, we feel bound to protest against these views. We believe not only that preventive measures, if exercised with scrupulous care, do not cause any real danger to women, but that they constitute a valuable safeguard of women's virtue, and afford a great opportunity of escape from a life of vice.

We feel that it is the duty of the State, which, of necessity, collects together large numbers of unmarried men in military service, to protect them from the consequences of evils which are, in fact, unavoidable in such a community, and under such conditions. And with the deepest earnestness, we call on the Government to do all that can be done to save innocent women and children, in the present and future generations, from the terrible results of vices for which they are not responsible.

(Signed)—

HELENA (H.R.H. Princess Christian).
 LOUISE MARGARET (H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught).
 MARY ADELAIDE (H.R.H. Duchess of Teck).
 ADELINE M. BEDFORD (Adeline, Duchess of Bedford).
 A. BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos).
 GRACE ST. ALBANS (Duchess of St. Albans).
 V. MONTROSE (Duchess of Montrose).
 EMILY HEADFORT (Marchioness of Headfort).
 JULIA TWEEDDALE (Marchioness of Tweeddale).
 L. ZETLAND (Marchioness of Zetland).
 T. SHREWSBURY (Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury).
 SUSAN MALMESBURY (Susan, Countess of Malmesbury).
 HARRIET SHAFTESBURY (Countess of Shaftesbury).
 BLANCHE AIRLIE (Dowager Countess of Airlie).
 SUSAN WHARNCLIFFE (Countess of Wharncliffe).
 M. E. JERSEY (Countess of Jersey).
 ROSAMUND BANTRY (Countess of Bantry).
 CECILIA DENBIGH (Countess of Denbigh).
 EVELYN STANHOPE (Countess Stanhope).
 WINIFRED ARRAN (Countess of Arran).
 MARY ILCHESTER (Countess of Ilchester).
 EDITH LYTTON (Countess Lytton).
 FLORENCE ERNE (Countess of Erne).
 KATIE COWPER (Countess Cowper).
 CECILY LOUISA SELKIRK (Countess of Selkirk).
 FLORENCE ONSLOW (Countess of Onslow).
 ALICE LATHOM (Countess of Lathom).
 EVELYN ANCASTER (Countess of Ancaster).
 MARGARET KNUTSFORD (Viscountess Knutsford).
 KATHLEEN FALMOUTH (Viscountess Falmouth).
 MARY S. C. PORTMAN (Viscountess Portman).
 DOROTHY NEVILL (Lady Dorothy Nevill).
 F. G. REAY (Lady Reay).
 CONSTANCE WENLOCK (Lady Wenlock).
 EMILY AMPHILL (Lady Amptill).
 HARRIETTE C. LAWRENCE (Dowager Lady Lawrence).
 MAUD E. HAMILTON (Lady George Hamilton).
 AUDREY BULLER (Lady Audrey Buller).
 ALICE ASHLEY (Lady Alice Ashley).
 LILIAN YORKE (Lady Lilian Yorke).
 LOUISA EGERTON (Lady Louisa Egerton).
 LILY BELHAVEN AND STENTON (Lady Belhaven and Stenton).
 HARRIET WANTAGE (Lady Wantage).
 MARY LAWRENCE (Lady Lawrence).
 ADELAIDE IVEAGH (Lady Iveagh).
 ALICE M. O'HAGAN (Lady O'Hagan).
 M. EARL METHUEN (Lady Methuen).
 AUGUSTA BLYTHSWOOD (Lady Blythswood).
 SYBELLA LYTTTELTON (Lady Lyttelton).
 LOUISE HILLINGDON (Lady Hillingdon).
 CAROLINE GROSVENOR (Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor).
 LUCY C. STANHOPE (Hon. Mrs. Edward Stanhope).

MADELINE WYNDHAM (The Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham).
 J. STUART WORTLEY (Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley).
 AUGUSTA PEEK (The Hon. Mrs. Peek).
 ELIZABETH LOCH (Lady Loch).
 EVELYN GRENFELL (Lady Grenfell).
 ADA E. DUCKWORTH (Lady Duckworth).
 ALICE SUTHERLAND (Lady Sutherland).
 H. E. CUNNINGHAM (Lady Cunningham).
 MARY JEUNE (Lady Jeune).
 MARINA STEWART (Lady Stewart).
 CHARLOTTE McIVER (Lady McIver).
 EMILY H. MAPLE (Lady Maple).
 ALICE LUBBOCK (Lady Lubbock).
 HELEN FAUDEL PHILLIPS (The Lady Mayoress).
 A. J. GRANT-DUFF (Lady Grant-Duff).
 ELIZA PRIESTLEY (Lady Priestley).
 M. G. CALME-SEYMOUR (Lady Calme-Seymour).
 ELIZA BROADBENT (Lady Broadbent).
 KATE THOMPSON (Lady Thompson).
 LOUISA LUNDA MUSGRAVE (Lady Musgrave).
 *FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (Miss Florence Nightingale).
 VICTORIA GOODENOUGH (Mrs. Goodenough).
 MARY THYNNE (Mrs. John Thynne).
 LOUISA BRANDRETH (Mrs. Brandreth).
 ETHEL MOBERLY BELL (Mrs. Moberly Bell).
 EMILY THURSFIELD (Mrs. Thursfield).
 *MARY A. WARD (Mrs. Humphrey Ward).
 DOROTHY STANLEY (Mrs. H. M. Stanley).
 MARY LOUISE BROWN (Mrs. Brown).
 M. J. ROBINS (Mrs. Arthur Robins, Windsor).
 FANNY MINA WALROND (The Charterhouse, E.C.).
 SARA NEWTON (Mrs. Newton).
 MARION VATCHER (Mrs. Vatcher, St. Philip's Vicarage, Stepney).
 FLORENCE S. CRAVEN (Mrs. Dacre Craven, The Vicarage, Great Ormond
 Street).
 EMILY A. SALMON (Lady Salmon, Admiralty House, Portsmouth).
 ELIZABETH LECKY (Mrs. Lecky).
 ETTA WALTER (Mrs. Walter).
 EMILY PLAYFAIR (Mrs. William Playfair).
 M. BRADLEY (The Deanery, Westminster).
 ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.
 MABEL MORRISON (Mrs. Alfred Morrison).
 NITA CRITCHETT (Mrs. Anderson Critchett).
 MARY F. LOWTHER (Mrs. J. W. Lowther).
 BRYANNA WILSON (Mrs. E. D. J. Wilson).
 ELIZ. M. BENYON (Mrs. Benyon).
 JESSIE P. B. PHIPPS (Mrs. Wilton Phipps).
 ALETHEA GRENFELL (Mrs. Henry Grenfell).
 JAMIE W. DIGGLE (Mrs. Diggle).
 FRANCES A. EARLE (Mrs. Earle).
 MARY SCHARLIEB, M.D., M.S.
 KATE LEWIS (Mrs. Arthur Lewis).
 KATE T. GIELGUD (Mrs. Frank Gielgud).
 H. MAC EWAN (Mrs. Mac Ewan).
 MARGARET J. TURNER (Mrs. Turner).
 E. LYNN LINTON (Mrs. Lynn Linton).
 MARGARET TALBOT (Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot).
 SUSAN KYDD (Matron, Lock Hospital).
 JANET MACNIVEN (Matron, Rescue Home, Lock Hospital).

* The above signatures are given subject to the addition of a request that "An independent inquiry be at
 the same time set on foot at the several stations in India, as recommended by the Governor-General of India
 in Council, in the Military Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 184, dated 'Simla, November
 4th, 1896,' appended to the Report of the Departmental Committee."

G. M. THOROLD (Lady Supt., The Middlesex Hospital).
EVA O. E. LÜCKES (Matron, London Hospital).
HARRIET COSTER (Matron, St. George's Hospital).
JOSEPHINE LUCY DE PLEDGE (Lady Supt., Chelsea Infirmary).
M. B. REYNOLDS (Head Matron, Magdalen Hospital, Streatham).
ELIZABETH VINCENT (Matron, St. Marylebone Infirmary).
M. E. JONES (Matron, Park Hospital).
ELIZA CRUTCHLEY (Mrs. Crutchley).
LOUISE HERBERT (Mrs. G. Herbert).
GRACE DALISON (Mrs. Max Dalison).
MARY JULIANA PYNE (Matron, Westminster Hospital).
MARGARET A. KIRWAN (Nurses' Home, Westminster Hospital).
M. WALROND (Mrs. Theodore Walrond).

EAST INDIA (ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 May 1897;—for,

“RETURN of the Charges of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT in
India for the Year 1895-96 on account of the Church of England, Church
of Scotland, Church of Rome, and other Churches; and showing, as far
as possible, in the several Provinces of *British India*, what Payments are
made at Stations (*a*) where there are European Troops, and (*b*) where
there are no European Troops.”

India Office, }
5 August 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

(*Mr. Herbert Roberts.*)

CX-9-28

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 August 1897.

LONDON:
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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

B.—RETURN showing, as far as possible, what Payments are made in the Several Provinces on account of Clergymen at Stations (a) where there are European Troops, and (b) where there are no European Troops.

The figures in this Return have been compiled from the Civil Lists, and comprise only fixed salaries, without any charges for establishment and other miscellaneous matters. Most of the items shown under "India, General," in Return A have been omitted, as a provincial return is desired. The "Army Charges" shown at foot of A on account of Roman Catholic priests are also omitted. This Return, therefore, is much less complete than Return A. It could not be made complete without reference to India and the expenditure of much time and trouble.

P R O V I N C E.	Episcopal Establishment.	(a) Stations where there are European Troops.					(b) Stations where there are no European Troops.					GRAND TOTAL.				
		Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment.		Roman Catholic Clergy receiving Allowances.	Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.	TOTAL.	Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment.		Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.	TOTAL.						
		Church of England.	Church of Scotland.				Church of England.	Church of Scotland.								
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	Rx. 5,938	Rx. 8,400	-	Rx. 180	Rx. -	Rx. 120	-	Rx. 1,380	Rx. 1,500	10,080	
North Western Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	1,020	15,480	1,200	720	-	17,400	3,480	-	480	3,960	21,360
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	960	12,600	1,920	*520	-	15,040	1,440	-	420	1,860	16,900
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	960	4,920	600	300	-	5,820	-	-	840	840	6,660
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	-	600	1,560	1,560
Central Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,880	-	-	-	2,880	-	-	-	-	2,880
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	4,186	18,246	3,396	240	-	21,882	9,240	-	1,446	10,686	32,568
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	4,020	16,440	3,336	†360	†827	20,963	2,520	-	†1,020	3,540	24,503
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	Rx. 17,084	78,966	10,452	2,320	827	92,565	17,760	-	6,186	23,946	116,511

Note.—If the charge on account of Episcopal Establishment (Rx. 17,084) be distributed between military and civil stations in the proportion which 92,565 bears to 23,946, or about 3½ to 1, the total charge for the former will be Rx. 106,000, and that for the latter Rx. 27,505.
* Including Rx. 280 estimated for eight Presbyterian clergymen paid at the rate of one rupee per head of average congregation.
† In addition to the above, several small allowances are paid to some missionaries, clergymen, and priests.

PARTICULARS OF COLUMN 1.—EPISCOPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

		Per Mensem.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Bishop of Calcutta	- - - - -	3,831	6	8
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain)		266	10	8
Domestic Chaplain	- - - - -	800	0	0
Registrar	- - - - -	50	0	0
		4,948	1	4 × 12 = Rx. 5,933
Bishop of Lucknow (salary as Chaplain)	-	800	0	0
Registrar	- - - - -	50	0	0
		850	0	0 × 12 = Rx. 1,020
Bishop of Lahore (salary as Chaplain)	- -	800	0	0 × 12 = Rx. 960
Bishop of Rangoon (salary as Chaplain)	- -	800	0	0 × 12 = Rx. 960
Bishop of Madras	- - - - -	2,133	5	4
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain)		266	10	8
Domestic Chaplain	- - - - -	800	0	0
		75	0	0
Registrar	- - - - -	213	5	4
		3,488	5	4 × 12 = Rx. 4,186
Bishop of Bombay	- - - - -	2,133	5	4
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain)		266	10	8
Domestic Chaplain	- - - - -	800	0	0
Registrar	- - - - -	150	0	0
		3,350	0	0 × 12 = Rx. 4,020

PARTICULARS FOR BENGAL.

MILITARY STATIONS.		CIVIL STATIONS.	
<i>Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England :</i>			Rs.
	Rs.	Cuttack	- - - per mensem 500
Calcutta	- - - per mensem 4,400	Howrah	- - - - - 500
Barrackpore	- - - " 500		1,000
Dum Dum	- - - " 500		
Dinapore	- - - " 800		Per annum - - 12,000
Darjeeling	- - - " 800		
	7,000		
Per annum	- - 84,000	Eight additional clergy receiving allow- ances	- - - per mensem 1,150
			Per annum - 13,800
<i>Clergyman receiving Allowances :</i>			
	Rs.		
Calcutta	- - - per mensem 150		
	Per annum - - 1,800		

PARTICULARS FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

MILITARY STATIONS.			
<i>Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment,</i> <i>Church of England :</i>			
			Rs.
Benares -	-	- per mensem	800
Roorkee -	-	"	800
Muttra -	-	"	800
Allahabad -	-	"	800
Naini Tal -	-	"	800
Chakrata -	-	"	800
Fyzabad -	-	"	800
Dehra and Landour -	-	"	800
Shahjahanpur -	-	"	800
Agra -	-	"	800
Bareilly -	-	"	500
Lucknow -	-	"	500
Sitapur -	-	"	500
Ranikhet -	-	"	500
Meerut -	-	"	500
Lucknow -	-	"	500
Cawnpore -	-	"	500
Jhansi -	-	"	500
Allahabad -	-	"	900
			12,900
Per annum -	-	-	154,800
<i>Church of Scotland :</i>			
			Rs.
Allahabad -	-	- per mensem	500
Cawnpore -	-	"	500
			1,000
Per annum -	-	-	12,000

MILITARY STATIONS—continued.			
<i>Additional Clergy receiving Allowances :</i>			
			Rs.
Meerut -	-	- per mensem	150
Allahabad -	-	"	150
Ditto -	-	"	150
Landour -	-	"	150
			600
Per annum -	-	-	7,200
CIVIL STATIONS.			
<i>Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment,</i> <i>Church of England :</i>			
			Rs.
Moradabad -	-	- per mensem	800
Mussoorie -	-	"	800
Fatehgarh -	-	"	800
Chunar -	-	"	500
			2,900
Per annum -	-	-	34,800
<i>Additional Clergy receiving Allowances :</i>			
			Rs.
Saharunpur -	-	- per mensem	150
Tundla -	-	"	150
Banda -	-	"	100
			400
Per annum -	-	-	4,800

PARTICULARS FOR PUNJAB.

MILITARY STATIONS.			
<i>Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment,</i>			
<i>Church of England :</i>			
		Rs.	
Delhi	- - - per mensem	800	
Jullundur	- - - "	800	
Rawalpindi	- - - "	800	
Peshawur	- - - "	800	
Amritsar	- - - "	800	
Sialkot	- - - "	800	
Quetta	- - - "	800	
Mooltan	- - - "	500	
Kasauli	- - - "	500	
Lahore	- - - "	500	
Rawalpindi	- - - "	500	
Dalhousie	- - - "	500	
Ferozepore	- - - "	500	
Umballa	- - - "	500	
Nowshera	- - - "	500	
Dagshai	- - - "	500	
Mian Mir	- - - "	400	
		10,500	
Per annum	- -	126,000	
<i>Church of Scotland :</i>			
		Rs.	
Rawalpindi	- - - per mensem	800	
Umballa	- - - "	800	
		1,600	
Per annum	- -	19,200	

MILITARY STATIONS—continued.			
<i>Additional Clergy :</i>			
			Rs.
• Two { Lahore } -	- - - per mensem	200	
{ Murree } -	- - - "		
	Per annum	- -	2,400
Also eight ministers of Church of Scotland at one rupee per head of average congregation.			
 CIVIL STATIONS.			
<i>Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment,</i>			
<i>Church of England :</i>			
			Rs.
Hazara	- - - per mensem	800	
Derajat	- - - "	400	
			1,200
Per annum	- -	14,400	
<i>Additional Clergy :</i>			
			Rs.
Dharmasala	- - - per mensem	200	
Jhelum	- - - "	150	
			350
Per annum	- -	4,200	

1

MILITARY STATIONS.					
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>	<i>Establishment,</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>of</i>		
<i>England :</i>				Rs.	
Rangoon -	-	-	per mensem	800	
Mandalay -	-	-	"	800	
Port Blair -	-	-	"	500	
Meiktila -	-	-	"	500	
Thayetmyo -	-	-	"	500	
Shwebo -	-	-	"	500	
Rangoon -	-	-	"	500	
				<u>4,100</u>	
	Per annum	-	-	<u>49,200</u>	
<i>Church of Scotland :</i>				Rs.	
Mandalay	-	-	per mensem	<u>500</u>	
	Per annum	-	-	<u>6,000</u>	
<i>Additional Clergy :</i>				Rs.	
Mandalay	-	-	per mensem	<u>250</u>	
	Per annum	-	-	<u>3,000</u>	

CIVIL STATIONS.						
<i>Additional Clergy :</i>						
Insein	-	-	-	per mensem	Rs.	150
Akyab	-	-	-	"		150
Bassein	-	-	-	"		150
Moulmein	-	-	-	"		200
Pegu	-	-	-	"		50
						<u>700</u>
				Per annum	-	<u>8,400</u>

<i>Chaplain of Ecclesiastical Establishment :</i>							Rs.
Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	per mensem	800
Per annum							- - 9,800
<i>Additional Clergy :</i>							Rs.
Cachar	-	-	-	-	-	per mensem	150
Durrang	-	-	-	-	-	„	100
Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	-	„	150
Sibsagar	-	-	-	-	-	„	100
							500
Per annum							- - 6,000

<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England :</i>								Rs.
Nagpur and Seetabuldee	-	-	-		per mensem			500
Jubbulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Kamptee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Pachmarhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Saugor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
								2,400
Per annum								28,800

PARTICULARS FOR MADRAS.

MILITARY STATIONS.				CIVIL STATIONS.			
<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England :</i>				<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England :</i>			
			Rs.				Rs.
Madras - - -	per mensem		6,305	Vellore - - -	per mensem		800
Bangalore - - -	"		3,200	Coimbatore - - -	"		800
Berhampur - - -	"		800	Bolarum - - -	"		800
Wellington - - -	"		800	Cuddalore - - -	"		800
Secunderabad - - -	"		850	Coonoor - - -	"		800
Trimulgherry - - -	"		850	Ootacamund - - -	"		800
Bellary - - -	"		800	Mysore and Mercara - - -	"		900
Poonamallee - - -	"		800	Trichinopoly - - -	"		800
Cannanore - - -	"		400	Vigagapatam - - -	"		500
Calicut - - -	"		400	Aurungabad - - -	"		400
			15,205	Coconada - - -	"		400
							7,700
Per annum - - -			182,460	Per annum - - -			92,400
<i>Church of Scotland :</i>				<i>Additional Clergy receiving Allowances :</i>			
			Rs.				Rs.
Madras - - -	per mensem		1,480	Podanur - - -	per mensem		150
Bangalore - - -	"		800	Chadarghat - - -	"		100
Secunderabad - - -	"	{ 500 50		Nellore - - -	"		100
			2,830	Negapatam - - -	"		100
				* Perambur - - -	"		100
Per annum - - -			33,960	Tanjore - - -	"		100
				Yercaud - - -	"		50
				Tuticorin - - -	"		35
				Tranquebar - - -	"		20
<i>Additional Clergy :</i>				Ootacamund - - -	"		100
			Rs.	Cochin - - -	"		100
Madras - - -	per mensem		100				955
Bangalore - - -	"		100				
			200				
				Per annum - - -			11,460
Per annum - - -			2,400				
				Chaplain, Trivandrum - - -	per mensem		250
				Per annum - - -			3,000
				Ditto Quilon - - -	per mensem		1,205
				Per annum - - -			14,460

PARTICULARS FOR BOMBAY.

MILITARY STATIONS.		CIVIL STATIONS.	
<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England :</i>		<i>Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England :</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Deolali - - - per mensem	800	Ghorepuri - - - per mensem	1,300
Ahmednagar - - - "	800	Dharwar - - - "	800
Poona - - - "	1,600		<u>2,100</u>
Satara - - - "	800		
Belgaum - - - "	800		
Aden - - - "	1,950	Per annum - - -	25,200
Bombay - - - "	2,850		<u></u>
Deesa and Abu - - - "	500		
Nasirabad - - - "	500		
Neemuch - - - "	500	<i>Additional Clergy: *</i>	
Kirkee - - - "	500		Rs.
Ahmedabad - - - "	550	Sonapur - - - per mensem	150
Karachi - - - "	1,020	Igatpuri - - - "	150
Hyderabad - - - "	530	Panchgani - - - "	150
	<u>13,700</u>	Parel - - - "	150
Per annum - - -	164,400	Sukkur and Jacobabad - - - "	150
	<u></u>	Kolhapur - - - "	100
			<u>850</u>
		Per annum - - -	10,200
			<u></u>
<i>Church of Scotland:</i>			
	Rs.		
Bombay - - - per mensem	1,130		
Karachi - - - "	800		
Poona - - - "	850		
	<u>2,780</u>		
Per annum - - -	33,360		
	<u></u>		
<i>Additional Clergy: *</i>			
	Rs.		
Bombay - - - per mensem	300		
Per annum - - -	3,600		
	<u></u>		
Church of Rome *			
- per mensem	689		
Per annum - - -	8,268		
	<u></u>		

* In addition to the above, several small allowances are paid to some missionaries, clergymen, and priests.

EAST INDIA (ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES).

RETURN of the Charges of the ECCLESIASTICAL
ESTABLISHMENT in *India* for the Year 1895-'96 on
account of the Church of England, Church of Scotland,
Church of Rome, and other Churches ; and showing,
as far as possible, in the several Provinces of *British
India*, what Payments are made at Stations (*a*) where
there are European Troops, and (*b*) where there are
no European Troops.

(*Mr. Herbert Roberts.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 August 1897.*

[*Price 1½ d.*]

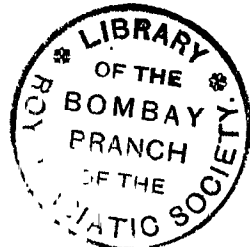
EAST INDIA (ESTIMATE).

ESTIMATE
OF
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
For the Year 1896-97,
COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1895-96.

India Office, }
13 May 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act, 1858, Sec. 53.)



CX-4-28
Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.											ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.	ESTIMATE,* 1896-97.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :											Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,200,955	23,699,200
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,123,922	6,386,700
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,861,845	8,438,200
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,727,055	4,771,500
Excise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,722,417	5,613,200
Provincial Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,707,005	3,538,000
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,017,278	4,516,700
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835,189	1,855,500
Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,660,504	1,768,500
Registration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424,870	447,500
Tributes from Native States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792,301	902,500
TOTAL - - - Rx.											66,073,341	61,937,500
INTEREST - - - - - Rx.											825,052	1,088,689
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :												
Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,713,495	1,772,800
Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085,940	1,078,242
Mint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,918	141,000
TOTAL - - - Rx.											2,840,353	2,992,042
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :												
Law and Justice :												
Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377,874	359,600
Jails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312,298	313,000
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417,892	433,800
Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,374	163,800
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,723	224,600
Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,055	92,952
Scientific and other Minor Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,306	99,506
TOTAL - - - Rx.											1,684,522	1,687,258
MISCELLANEOUS :												
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,836	349,063
Stationery and Printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,287	91,200
Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,306	181,400
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,485	465,572
TOTAL - - - Rx.											1,095,914	1,087,235
RAILWAYS :												
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,558,699	17,525,082
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,275,238	2,610,000
Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,252	24,900
TOTAL - - - Rx.											21,859,189	20,159,982
IRRIGATION :												
Major Works :												
Direct Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279,408	2,096,200
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	821,664	891,900
Minor Works and Navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,881	212,600
TOTAL - - - Rx.											2,299,953	3,200,700
BUILDINGS AND ROADS :												
Military Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,699	61,100
Civil Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	664,133	636,854
TOTAL - - - Rx.											713,832	697,954
RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT :												
Army :												
Effective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867,156	863,954
Non-effective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,855	113,179
TOTAL - - - Rx.											978,011	977,133
TOTAL REVENUE - - - Rx.											98,370,167	93,828,493

* This Estimate contains, as regards the transactions in India, the figures adopted in the Financial Statement, and as regards those in England, the figures made up to 31st March, shown in the Home Accounts,

and EXPENDITURE for 1896-97, compared with the RESULTS of 1895-96.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.	ESTIMATE,* 1896-97.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:				Rx.	Rx.
Refunds and Drawbacks -				300,049	309,500
Assignments and Compensations -				1,554,719	1,569,300
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:					
Land Revenue -				4,097,117	4,094,055
Opium (including cost of Production) -				2,068,941	2,505,365
Salt (including cost of Production) -				521,014	529,117
Stamps -				171,894	163,175
Excise -				207,957	212,875
Provincial Rates -				52,675	52,800
Customs -				202,948	202,000
Assessed Taxes -				29,868	30,303
Forest -				911,161	999,427
Registration -				233,084	238,600
TOTAL - - - Rx.				10,351,257	10,906,514
INTEREST:					
Interest on Debt -				10,456,566	10,097,983
Deduct,—Amounts chargeable to Railways -				-5,796,081	-5,849,021
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation -				-1,222,409	-1,253,400
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt -				3,138,076	2,995,562
Interest on other Obligations -				606,723	462,526
TOTAL - - - Rx.				4,044,799	3,458,088
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:					
Post Office -				1,643,798	1,713,003
Telegraph -				897,953	967,214
Mint -				53,229	59,037
TOTAL - - - Rx.				2,594,880	2,729,254
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:					
General Administration -				2,023,394	2,013,648
Law and Justice:					
Courts -				3,090,807	3,090,382
Jails -				956,762	1,071,400
Police -				4,040,817	4,138,283
Marine (including River Navigation) -				743,112	719,197
Education -				1,536,489	1,561,350
Ecclesiastical -				192,410	189,841
Medical -				1,030,915	1,065,738
Political -				1,062,183	999,569
Scientific and other Minor Departments -				495,971	523,933
TOTAL - - - Rx.				15,172,860	15,373,341
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:					
Territorial and Political Pensions -				454,082	443,431
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances -				394,167	375,688
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions -				4,167,869	4,114,364
Stationery and Printing -				685,187	686,636
Miscellaneous -				232,027	236,754
TOTAL - - - Rx.				5,933,332	5,856,773
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:					
Famine Relief -				18,301	1,965,085
Construction of Protective Railways -				529,867	—
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works -				38,317	47,200
TOTAL - - - Rx.				586,485	2,012,285
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN ADDITION TO THAT UNDER FAMINE INSURANCE) Rx.				7,661	14,000
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:					
State Railways:—Working Expenses -				9,040,836	8,825,000
Interest on Debt -				5,390,984	5,443,391
Annuities in purchase of Railways -				3,001,104	2,844,344
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances -				385,682	405,630
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies -				1,233,961	1,214,797
Guaranteed Companies:—Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision -				530,315	480,600
Interest -				3,806,675	3,597,107
Subsidized Companies:—Land, &c. -				18,251	102,100
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure -				71,649	61,700
TOTAL - - - Rx.				23,479,457	22,974,569
IRRIGATION:					
Major Works:—Working Expenses -				787,301	876,100
Interest on Debt -				1,222,409	1,253,400
Minor Works and Navigation -				966,601	1,121,684
TOTAL - - - Rx.				2,976,311	3,251,184
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:					
Military Works -				1,205,938	1,153,564
Civil Works -				4,604,574	4,859,852
TOTAL - - - Rx.				5,810,512	6,013,416
ARMY SERVICES:					
Army: Effective -				20,424,468	19,370,819
Non-effective -				4,973,689	4,332,969
TOTAL - - - Rx.				25,398,157	24,203,788
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS - Rx.				101,349	112,824
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL) - - - Rx.				96,467,060	96,908,036
				1895-96.	1896-97.
				Rx.	Rx.
Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the Year				548,902	—
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances -				-169,793	-1,228,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE - - - Rx.				379,109	-1,228,500
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:					
State Railways -				3,387,227	3,914,332
Irrigation Works -				699,967	734,617
TOTAL - - - Rx.				4,087,194	4,648,949
				ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.	ESTIMATE, 1896-97.
				Rx.	Rx.
Revenue -				98,370,167	93,828,493
Expenditure chargeable against Revenue -				96,836,169	95,677,536
Surplus (+) Deficit (-) -				+ 1,533,998	- 1,849,043

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial, Provincial, compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BURMA.		ASSAM.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - - - -	145,711	151,800	767,332	660,000	2,485,004	2,415,000	597,671
Opium - - - - -	15	-	24,332	22,000	20,052	23,500	44,986
Salt - - - - -	1,905,325	1,900,000	-	-	156,032	140,800	-
Stamps - - - - -	54,516	59,000	171,931	172,000	170,427	166,000	88,484
Excise - - - - -	109,593	107,900	246,405	220,000	384,466	417,300	277,882
Provincial Rates - - - - -	10,662	10,600	115,572	116,400	112,758	115,500	64,903
Customs - - - - -	279	600	2,732	9,500	928,567	781,300	-
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	149,035	220,400	48,831	50,000	81,227	79,000	31,408
Forest - - - - -	30,545	57,200	99,694	79,200	569,583	640,000	42,503
Registration - - - - -	2,121	2,100	13,721	14,000	6,185	6,300	4,762
Tributes from Native States - - - - -	220,802	223,600	25,336	30,700	34,975	32,500	5,010
TOTAL - - -	2,628,604	2,733,200	1,515,886	1,373,800	4,949,276	4,817,200	1,157,609
INTEREST - - - - -	306,270	431,500	8,605	10,000	4,118	3,600	181
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :							
Post Office - - - - -	1,704,786	1,763,900	1,435	1,400	6	-	-
Telegraph - - - - -	1,075,851	1,071,900	-	-	-	-	-
Mint - - - - -	32,066	124,900	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	2,812,703	2,960,700	1,435	1,400	6	-	-
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :							
Law and Justice :							
Courts - - - - -	8,095	10,200	13,205	12,500	46,581	44,200	10,121
Jails - - - - -	30,289	29,400	22,617	26,800	36,748	36,500	5,660
Police - - - - -	3,224	2,900	19,699	20,200	28,402	37,200	22,036
Marine - - - - -	24,627	31,600	-	-	30,227	28,500	-
Education - - - - -	2,094	2,100	5,513	4,300	1,530	2,100	4,717
Medical - - - - -	907	900	1,361	900	1,908	1,600	165
Scientific and other Minor Departments -	11,000	11,100	1,935	2,400	456	800	7,896
TOTAL - - -	80,236	88,200	64,330	67,100	145,852	150,900	50,595
MISCELLANEOUS :							
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. -	77,627	76,400	6,081	5,900	5,817	5,700	1,726
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	12,052	12,000	1,317	2,300	4,494	8,500	543
Exchange - - - - -	178,306	181,400	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	34,987	38,200	10,656	9,800	54,424	58,200	13,962
TOTAL - - -	302,972	308,000	18,054	18,000	64,735	72,400	16,231
RAILWAYS :							
State Railways (Gross Receipts) - - -	7,862,234	7,413,400	771,496	711,900	696,154	800,000	53,177
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts). - - - - -	3,275,238	2,610,000	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest). - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	11,137,472	10,023,400	771,496	711,900	696,154	800,000	53,177
IRRIGATION :							
Major Works : Direct Receipts - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Works and Navigation - - - - -	4,986	4,500	-	-	20,775	21,500	-
TOTAL - - -	4,986	4,500	-	-	20,775	21,500	-
BUILDINGS AND ROADS :							
Military Works - - - - -	40,841	51,500	12	-	6,397	6,800	315
Civil Works - - - - -	8,915	8,100	13,353	13,100	34,966	30,200	18,433
TOTAL - - -	49,756	59,600	13,365	13,100	41,363	37,000	19,148
RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT :							
Army : Effective - - - - -	563,865	547,600	-	-	-	-	-
Non-effective - - - - -	56,359	55,400	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	620,224	603,000	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE - - -	17,943,223	17,212,100	2,393,171	2,195,300	5,922,279	5,902,600	1,296,941

and Local) in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1896-97, RESULTS of 1895-96.

ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	609,000	3,905,221	3,920,000	6,016,944	4,796,700	13,917,883	12,532,500	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :
2	45,900	5,313,873	4,926,000	52,876	49,000	5,456,134	5,066,400	Land Revenue.
3	-	2,488,620	2,477,500	-	-	4,549,977	4,518,300	Opium.
4	90,000	1,677,165	1,742,500	730,008	710,000	2,892,531	2,939,500	Salt.
5	280,000	1,337,850	1,355,000	549,459	440,000	2,905,655	2,820,200	Stamps.
6	64,400	873,383	903,000	964,523	865,900	2,141,801	2,075,800	Excise.
7	-	1,709,479	1,454,400	812	4,500	2,641,869	2,250,300	Provincial Rates.
8	30,300	473,735	490,000	248,423	237,500	1,032,659	1,107,200	Customs.
9	46,000	91,871	128,000	160,134	151,300	994,330	1,101,700	Assessed Taxes.
10	5,100	134,149	150,000	44,181	46,000	205,119	223,500	Forest.
11	5,000	-	-	-	-	286,123	291,800	Registration.
12	1,175,700	18,005,346	17,546,400	8,767,360	7,300,900	37,024,081	34,947,200	Tributes from Native States.
13	200	189,220	188,900	47,489	40,600	555,883	674,800	- - - TOTAL.
14	-	1,571	1,600	-	-	1,707,798	1,766,900	INTEREST.
15	-	-	-	-	-	1,075,851	1,071,900	POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :
16	-	-	-	-	-	32,066	124,900	Post Office.
17	-	1,571	1,600	-	-	2,815,715	2,963,700	Telegraph.
18	9,700	84,122	82,500	56,461	50,000	218,585	209,100	Mint.
19	4,800	85,831	88,900	44,492	38,000	225,637	224,400	- - - TOTAL.
20	22,900	94,755	97,400	45,387	45,100	213,503	225,700	RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :
21	-	96,799	96,400	-	-	151,653	156,500	Law and Justice :
22	4,700	62,214	62,400	29,942	33,200	106,010	108,800	Courts.
23	300	23,507	23,800	17,326	16,000	45,174	43,500	Jails.
24	9,000	26,389	23,100	11,835	10,000	59,511	56,400	Police.
25	51,400	473,617	474,500	205,443	192,300	1,020,073	1,024,400	Marine.
26	2,100	25,137	21,600	20,784	19,100	137,172	130,800	Education.
27	500	20,816	21,400	9,052	11,100	48,274	55,800	Medical.
28	-	-	-	-	-	178,306	181,400	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
29	8,400	126,859	118,400	41,071	37,700	281,959	270,700	- - - TOTAL.
30	11,000	172,812	161,400	70,907	67,900	645,711	638,700	MISCELLANEOUS :
31	81,900	2,092,372	2,139,500	1,510,351	1,395,000	12,985,784	12,541,700	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
32	-	-	-	-	-	3,275,238	2,610,000	Stationery and Printing.
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Exchange.
34	81,900	2,092,372	2,139,500	1,510,351	1,395,000	16,261,022	15,151,700	Miscellaneous.
35	-	151,532	169,000	370,529	775,000	522,061	944,000	- - - TOTAL.
36	-	-	-	117,498	117,500	117,498	117,500	RAILWAYS :
37	-	81,003	80,600	13,729	25,000	120,493	131,600	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
38	-	232,535	249,600	501,756	917,500	760,052	1,193,100	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
39	300	9	-	103	100	47,677	58,700	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).
40	18,600	102,752	100,100	86,832	74,200	265,651	244,300	- - - TOTAL.
41	18,900	102,761	100,100	86,935	74,300	313,328	303,000	IRRIGATION :
42	-	-	-	-	-	563,865	547,600	Major Works : Direct Receipts.
43	-	-	-	-	-	56,359	55,400	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
44	-	-	-	-	-	620,224	603,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
45	1,339,100	21,270,234	20,862,000	11,190,241	9,988,500	60,016,089	57,499,600	- - - TOTAL.
								BUILDINGS AND ROADS :
								Military Works.
								Civil Works.
								- - - TOTAL.
								RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT :
								Army : Effective.
								Non-effective.
								- - - TOTAL.
								- - - TOTAL REVENUE.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	13,917,883	12,552,500	2,396,699	2,315,300	5,009,559	4,570,900	4,876,814	4,260,500	1
Opium - - - - -	5,456,134	5,066,400	8,091	8,700	-	-	1,659,697	1,311,600	2
Salt - - - - -	4,549,977	4,518,300	-	-	1,997,489	1,709,900	2,314,379	2,210,000	3
Stamps - - - - -	2,892,531	2,939,500	426,038	459,000	796,734	795,000	611,752	578,000	4
Excise - - - - -	2,905,655	2,820,200	214,210	213,000	1,438,405	1,480,000	1,164,147	1,100,000	5
Provincial Rates - - - - -	2,141,801	2,075,800	425,634	411,900	801,561	763,500	338,009	286,800	6
Customs - - - - -	2,641,869	2,250,300	464	1,400	406,527	364,900	1,968,418	1,900,100	7
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,032,659	1,107,200	146,336	131,000	249,126	240,000	407,068	377,300	8
Forest - - - - -	994,330	1,101,700	101,460	112,600	211,057	234,200	353,667	320,000	9
Registration - - - - -	205,119	223,500	31,928	40,000	122,224	119,000	65,599	65,000	10
Tributes from Native States - - -	286,123	291,800	27,774	27,800	344,952	451,100	133,452	131,800	11
TOTAL - - -	37,024,081	34,947,200	3,778,624	3,720,700	11,377,634	10,728,500	13,893,002	12,541,100	12
INTEREST - - - - -	555,883	674,800	25,606	25,500	50,377	50,100	169,401	168,500	13
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :									
Post Office - - - - -	1,707,798	1,766,900	5,697	5,900	-	-	-	-	14
Telegraph - - - - -	1,075,851	1,071,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Mint - - - - -	32,066	124,900	-	-	-	-	8,829	16,100	16
TOTAL - - -	2,815,715	2,963,700	5,697	5,900	-	-	8,829	16,100	17
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :									
Law and Justice :									
Courts - - - - -	218,585	209,100	42,089	41,000	74,195	69,000	43,005	40,500	18
Jails - - - - -	225,637	224,400	20,576	22,000	48,395	48,400	17,690	18,200	19
Police - - - - -	213,503	225,700	72,408	75,800	48,047	46,000	83,934	86,300	20
Marine - - - - -	151,653	156,500	-	-	11,321	700	6,400	6,600	21
Education - - - - -	106,010	108,800	11,878	12,600	42,206	43,800	59,629	59,400	22
Medical - - - - -	45,174	43,500	5,719	5,700	15,629	15,100	14,256	25,800	23
Scientific and other Minor Departments	59,511	56,400	15,180	13,500	21,678	23,500	6,084	5,400	24
TOTAL - - -	1,020,073	1,024,400	167,850	170,600	261,471	246,500	230,998	242,200	25
MISCELLANEOUS :									
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	137,172	130,800	12,168	11,500	17,480	15,300	37,493	35,700	26
Stationery and Printing - - - -	48,274	55,800	8,948	8,000	15,511	15,700	11,554	11,700	27
Exchange - - - - -	178,306	181,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Miscellaneous - - - - -	281,959	270,700	27,816	29,100	82,253	82,500	58,281	48,600	29
TOTAL - - -	645,711	638,700	48,932	48,600	115,244	113,500	107,328	96,000	30
RAILWAYS :									
State Railways (Gross Receipts) - -	12,985,784	12,541,700	3,485,691	2,890,000	1,364,745	1,394,000	722,074	699,000	31
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,275,238	2,610,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).	-	-	-	-	25,252	24,900	-	-	33
TOTAL - - -	16,261,022	15,151,700	3,485,691	2,890,000	1,389,997	1,418,900	722,074	699,000	34
IRRIGATION :									
Major Works : Direct Receipts - -	522,061	944,000	669,857	1,064,400	29,830	29,300	57,660	58,500	35
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	117,498	117,500	43,416	46,900	582,582	636,800	78,168	90,700	36
Minor Works and Navigation - - -	120,493	131,600	36,586	38,700	16,687	17,700	25,115	24,600	37
TOTAL - - -	760,052	1,193,100	749,859	1,150,000	629,099	683,800	160,943	173,800	38
BUILDINGS AND ROADS :									
Military Works - - - - -	47,677	58,700	586	700	231	700	1,205	1,000	39
Civil Works - - - - -	265,651	244,300	77,483	75,800	121,425	123,800	156,066	149,400	40
TOTAL - - -	313,328	303,000	78,069	76,500	121,656	124,500	157,271	150,400	41
RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT :									
Army : Effective - - - - -	563,865	547,600	-	-	79,512	86,700	108,602	110,300	42
Non-effective - - - - -	56,359	55,400	-	-	18,161	17,800	18,989	18,500	43
TOTAL - - -	620,224	603,000	-	-	97,673	104,500	127,591	128,800	44
TOTAL REVENUE - - -	60,016,089	57,499,600	8,340,328	8,087,800	14,043,151	13,470,300	15,577,437	14,215,900	45

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1896-97, compared with the Results of 1895-96—*continued*.

TOTAL, INDIA.		ENGLAND.		EXCHANGE.*		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
Rx.	Rx.	£.	£.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :
1 26,200,955	23,699,200	-	-	-	-	26,200,955	23,699,200	Land Revenue.
2 7,123,922	6,386,700	-	-	-	-	7,123,922	6,386,700	Opium.
3 8,861,845	8,438,200	-	-	-	-	8,861,845	8,438,200	Salt.
4 4,727,055	4,771,500	-	-	-	-	4,727,055	4,771,500	Stamps.
5 5,722,417	5,613,200	-	-	-	-	5,722,417	5,613,200	Excise.
6 3,707,005	3,538,000	-	-	-	-	3,707,005	3,538,000	Provincial Rates.
7 5,017,278	4,516,700	-	-	-	-	5,017,278	4,516,700	Customs.
8 1,835,189	1,855,500	-	-	-	-	1,835,189	1,855,500	Assessed Taxes.
9 1,660,504	1,768,500	-	-	-	-	1,660,504	1,768,500	Forest.
10 424,870	447,500	-	-	-	-	424,870	447,500	Registration.
11 792,301	902,500	-	-	-	-	792,301	902,500	Tributes from Native States.
12 66,073,341	61,937,500	-	-	-	-	66,073,341	61,937,500	- - - TOTAL.
13 801,267	918,900	13,516	102,231	10,269	67,558	825,052	1,088,689	INTEREST.
14 1,713,495	1,772,800	-	-	-	-	1,713,495	1,772,800	POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :
15 1,075,851	1,071,900	5,733	3,819	4,356	2,523	1,085,940	1,078,242	Post Office.
16 40,895	141,000	13	-	10	-	40,918	141,000	Telegraph.
17 2,830,241	2,985,700	5,746	3,819	4,366	2,523	2,840,353	2,992,042	Mint.
18 377,874	359,600	-	-	-	-	377,874	359,600	- - - TOTAL.
19 312,298	313,000	-	-	-	-	312,298	313,000	RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :
20 417,892	433,800	-	-	-	-	417,892	433,800	Law and Justice :
21 169,374	163,800	-	-	-	-	169,374	163,800	Courts.
22 219,723	224,600	-	-	-	-	219,723	224,600	Jails.
23 80,778	90,100	1,862	1,717	1,415	1,135	84,055	92,952	Police.
24 102,453	98,800	485	425	368	281	103,306	99,506	Marine.
25 1,680,392	1,683,700	2,347	2,142	1,783	1,416	1,684,522	1,687,258	Education.
26 204,313	193,300	96,901	93,786	73,622	61,977	374,836	349,063	Medical.
27 84,287	91,200	-	-	-	-	84,287	91,200	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
28 178,306	181,400	-	-	-	-	178,306	181,400	- - - TOTAL.
29 450,309	430,900	4,646	20,876	3,530	13,796	458,485	465,572	MISCELLANEOUS :
30 917,215	896,800	101,547	114,662	77,152	75,773	1,095,914	1,087,235	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
31 18,558,294	17,524,700	230	230	175	152	18,558,699	17,525,082	Stationery and Printing.
32 3,275,238	2,610,000	-	-	-	-	3,275,238	2,610,000	Exchange.
33 25,252	24,900	-	-	-	-	25,252	24,900	Miscellaneous.
34 21,858,784	20,159,600	230	230	175	152	21,859,189	20,159,982	- - - TOTAL.
35 1,279,408	2,096,200	-	-	-	-	1,279,408	2,096,200	RAILWAYS :
36 821,664	891,900	-	-	-	-	821,664	891,900	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
37 198,881	212,600	-	-	-	-	198,881	212,600	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
38 2,299,953	3,200,700	-	-	-	-	2,299,953	3,200,700	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).
39 49,699	61,100	-	-	-	-	49,699	61,100	- - - TOTAL.
40 620,625	593,300	24,724	26,224	18,784	17,330	664,133	636,854	IRRIGATION :
41 670,324	654,400	24,724	26,224	18,784	17,330	713,832	697,954	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
42 751,979	744,600	65,450	71,864	49,727	47,490	867,156	863,954	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
43 93,509	91,700	9,857	12,933	7,489	8,546	110,855	113,179	Minor Works and Navigation.
44 845,488	836,300	75,307	84,797	57,216	56,036	978,011	977,133	- - - TOTAL.
45 97,977,005	93,273,600	223,417	334,105	169,745	220,788	98,370,167	93,828,493	BUILDINGS AND ROADS :
								Military Works.
								Civil Works.
								- - - TOTAL.
								RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT :
								Army: Effective.
								Non-effective.
								- - - TOTAL.
								- - - TOTAL REVENUE.

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure, which include transactions in England, the Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial, Provincial, compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BURMA.		ASSAM.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	5,022	8,100	8,876	3,400	24,208	23,400	2,729	1
Assignments and Compensations - -	316,021	314,300	7,125	12,600	-	-	3,461	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :								
Land Revenue - - - - -	50,865	52,600	165,187	168,600	453,315	434,500	100,642	3
Opium (including cost of Production) -	1,262	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	4
Salt (including cost of Production) -	118,587	118,000	-	-	838	700	-	5
Stamps - - - - -	86,617	88,100	6,724	6,700	4,190	4,500	3,665	6
Excise - - - - -	2,738	2,700	5,409	4,700	15,340	16,900	767	7
Provincial Rates - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,515	5,200	259	8
Customs - - - - -	-	-	-	-	23,022	23,600	-	9
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	101	100	57	100	1,959	2,400	249	10
Forest - - - - -	42,367	68,000	95,234	97,600	193,360	202,000	28,614	11
Registration - - - - -	635	600	4,667	4,400	2,865	3,300	2,667	12
TOTAL - - -	450,981	477,600	293,279	298,100	724,612	716,500	143,053	13
INTEREST :								
Interest on Debt - - - - -	3,603,879	3,598,000	7,578	9,400	1,238	1,300	59	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways(a)	—3,666,287	—3,865,200	-	-	-	-	-	15
" " " Irrigation -	—1,222,409	—1,233,400	-	-	-	-	-	16
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	—1,304,817	—1,520,600	7,578	9,400	1,238	1,300	59	17
Interest on other Obligations - - -	458,538	343,400	176	200	1,454	1,400	31	18
TOTAL - - -	—846,279	—1,177,200	7,754	9,600	2,692	2,700	90	19
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :								
Post Office - - - - -	1,336,379	1,402,700	7,055	7,100	13,298	16,100	4,500	20
Telegraph - - - - -	719,991	759,000	-	-	-	-	-	21
Mint - - - - -	33,537	34,400	-	-	-	-	-	22
TOTAL - - -	2,089,907	2,196,100	7,055	7,100	13,298	16,100	4,500	23
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :								
General Administration - - - - -	469,716	455,500	59,499	60,300	120,843	123,000	35,652	24
Law and Justice:								
Courts - - - - -	26,498	25,600	94,279	94,500	235,313	243,800	58,177	25
Jails - - - - -	121,364	130,000	54,271	54,600	123,711	152,900	7,833	26
Police - - - - -	59,426	60,000	152,007	156,000	898,585	904,000	138,419	27
Marine (including River Navigation) -	138,781	152,300	-	-	86,435	101,900	8,433	28
Education - - - - -	17,291	17,700	62,495	63,800	71,054	74,500	39,874	29
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	17,152	18,200	5,286	4,100	10,216	10,700	1,716	30
Medical - - - - -	26,079	26,400	37,437	39,900	49,515	54,800	32,578	31
Political - - - - -	590,045	581,900	4,430	4,000	44,074	37,200	16,916	32
Scientific and other Minor Departments -	245,172	274,900	6,406	7,600	11,654	11,700	4,852	33
TOTAL - - -	1,711,524	1,742,500	476,110	484,800	1,651,400	1,714,000	344,450	34
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES :								
Territorial and Political Pensions - -	25,320	20,400	25,547	25,200	15,845	15,400	846	35
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	281	200	-	-	-	-	-	36
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	51,359	54,400	28,021	28,200	40,196	40,600	9,453	37
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	161,126	145,900	17,539	18,200	55,289	57,800	8,915	38
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10,825	14,000	9,535	9,900	20,611	23,200	10,354	39
TOTAL - - -	—73,341	—56,300	80,642	81,500	131,941	137,000	29,568	40
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE :								
Famine Relief - - - - -	-	1,200	105	215,000	-	58,100	-	41
Construction of Protective Railways -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
TOTAL - - -	-	1,200	105	215,000	-	58,100	-	44
Carried forward to page 12 - - -	3,332,792	3,183,900	864,945	1,096,100	2,523,943	2,644,400	521,661	45
ACCOUNTS 1895-96.								
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
(a) Included under the following Heads :—	Rx.	£.	Rx.	Rx.				
State Railways Interest on Debt - - -	3,666,375	980,020	744,589	5,390,984				
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances - -	497	218,884	166,301	385,682				
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies - - -	19,415	-	-	19,415				
TOTAL - - -	3,686,287	1,198,904	910,890	5,796,081				

and Local) in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1896-97, RESULTS of 1895-96.

ASSAM.		BENGAL.		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	2,400	66,235	71,200	13,740	13,600	120,810	122,100	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
2	3,700	29,150	27,500	27,688	44,400	383,445	402,500	Refunds and Drawbacks.
								Assignments and Compensations.
3	97,500	511,120	510,200	779,417	784,300	2,060,546	2,047,700	Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:
4	-	2,064,107	2,500,000	-	-	2,065,369	2,501,300	Land Revenue.
5	-	5,284	5,300	-	-	124,709	124,000	Opium (including cost of Production).
6	3,900	65,739	67,900	16,339	14,500	10,040	9,400	Salt (including cost of Production).
7	800	67,202	69,000	5,990	5,700	97,446	99,800	Stamps.
8	300	39,818	40,000	831	800	46,423	46,300	Excise.
9	-	79,793	75,100	-	-	102,815	98,700	Provincial Rates.
10	200	18,419	18,100	202	200	20,987	21,100	Customs.
11	31,000	46,607	66,500	94,286	94,300	500,468	559,400	Assessed Taxes.
12	2,800	80,254	83,400	20,974	21,200	112,062	115,700	Forest.
								Registration.
13	142,600	3,073,728	3,534,200	959,467	979,000	5,645,120	6,148,000	- - - TOTAL.
14	100	19,118	21,800	38,937	46,200	3,670,809	3,676,800	INTEREST:
15	-	-	-	-	-	3,686,287	3,865,200	Interest on Debt.
16	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,409	1,253,400	Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways(a).
								" " " Irrigation.
17	100	19,118	21,800	38,937	46,200	1,237,887	1,441,800	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
18	-	11,521	6,200	74,212	73,500	545,932	424,700	Interest on other Obligations.
19	100	30,639	28,000	113,149	119,700	691,955	1,017,100	- - - TOTAL.
20	4,800	36,061	36,000	18,724	18,400	1,416,017	1,485,100	POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:
21	-	-	-	-	-	719,991	759,000	Post Office.
22	-	-	-	-	-	33,537	34,400	Telegraph.
								Mint.
23	4,800	36,061	36,000	18,724	18,400	2,169,545	2,278,500	- - - TOTAL.
24	37,000	236,315	239,400	174,627	167,100	1,096,652	1,082,300	SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
25	59,600	882,634	889,000	525,713	525,600	1,822,614	1,837,600	General Administration.
26	9,900	225,855	247,000	166,777	198,000	699,811	792,400	Law and Justice:
27	147,000	656,046	647,000	712,869	735,000	2,597,352	2,649,000	Courts.
28	8,200	87,377	87,500	-	-	321,026	349,900	Jails.
29	40,800	382,925	388,100	193,276	210,000	766,915	794,900	Police.
30	2,100	20,950	18,900	28,129	28,000	83,449	82,000	Marine (including River Navigation).
31	32,700	202,087	215,100	129,120	130,300	476,816	499,200	Education.
32	15,300	4,288	4,500	14,593	15,000	674,346	657,900	Ecclesiastical.
33	5,300	58,043	49,000	20,659	21,800	346,786	370,300	Medical.
								Political.
								Scientific and other Minor Departments.
34	357,900	2,736,520	2,785,500	1,965,763	2,030,800	8,885,767	9,115,500	- - - TOTAL.
35	800	110,363	103,300	97,933	97,900	275,854	263,000	MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
36	-	-	-	-	100	281	300	Territorial and Political Pensions.
37	10,300	195,775	202,700	204,844	209,100	529,648	543,300	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
38	9,800	314,750	317,900	76,974	66,100	312,341	324,500	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
39	7,700	38,491	36,500	19,994	18,100	109,810	109,400	Stationery and Printing.
								Miscellaneous.
40	28,600	659,379	660,400	399,745	391,300	1,227,934	1,242,500	- - - TOTAL.
41	-	67	230,000	17,904	1,100,000	18,076	1,604,300	FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
42	-	-	-	733	4,500	733	4,500	Famine Relief.
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Construction of Protective Railways.
44	-	67	230,000	18,637	1,104,500	18,809	1,608,800	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
								- - - TOTAL.
45	534,000	6,536,394	7,274,100	3,475,485	4,643,700	17,255,220	19,376,200	- - - Carried forward to page 13.
REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.								
India.		England.		Exchange.		TOTAL.		
Rx.		£.		Rx.		Rx.		(a) Included under the following heads:—
3,823,100		975,589		644,702		5,443,391		State Railways Interest on Debt.
42,100		218,884		144,646		405,630		Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.
-		-		-		-		Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
3,865,200		1,194,473		789,348		5,849,021		- - - TOTAL.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	120,810	122,100	10,857	10,300	38,286	38,300	130,096	138,800	1
Assignments and Compensations - -	383,445	402,500	16,025	15,000	117,203	116,900	1,038,046	1,034,900	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :									
Land Revenue - - - - -	2,060,546	2,047,700	390,277	400,800	980,058	970,200	666,173	675,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	2,965,369	2,501,300	-	-	-	-	2,604	2,600	4
Salt (including cost of Production) -	124,709	124,000	-	-	230,196	234,100	166,102	170,700	5
Stamps - - - - -	10,040	9,400	20,305	21,000	35,533	35,600	29,280	29,400	6
Excise - - - - -	97,446	99,800	4,839	5,300	69,933	71,000	35,626	36,400	7
Provincial Rates - - - - -	46,423	46,300	485	500	-	-	5,767	6,000	8
Customs - - - - -	102,815	98,700	-	-	23,169	23,900	76,809	79,400	9
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	20,987	21,100	1,201	1,200	2,362	2,600	5,318	5,400	10
Forest - - - - -	500,468	559,400	67,842	78,900	144,561	155,000	195,839	192,500	11
Registration - - - - -	112,062	115,700	10,336	11,800	81,654	81,500	29,032	29,600	12
TOTAL - - -	5,645,120	6,148,000	522,167	544,800	1,722,955	1,729,100	2,380,692	2,400,700	13
INTEREST :									
Interest on Debt - - - - -	3,670,809	3,676,800	20,498	22,100	15,919	16,600	24,207	29,500	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (a)	-3,686,287	-3,865,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
" " " Irrigation	-1,222,409	-1,253,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	-1,237,887	-1,441,800	20,498	22,100	15,919	16,600	24,207	29,500	17
Interest on other Obligations - - -	545,932	424,700	10,566	11,900	2,442	2,800	47,524	22,900	18
TOTAL - - -	-691,955	-1,017,100	31,064	34,000	18,361	19,400	71,731	52,400	19
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT :									
Post Office - - - - -	1,416,017	1,485,100	21,197	22,100	8,824	10,200	10,052	10,500	20
Telegraph - - - - -	719,991	759,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Mint - - - - -	33,537	34,400	-	-	-	-	18,867	24,200	22
TOTAL - - -	2,169,545	2,278,500	21,197	22,100	8,824	10,200	28,919	34,700	23
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :									
General Administration - - - - -	1,096,652	1,082,300	139,144	136,500	164,504	163,800	193,789	198,700	24
Law and Justice :									
Courts - - - - -	1,822,614	1,837,600	330,987	333,000	467,005	459,200	466,998	457,000	25
Jails - - - - -	699,811	792,400	88,177	110,000	103,487	100,000	65,287	69,000	26
Police - - - - -	2,597,352	2,649,000	392,575	408,900	458,378	465,500	590,870	613,900	27
Marine (including River Navigation)	321,026	349,900	-	-	1,497	11,900	4,229	4,000	28
Education - - - - -	766,915	794,900	140,180	139,400	283,921	279,300	343,256	345,000	29
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	83,449	82,000	25,545	28,900	42,152	40,200	40,989	38,500	30
Medical - - - - -	476,816	499,200	96,886	96,900	271,777	270,600	174,598	187,500	31
Political - - - - -	674,346	657,900	194,817	193,100	8,489	8,800	100,602	99,600	32
Scientific and other Minor Departments -	346,786	370,300	32,488	32,100	41,299	41,500	29,069	30,000	33
TOTAL - - -	8,885,767	9,115,500	1,440,799	1,478,800	1,842,509	1,840,800	2,009,687	2,043,200	34
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES :									
Territorial and Political Pensions - -	275,854	263,000	31,137	30,000	65,459	66,200	64,800	68,300	35
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	281	300	15	100	84	100	413	200	36
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	529,648	545,300	100,162	103,000	153,635	160,000	185,701	192,800	37
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	312,341	324,500	48,722	47,500	131,138	127,500	113,017	117,600	38
Miscellaneous - - - - -	109,810	109,400	13,637	16,700	47,671	48,000	28,267	31,200	39
TOTAL - - -	1,227,934	1,242,500	193,673	197,300	397,987	401,800	392,198	410,100	40
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE :									
Famine Relief - - - - -	18,076	1,604,300	-	55,900	225	40,000	-	251,000	41
Construction of Protective Railways -	-	-	-	-	529,867	-	-	-	42
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	733	4,500	12,271	20,500	22,648	20,300	2,665	1,900	43
TOTAL - - -	18,809	1,608,800	12,271	76,400	552,740	60,300	2,665	252,900	44
Carried forward to page 14 - - -	17,255,220	19,376,200	2,221,171	2,353,400	4,543,376	4,061,600	4,885,892	5,194,000	45

(a) See foot-note (a), pages 8 and 9.

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1896-97, compared with the Results of 1895-96—*continued*.

	TOTAL, INDIA.		ENGLAND.		EXCHANGE*.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rx.	Rx.	£.	£.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	300,049	309,500	-	-	-	-	300,049	309,500	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
2	1,554,719	1,569,300	-	-	-	-	1,554,719	1,569,300	Refunds and Drawbacks.
									Assignments and Compensations.
									Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:
3	4,097,054	4,093,700	36	214	27	141	4,097,117	4,094,055	Land Revenue.
4	2,067,973	2,503,900	550	882	418	583	2,068,941	2,505,365	Opium (including cost of Production).
5	521,007	528,800	21	191	16	126	521,044	529,117	Salt (including cost of Production).
6	95,158	95,400	43,492	40,808	33,044	26,967	171,694	163,175	Stamps.
7	207,844	212,500	64	226	49	149	207,957	212,875	Excise.
8	52,675	52,800	-	-	-	-	52,675	52,800	Provincial Rates.
9	202,793	202,000	88	-	67	-	202,948	202,000	Customs.
10	29,868	30,300	-	-	-	-	29,868	30,300	Assessed Taxes.
11	908,710	985,800	1,393	8,205	1,058	5,422	911,161	999,427	Forest.
12	233,084	238,600	-	-	-	-	233,084	238,600	Registration.
13	10,270,934	10,822,600	45,644	50,526	34,679	33,388	10,351,257	10,906,514	- - - TOTAL.
14	3,731,433	3,745,000	3,821,599	3,825,177	2,903,534	2,527,806	10,456,566	10,097,983	INTEREST:
15	3,686,287	3,865,200	1,198,904	1,194,473	910,890	789,348	5,796,081	5,849,021	Interest on Debt.
16	1,222,409	1,253,400	-	-	-	-	1,222,409	1,253,400	Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways(a).
									" " " Irrigation.
17	1,177,263	1,373,600	2,622,695	2,630,704	1,992,644	1,738,458	3,438,076	2,995,562	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
18	606,464	462,300	147	136	112	90	606,723	462,526	Interest on other Obligations.
19	570,799	911,300	2,622,842	2,630,840	1,992,756	1,738,548	4,044,799	3,458,083	- - - TOTAL.
20	1,456,090	1,527,900	106,666	111,452	81,042	73,651	1,643,798	1,713,003	POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT:
21	719,991	759,000	101,071	119,346	76,791	78,868	897,853	957,214	Post Office.
22	52,404	58,600	469	263	356	174	53,229	59,037	Telegraph.
23	2,228,485	2,345,500	208,206	231,061	158,189	152,693	2,594,880	2,729,254	Mint.
									- - - TOTAL.
24	1,594,039	1,581,300	243,955	260,320	185,350	172,028	2,023,394	2,013,648	SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
25	3,087,604	3,086,800	1,820	2,157	1,383	1,425	3,090,807	3,090,382	General Administration.
26	956,762	1,071,400	-	-	-	-	956,762	1,071,400	Law and Justice:
27	4,039,175	4,137,300	933	592	709	391	4,040,817	4,138,283	Courts.
28	326,752	365,800	236,599	212,783	179,761	140,614	743,112	719,197	Jails.
29	1,534,272	1,558,600	1,260	1,656	957	1,094	1,536,489	1,561,350	Police.
30	192,135	189,600	156	145	119	96	192,410	189,841	Marine (including River Navigation).
31	1,020,077	1,054,200	6,159	6,947	4,679	4,591	1,030,915	1,065,738	Education.
32	978,254	959,400	47,693	24,186	36,236	15,983	1,062,183	999,569	Ecclesiastical.
33	449,642	473,900	26,327	30,125	20,002	19,908	495,971	523,933	Medical.
34	14,178,762	14,478,300	564,902	538,911	429,196	356,130	15,172,860	15,373,341	Political.
									Scientific and other Minor Departments.
									- - - TOTAL.
35	437,250	427,500	9,565	9,592	7,267	6,339	454,082	443,431	MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
36	793	700	223,537	225,783	169,837	149,205	394,167	375,688	Territorial and Political Pensions.
37	969,146	1,001,100	1,817,694	1,874,519	1,381,029	1,238,745	4,167,869	4,114,364	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
38	605,218	617,100	45,443	41,908	34,526	27,628	685,187	686,536	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
39	199,385	205,300	18,549	18,939	14,093	12,515	232,027	236,754	Stationery and Printing.
40	2,211,792	2,251,700	2,114,788	2,170,641	1,606,752	1,434,432	5,933,332	5,856,773	Miscellaneous.
									- - - TOTAL.
41	18,301	1,951,200	-	8,360	-	5,525	18,301	1,965,085	FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
42	529,867	-	-	-	-	-	529,867	-	Famine Relief.
43	38,317	47,200	-	-	-	-	38,317	47,200	Construction of Protective Railways.
44	586,485	1,998,400	-	8,360	-	5,525	†586,485	†2,012,285	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
									- - - TOTAL.
45	28,905,659	30,985,200	5,556,382	5,630,339	4,221,572	3,720,716	38,683,613	40,336,255	- - - Carried forward to page 15.

* See foot-note to Statement No 2, page 7.

† Rx. 413,515 and Rx. 435,833, representing the net charge on the Revenues in 1895-96 and 1896-97, respectively, on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies, are also chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, although included in the Railway Revenue Account.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BURMA.		ASSAM.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	
Brought forward from page 8 - - -	Rx. 3,332,792	Rx. 3,183,900	Rx. 864,945	Rx. 1,096,100	Rx. 2,523,943	Rx. 2,644,400	Rx. 521,661	1
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051	2
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT :								
State Railways :								
Working Expenses - - - - -	3,058,390	2,877,200	420,754	428,000	409,927	450,000	42,432	3
Interest on Debt - - - - -	3,450,807	3,605,100	-	-	215,568	218,000	-	4
Annuities in Purchase of Railways - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	-	-	315	37,000	-	-	-	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	-	-	19,415	-	-	-	-	7
Guaranteed Companies :								
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision -	451,438	393,000	55	100	-	-	6,943	8
Interest - - - - -	2,822	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	9
Subsidized Companies :								
Land, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,061	10
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure - -	22,742	30,300	5,506	-	19,853	3,400	442	11
TOTAL - - -	6,986,199	6,913,700	435,033	465,100	645,348	671,400	59,878	12
IRRIGATION :								
Major Works :								
Working Expenses - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Interest on Debt - - - - -	677,788	703,400	-	-	-	-	-	14
Minor Works and Navigation - - -	6,793	6,500	-	-	93,699	147,100	-	15
TOTAL - - -	684,581	709,900	-	-	93,699	147,100	-	16
BUILDINGS AND ROADS :								
Military Works - - - - -	930,441	883,500	659	2,200	101,368	104,600	8,984	17
Civil Works - - - - -	144,130	153,000	177,750	166,500	635,437	702,800	267,212	18
TOTAL - - -	1,074,574	1,036,500	178,409	168,700	736,805	807,400	276,196	19
ARMY SERVICES :								
Army :								
Effective - - - - -	10,886,810	10,015,400	-	-	-	-	-	20
Non-effective - - - - -	435,077	442,000	-	-	-	-	-	21
TOTAL - - -	11,321,887	10,457,400	-	-	-	-	-	22
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS - - - -	21,716	25,600	-	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL } AND PROVINCIAL - - - }	23,421,749	22,327,000	1,478,387	1,729,900	3,999,795	4,270,300	858,786	24
Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	-	-	8,688	-	217,917	-	24,299	25
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	—449	—2,500	-	—52,300	-	—34,800	-	26
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED } AGAINST REVENUE - - - }	23,421,300	22,324,500	1,487,075	1,677,600	4,217,712	4,235,500	883,085	27
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE :								
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works :								
State Railways - - - - -	233,631	—811,600	—8,030	—3,000	142,533	161,700	382,935	28
Irrigation Works - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	29
TOTAL - - -	233,631	—811,600	—8,030	—3,000	142,533	168,200	382,935	30

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1896-97, compared with the Results of 1895-96—*continued*.

	ASSAM.	BENGAL.		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	531,000	6,536,394	7,274,100	3,475,485	4,643,700	17,255,220	19,376,200	- - - Brought forward from page 9.
2	6,600	-	-	-	-	1,051	6,600	CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
3	74,800	1,060,023	1,103,000	839,346	785,500	5,830,872	5,718,500	RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT :
4	-	-	-	-	-	3,666,375	3,823,100	State Railways :
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Working Expenses.
6	-	-	-	182	5,100	497	42,100	Interest on Debt.
7	-	-	-	14,526	14,800	33,941	14,800	Annuities in Purchase of Railways.
8	7,500	16,965	17,000	17,250	17,800	492,651	435,400	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
9	-	-	-	-	-	2,822	8,100	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
10	10,100	6,727	57,400	-	-	16,788	67,500	Guaranteed Companies :
11	100	8,781	10,800	1,773	7,700	43,085	52,300	Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.
12	92,500	1,092,496	1,188,200	873,077	830,900	10,092,031	10,161,800	Interest.
13	-	129,841	137,500	210,262	247,100	340,103	384,600	Subsidized Companies :
14	-	246,495	246,400	298,126	303,600	1,222,409	1,253,400	Land, &c.
15	-	157,226	180,900	21,492	30,100	279,210	364,600	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
16	-	533,562	564,800	529,880	580,800	1,841,722	2,002,600	- - - TOTAL.
17	18,400	2,901	8,500	2,028	3,000	1,046,384	1,020,200	IRRIGATION :
18	290,700	855,269	964,900	525,394	531,200	2,605,192	2,809,100	Major Works :
19	309,100	858,170	973,400	527,422	534,200	3,651,576	3,829,300	Working Expenses.
20	-	-	-	-	-	10,886,810	10,015,400	Interest on Debt.
21	-	-	-	-	-	435,077	442,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
22	-	-	-	-	-	11,321,887	10,457,400	- - - TOTAL.
23	-	-	-	-	-	21,716	25,600	BUILDINGS AND ROADS :
24	942,200	9,020,622	10,000,500	5,405,864	6,589,600	44,185,203	45,859,500	Military Works.
25	-	108,211	-	-	-	359,115	-	Civil Works.
26	-33,000	-	-230,300	-155,618	-202,900	-156,067	-555,800	- - - TOTAL.
27	909,200	9,128,833	9,770,200	5,250,246	6,386,700	44,388,251	45,303,700	ARMY SERVICES :
28	659,800	59,449	398,500	109,178	205,800	919,696	611,200	Army :
29	-	-3,229	-2,700	125,718	148,600	122,489	152,400	Effective.
30	659,800	56,220	395,800	234,896	354,400	1,042,185	763,600	Non-effective.
								- - - TOTAL.
								SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.
								{ TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
								Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
								Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
								{ TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.
								EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE :
								Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works :
								State Railways.
								Irrigation Works.
								- - - TOTAL.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Brought forward from page 10 - - -	17,255,220	19,376,200	2,221,171	2,353,400	4,543,376	4,061,600	4,885,892	5,194,000	1
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	1,051	6,600	-	-	5,263	2,000	1,347	5,400	2
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:									
State Railways:									
Working Expenses - - - -	5,830,872	5,718,500	1,876,863	1,740,000	876,301	898,500	456,800	468,000	3
Interest on Debt - - - -	3,666,375	3,823,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Annuities in purchase of Railways -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	497	42,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	33,941	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Guaranteed Companies:									
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	492,651	435,400	-	-	14,677	15,600	22,987	29,500	8
Interest - - - - -	2,822	8,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Subsidized Companies:									
Land, &c. - - - - -	16,788	67,500	613	24,400	850	1,200	-	9,000	10
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure -	48,085	52,300	7,272	-	16,101	6,800	191	2,600	11
TOTAL - - -	10,092,031	10,161,800	1,884,748	1,764,400	907,929	922,100	479,978	509,100	12
IRRIGATION:									
Major Works:									
Working Expenses - - - -	340,103	384,600	270,347	293,300	131,611	158,900	45,240	39,300	13
Interest on Debt - - - -	1,222,409	1,253,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Minor Works and Navigation - - -	279,210	364,600	81,336	89,000	358,270	427,400	246,310	238,400	15
TOTAL - - -	1,841,722	2,002,600	351,683	382,300	489,881	586,300	291,550	277,700	16
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:									
Military Works - - - - -	1,046,384	1,020,200	75,452	63,000	8,009	8,800	21,633	20,500	17
Civil Works - - - - -	2,605,192	2,809,100	416,841	427,700	772,218	786,800	658,323	684,500	18
TOTAL - - -	3,651,576	3,829,300	492,293	490,700	780,227	795,600	679,956	705,000	19
ARMY SERVICES:									
Army:									
Effective - - - - -	10,886,810	10,015,400	-	-	3,092,664	3,101,400	3,243,503	3,190,200	20
Non-effective - - - - -	435,077	442,000	-	-	302,125	300,800	159,933	155,900	21
TOTAL - - -	11,321,887	10,457,400	-	-	3,394,789	3,402,200	3,403,436	3,346,100	22
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS - - -	21,716	25,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL - - - - -	44,185,203	45,859,500	4,949,895	4,990,800	10,121,465	9,769,800	9,742,159	10,037,300	24
Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	359,115	-	-	-	81,770	-	108,017	-	25
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	-156,067	-555,500	-13,726	-105,900	-	-199,700	-	-367,100	26
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE - - - - -	44,388,251	45,303,700	4,936,169	4,884,900	10,203,235	9,570,100	9,850,176	9,670,200	27
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:									
State Railways - - - - -	919,696	611,200	917,565	618,400	345,562	776,700	8,531	2,500	28
Irrigation Works - - - - -	122,489	152,400	349,612	347,600	133,736	78,600	87,774	151,400	29
TOTAL - - -	1,042,185	763,600	1,267,177	966,000	479,298	855,300	96,305	153,900	30

Calcutta, 30 March 1897.

India Office, 13 May 1897.

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1896-97, compared with the Results of 1895-96—*continued*.

	TOTAL, INDIA.		ENGLAND.		EXCHANGE.*		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Rx.	Rx.	£.	£.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	28,905,659	30,985,200	5,556,382	5,630,339	4,221,572	3,720,716	38,683,613	40,336,255	- - - Brought forward from page 11.
2	7,661	14,000	-	-	-	-	7,661	14,000	CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
3	9,040,836	8,825,000	-	-	-	-	9,040,836	8,825,000	RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:
4	3,666,375	3,823,100	980,020	975,589	744,589	644,702	5,390,984	5,443,391	State Railways:
5	-	-	1,705,396	1,712,600	1,295,708	1,131,744	3,001,104	2,844,344	Working Expenses.
6	497	42,100	218,884	218,884	166,301	144,646	385,682	405,630	Interest on Debt.
7	33,941	14,800	681,919	722,527	518,101	477,470	1,233,961	1,214,797	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
8	530,315	480,500	-	-	-	-	530,315	480,500	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
9	2,822	8,100	2,161,563	2,160,967	1,642,290	1,428,040	3,806,675	3,597,107	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
10	18,251	102,100	-	-	-	-	18,251	102,100	Guaranteed Companies:
11	71,649	61,700	-	-	-	-	71,649	61,700	Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.
12	13,364,686	13,357,400	5,747,782	5,790,567	4,366,989	3,826,602	23,479,457	22,974,569	Interest.
13	787,301	876,100	-	-	-	-	787,301	876,100	Subsidized Companies:
14	1,222,409	1,253,400	-	-	-	-	1,222,409	1,253,400	Land, &c.
15	965,126	1,119,400	838	1,375	637	909	966,601	1,121,684	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
16	2,974,836	3,248,900	838	1,375	637	909	2,976,311	3,251,184	- - - TOTAL.
17	1,151,478	1,112,500	30,947	24,725	23,513	16,339	1,205,938	1,153,564	IRRIGATION:
18	4,452,574	4,708,100	86,375	91,371	65,625	60,381	4,604,574	4,859,852	Major Works:
19	5,604,052	5,820,600	117,322	116,096	89,138	76,720	5,810,512	6,013,416	Working Expenses.
20	17,222,977	16,307,000	1,819,267	1,844,748	1,382,224	1,219,071	20,424,468	19,370,819	Interest on Debt.
21	897,135	898,700	2,316,527	2,368,852	1,760,027	1,565,417	4,973,689	4,832,969	Minor Works and Navigation.
22	18,120,112	17,205,700	4,135,794	4,213,600	3,142,251	2,784,488	25,398,157	24,203,788	- - - TOTAL.
23	21,716	25,600	45,252	52,518	34,381	34,706	101,349	112,824	BUILDINGS AND ROADS:
24	68,998,722	70,657,100	15,603,370	15,804,495	11,854,968	10,444,141	96,457,060	96,906,036	Military Works.
25	548,902	-	-	-	-	-	548,902	-	Civil Works.
26	-169,793	-1,228,500	-	-	-	-	-169,793	-1,228,500	- - - TOTAL.
27	69,377,831	69,428,900	15,603,370	15,804,495	11,854,968	10,444,141	96,836,169	95,677,536	ARMY SERVICES:
28	2,191,354	2,008,800	679,562	1,147,335	516,311	753,197	3,387,227	3,914,332	Army:
29	693,611	730,000	3,612	2,780	2,744	1,837	699,967	734,617	Effective.
30	2,884,965	2,738,800	683,174	1,150,115	519,055	760,034	4,087,194	4,648,949	Non-effective.
									- - - TOTAL.
									SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.
									{ TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
									Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
									Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
									{ TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.
									EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:
									Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:
									State Railways.
									Irrigation Works.
									- - - TOTAL.

* See foot-note to Statement, No. 2, page 7.
A. F. Cox, Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General.
E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (ESTIMATE).

ESTIMATE
OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
For the Year 1896-97,
COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1895-96.

(Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act,
1858, Sec. 58.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 May 1897.

[Price 2d.]

EAST INDIA (EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS BY
PRIVATE AGENCY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 February 1897; - for,

“RETURN showing the Terms offered by the GOVERNMENT of *India* in their Resolutions in the Public Works Department dated the 15th day of September 1893, the 29th day of March 1895, and the 17th day of April 1896, respectively, for the Construction of RAILWAYS in *India* by PRIVATE AGENCY, with a List of the Applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways received since the issue of the first of those Resolutions.”

India Office,
17 February 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. M. M. Bhownaggee.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1897.

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RETURN showing the Terms offered by the GOVERNMENT of *India* in their Resolutions in the Public Works Department, dated the 15th day of September 1893, the 29th day of March 1895, and the 17th day of April 1896, respectively, for the Construction of RAILWAYS in *India* by PRIVATE AGENCY, with a List of the Applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways received since the issue of the first of those Resolutions.

No. 924 R. C.

Government of India.—Public Works Department.—Railway Construction.

Simla, 15 September 1893.

TERMS on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction, by the agency of private companies, of branch lines or extensions of existing railways, to be worked, when constructed, by the main line administrations.

Read.—Government of India Circular Resolution, No. 1,366 R. C., dated 30th December 1887.

Observations.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of the extension of railways in India, and has determined to provide additional encouragement for the investment of private capital in the construction of branch lines and extensions of existing railways. It has been resolved accordingly to revise the concessions previously offered to persons willing to embark upon such undertakings, and to publish for general information the terms and conditions on which the projects will be entertained.

2. The concessions offered are :—

- (1.) The free use of land ;
- (2.) The provision of rolling stock and the maintenance and working of the new lines at favourable rates by the main line administrations ;
- (3.) The free use of surveys, &c., made at State expense ;
- (4.) The carriage of stores and materials over State lines at favourable rates ;
- (5.) The grant of a limited rebate from the main line earnings towards ensuring the proprietors of the new lines a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure.

3. In addition to the above, if it can be legally arranged, authority will be given to charge to the capital account of the branch railway during construction and until the close of the half year next following the half year in which the branch railway may be fully opened for traffic, such sum as, together with any net receipts from working, will suffice to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital. The payment of interest out of capital as a part of the constitution of a company cannot, however, at present be recognised except under parliamentary sanction. The question of applying to Parliament for power to enable the Secretary of State for India in Council to recognise such payments in respect to Indian undertakings is under consideration.

4. Its

4. It is not the intention of the Government of India to grant in every case the maximum concessions mentioned in this resolution. Each project presented will be separately examined, and will be treated on its merits. No concession will be given for any project unless it is shown to possess reasonable prospects of financial success. His Excellency the Governor General in Council deems it essential to insist in all cases in view of the extent to which the new lines will be subsidised at the cost of State revenues, and in order to secure a proper return for that expenditure, that the new lines shall be worked as if they were part and parcel of the main line undertakings, and in a manner that will give the public the benefit of cheap transport over them, and at the same time attract new traffic to the main lines. For that purpose ultimate control over the rates and fares charged for the carriage over the new lines, of passengers and goods, will be retained in the hands of the Government.

5. The Government of India are prepared to undertake the construction, by its Department of Public Works, of branch lines or extensions of existing railways on behalf of persons who may have provided the necessary capital.

6. Applications for concessions to construct branch lines or extensions under the terms of this Resolution should be submitted in the form prescribed by memorandum (A) hereto attached to the address of the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

Resolution.—Proposals for the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing railways made by persons who satisfy the Government that they are in a position to command substantial financial support will be considered on the under-mentioned terms and conditions, viz. :—

(1) The proposed railway (hereinafter called "the branch railway") must be built in accordance with the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and on plans and estimates that have been approved by that authority.

(2.) The extent and details of the concessions to be granted in each case will be settled by agreement.

Lines to be connected with State Railways.

The following terms will apply to projects for the construction of branch railways to be connected with State railways :—

(3.) Access will be given, on application and free of charge, to all information, plans, or estimates in the possession of Government that relate to railways whose construction the Government is prepared to entrust to companies; but no responsibility will be accepted by Government for the accuracy of any information, plan or estimate thus made available.

(4.) The use of such land as is necessary, in the opinion of the Government of India, for the construction of the branch railway, and for the stations, station yards, offices, warehouses, houses for employés, conveniences, and works necessary or proper for the purposes of the railway, as well as for quarrying, ballast, brickfields, and kindred purposes, will be provided by Government free of charge.

(5.) The branch railway will be maintained and worked by the main line administration during the full currency of the contract to be entered into for the purpose at a fixed ratio of expenses to earnings in each half-year. The ratio will, when the branch railway is of the same gauge as that of the working railway, usually be that obtaining on the whole system, including the branch railway, and will not ordinarily exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will be inclusive of charges for the use of the main line rolling stock. Charges for home

board direction of the branch railway will be excluded from the arrangement, and will have to be defrayed out of the share of the earnings pertaining to the branch railway.

(6.) Railway materials for the branch railway will be carried over State lines at the special rates prescribed for such materials belonging to State railways.

(7.) A return will be made to the branch line by the main line of such a sum from the traffic interchanged with it as shall out of the gross earnings of the main line, together with the branch company's share of branch earnings, be sufficient to give the branch company a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in the company's books in India; provided always that the return so made to the branch company shall in no case exceed 10 per cent. of the gross earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged between the main and branch lines. This rebate will be granted from the first earning of revenue by the branch line, such payment being calculated at the close of the "calendar" year, payments on account, however, subject to adjustment, being permissible at at the close of the first half of each year.

(8.) Funds for the execution of new works, properly chargeable to capital, found necessary after the branch railway has been opened to traffic shall be provided by the branch railway company. Such works and their cost must be agreed upon between the branch railway company and the main line administration before they are put in hand. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the branch line and the main line administration as to the necessity for and the cost of any new work, the matter will be referred to the Director General of Railways as arbitrator, and his decision shall be final.

(9.) Rates and fares upon the branch railway shall be within the limits of the schedule of maximum and minimum rates that may be from time to time authorised by Government for the main line, and shall be controlled by the main line administration. Ordinarily the rates and fares charged on the branch railway shall be not more than the highest nor less than the lowest mileage rates charged for the time being for similar traffic on the main line. Deviations outside of these mileage rate limits will not be permissible except with the special sanction of Government in each case.

(10.) Government will have the right on giving twelve months notice to purchase the branch railway either—

(i) at the expiration of 21 years from the date of opening to traffic of the branch railway, and thereafter at successive intervals of 10 years, at 25 years' purchase, based on the average net earnings of the branch for the five years immediately preceding the purchase, provided that the price shall not in any case exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent., and shall not be less than the capital expenditure; or

(ii) at the expiration of 50 years from the date of opening to traffic of the branch railway on payment of the actual capital expenditure.

(11.) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India: the charges for rent, maintenance, and inspection of telegraphic works and appliances will be included in the working expenses. Free passes shall be granted over the branch railway for persons employed by the Government of India, on the construction, maintenance, working, and inspection of the telegraphs.

(12.) The rates and arrangements in force on State railways in the matter of services rendered to the Postal Department, to the Military, Police, and other Departments of the State, and to high Government officials shall be applicable to the branch railway.

(13.) The general character of the supervision and control that will be exercised by the Government of India over the branch railway, apart from the

the provisions of the Railway Acts and the preceding provisions of this Resolution, is indicated in the following paragraphs :

(i) The route of the line and the situation of the stations, and other similar details, will be determined by the Government of India.

The line, while under construction, shall be inspected when and so often as an Inspecting Officer appointed for that purpose by the Government of India shall consider desirable with a view to ensure the construction of the line up to the standard agreed on.

(ii) The branch railway company, if required, shall keep capital accounts and statistics in forms approved by the Secretary of State, and shall render, free of cost, all accounts and statistics required by Government. The accounts and books will be subject to audit on behalf of Government.

(iii) No capital expenditure by the branch railway company will be allowed as between the Secretary of State and the company unless the prior sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

(iv) The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Secretary of State, or to borrow money except within a fixed limit and on specified conditions.

Lines to be connected with Railways belonging to, or worked by, Guaranteed or Assisted Companies.

As regards branch railways connecting with railways belonging or leased to Guaranteed or Assisted Companies.

(14.) Land necessary, in the opinion of the Government of India, for the purposes of the railway will be provided by Government free of charge as indicated in para. (4) above.

(15.) The terms under which the branch railway will be maintained and worked by the main line administration will be subject in each case to agreement between the main line and branch line companies and to the approval of Government. The Government will endeavour to obtain for the branch railway company terms approximating to those that would be granted under the terms of this Resolution if the branch railway were connected with a State railway.

(16.) Other relevant concessions and stipulations contemplated by this Resolution in the case of branch railways connecting with State railways will be applied.

Alternative terms and surveys.

2. The Government of India will be prepared to consider proposals for working branch lines on terms other than the above which may be put forward by promoters.

3. If, after consideration of the question on its merits, it be decided that the gauge of any branch line shall be different from that of the main line, the question of the ratio of expenses to earnings at which the branch shall be worked will be subject to arrangement in each case, but in such cases the branch line must be fully supplied with necessary rolling-stock and workshops by the branch railway company.

4. When application is made for permission to construct a branch line which the Government is inclined to entrust to a company on a route which has not been surveyed, the survey will, if so desired, be carried out by the Public Works Department of the Government of India on the applicants undertaking to pay the cost of such survey and depositing the estimated amount thereof on the understanding that, if permission is eventually given for the construction of the line, the actual cost of the survey may be included in the capital cost of the undertaking.

Applications for permission to carry out surveys for the construction of branch lines should be submitted to the address of the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, in the form prescribed by Memorandum B. hereto attached.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.

The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers marginally noted for information, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Also that it be published in the “Gazette of India” for general information.

F. L. O’Callaghan,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Memorandum for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of railways in India, with appendices referred to in paragraph 6.

7

Enclosure No. 1 (with Annexures) to Government of India Resolution
No. 924 R.C. of 1893.

MEMORANDUM A.

For the guidance of Persons or Syndicates desirous of submitting
Proposals for the construction of Railways in India.

1. All applications for leave to construct a railway in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

2. All such applications shall be printed, and shall be drawn up, as far as may be, in Form A, attached hereto, and shall specify—

(a) The company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share;

(b) All the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(c) The length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;

(d) The gauge, the weight of rails, &c.;

(e) The motive power to be employed;

(f) The maximum tolls, rates, and fares proposed to be charged on the projected railway;

(g) The proposals for working the railway when constructed; and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing railway administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such railway administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement;

(h) Any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to the scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an estimate as correct as may be of the works proposed to be authorised.

4. When the applicants draw up their own detailed plans and estimates, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the superintendent of Government printing, Calcutta.

5. List of all routes in British India along which new lines of railway have at any time been proposed, and which have for railway purposes been either reconnoitred or surveyed, may be had on application to the superintendent of Government printing, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

6. Upon written application to the Director General of Railways, permission will also be accorded to inspect at all reasonable hours the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government in regard to any particular route already surveyed, provided that they relate to railways the construction of which the Government is prepared to entrust to Companies; and copies of such plans, sections, and estimates, will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

7. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

FORM A.

To accompany all applications for leave to construct railways to any part of British India.

	Nature of Particulars to be specified.	Particulars.
1	The name of the Company, person, or persons by whom the application is preferred ; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share.	
2	The termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, in, through, or into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed.	Reference to an Appendix (<i>vide</i> Appendix A.) may be here given if necessary.
3	The length, as far as known, of the proposed railway.	
4	The gauge proposed and weight of rails, &c.	
5	The motive power to be employed.	
6	The maximum tolls, rates, and fares intended to be charged on the proposed railway.	Reference to an Appendix (<i>vide</i> Appendix B.) may be here given if necessary.
7	Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into, under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working to any existing Railway Administration.	Reference to an Appendix (<i>vide</i> Appendix C.) may be here given if necessary.
8	Any further information that may be required to enable the Government of India to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

APPENDIX A.

Alignment of proposed Railway.

Termini of main line of proposed railway _____ and _____

Branches---(1) From _____ on the main line to _____

(2) From _____ on the main line to _____

Principal towns and district or provinces through which the projected railway will pass—

	Towns.	Districts or Provinces.
Main line - - - - -		
Branch No. 1 - - - - -		
Branch No. 2 - - - - -		

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Passenger Fares :	Pies per Mile.	Pies per Mile.
1st class - - - - -	—	—
2nd „ - - - - -	—	—
Intermediate class - - - - -	—	—
3rd or lowest class - - - - -	—	—
	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Pies per Maund per Mile.	Pies per Maund per Mile.
Luggage - - - - -	—	—
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Carriage :	Pies per Mile.	Pies per Mile.
Single carriages - - - - -	—	—
	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Pies per Truck.	Pies per Truck.
Two or more carriages on one truck - - -	—	—
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Horses :	Pies per Mile.	Pies per Mile.
Single horse - . - - - - -	—	—
	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Pies per 50 Miles or portion thereof.	Pies per 50 Miles or portion thereof.
Dogs :	—	—
Each - - - - -	—	—
	First 100 Miles.	Every additional 100 Miles.
	Annas.	Annas.
Parcels :	—	—
Not exceeding 5 seers or 1 cubic foot -	—	—
„ „ 10 „ 2 cubic feet - -	—	—
„ „ 20 „ 4 „ - -	—	—
„ „ 30 „ 6 „ - -	—	—
„ „ 40 „ 8 „ - -	—	—
For every additional 10 seers or 2 cubic feet, or portion of 10 seers or 2 cubic feet - - -	—	—
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Goods Rates :	Pies per Maund per Mile.	Pies per Maund per Mile.
5th class - - - - -	—	—
4th „ - - - - -	—	—
3rd „ - - - - -	—	—
2nd „ - - - - -	—	—
1st „ - - - - -	—	—
Coal, edible grain, and other low-priced staples to be carried at special rates - - - - -	—	—

APPENDIX C.

Working of proposed Railway.

No agreement has yet been arranged with any existing Railway Administration under which the projected railway is to be worked, but, when completed, it is proposed to offer the working to the _____ Railway Company on the following terms :—

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii), &c. _____

Or,

It has been provisionally arranged with the _____ Railway Company
to work the projected railway, when completed, on the following terms :—

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii), &c. _____

Enclosure No. 2 to Government of India Resolution No. 924 R.C. of 1893.

MEMORANDUM B.

For the guidance of Persons or Syndicates desirous of obtaining Authority to carry out Surveys for Lines of Railways in India.

1. All applications for leave to survey proposed railway routes in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
 2. All such applications shall specify—
 - (a) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred ;
 - (b) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the survey is intended to be carried, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment ;
 - (c) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway ;
 - (d) the gauge and the motive power to be employed ;
 - (e) the intentions of the applicants as to the working of the railway when constructed. If it is intended that the working shall be leased to any existing railway administration, the nature of the contemplated agreement shall be specified.
 3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed survey delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction.
 4. If the detailed plans and estimates are submitted to Government, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.
 5. List of all routes in British India along which new lines of railway have at any time been proposed, and which have for railway purposes been either reconnoitred or surveyed, may be had on application to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.
 6. Upon written application to the Director General of Railways, permission will also be accorded to inspect at all reasonable hours the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government in regard to any particular route already surveyed, provided that they relate to railways, the construction of which the Government is prepared to entrust to companies ; and copies of such plans, sections, and estimates, will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.
 7. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.
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No. R. C.

Government of India.—Public Works Department. - Railway Construction.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1895.

TERMS on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction, by the agency of private companies, of branch lines or extensions of existing railways, to be worked, when constructed, by the main line administrations.

Read,—Government of India Circular Resolution No. 924 R. C., dated 15th September 1893.

Observations.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the terms offered in the above Resolution. The following modifications thereof are published for the general information of persons desiring to undertake the construction of branch lines or the extension of existing railways in India.

The Indian Railway Act of 1894 and the Indian Railway Companies Act of 1895, which have been enacted since the Resolution under consideration was passed, now permit payment of interest out of capital during construction.

Resolution.—The following alterations of, and additions to, Resolution No. 924 R. C., dated 15th September 1893, are hereby made :—

1. The following clauses are added to the Resolution :—

1. (4) A. Where application is made for a concession for a project which has not been surveyed, or the construction of which has not been approved by the Government of India, the applicants will be required to deposit the cost of the surveys, estimates, and collection of statistics necessary for the proper consideration of the project as a condition preliminary to the acceptance for consideration of their proposals. In the event of the construction of the project being sanctioned, the costs incurred on this account will be admitted on capital account.

The cost will depend on the difficulty of the route, and will vary from Rs. 250 per mile in very easy country to Rs. 500 in ordinary country, not including Ghat surveys.

1. (4) B. Provision will be made for including in the approved expenditure of the Branch Line Railway Company such expenses on account of the Board of Direction of the Company as may be incurred with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(a.) During the construction of the branch line, these expenses of direction may be charged to the capital account of the Branch Line Company.

(b.) After the opening for public traffic of the branch railway, these expenses of direction will be met from the general receipts of the Branch Line Company.

2. To clause 1 (10) of the Resolution above quoted, the following proviso is added as 1 (10) (iii.) :—

Provided always that in calculating the purchase price the average net earnings of the branch shall not include, for the purposes of this clause, the payments by way of rebate under the new clause 1 (7).

3. With respect to projects the capital of which is reckoned in rupees, the following changes are made :—

(1.) In clause 2 (5) of the Observations the rate of dividend is reduced from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent.

(2.) For

(2.) For clause 1 (7) of the Resolution the following clause is substituted:—

A return will be made to the branch line by the main line out of its net earnings from traffic interchanged with the branch to the extent necessary, together with the branch company's share of branch earnings, to give the branch company a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the Branch Railway Company as entered in the company's books in India; provided always that the return so made to the branch company shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the main line from interchanged traffic. This rebate will be granted from the first earning of revenue by the branch line, such payment being calculated at the close of the "calendar" year, payments on account, however, subject to adjustment, being permissible at the close of the first half of each year.

Note.—The net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with it from the branch line are assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings from that traffic as the net earnings of the whole system bear to the gross earnings of the whole system.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments

* The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.

and Administrations and to the officers marginally noted* for information, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Also that it be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

W. S. S. Bisset, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 514 R. C., dated Simla, the 17th April 1896.

Resolution by the Government of India,—Public Works Department.

TERMS on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction, by the agency of private companies, of branch lines forming feeders either to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by Companies.

Read Public Works Department Resolution No. 924 R. C., dated 15th September 1893.

Also Public Works Department Resolution dated 29th March 1895.

Observations.—Many of the applications made under the above Resolutions show that the terms for the construction of branch or feeder lines of railway have not been fully understood.

The Government of India have accordingly resolved to cancel the previous Resolutions above quoted upon this subject, and to issue a fresh Resolution embodying a summary of the concessions which (the previous assent of any Railway Company concerned having been first obtained) they are now prepared to give for the construction of branch or feeder railways, such concessions being usually confined to lines not exceeding 100 miles in length.

2. It should be clearly understood that these concessions are not applicable to the larger or more important railways or to mountain branches, for which separate negotiations are in all cases necessary.

Resolution.—Branch lines forming feeders, whether to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies, will ordinarily be made by the main line administrations, who shall have a prior right to construct them.

The Government of India will from time to time publish a list of branch lines, for the construction of which they are prepared to receive tenders.

They will consider and dispose of any application for the inclusion in the said list of any other line which can properly be described as a branch or feeder line, and which does not, except in special circumstances, exceed 100 miles in length.

2. Proposals for the construction of branch lines under this Resolution must conform to the following terms and conditions:—

(i) Applicants must satisfy the Government that they are in a position to command substantial financial support.

(ii.) The gauge to be adopted must be approved by the Government in each case.

(iii.) The proposed railway shall be subject to the provisions of all Acts of the Legislature applicable to Indian railways.

(iv.) The proposed railway shall be built in accordance with the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and on plans and estimates that have been approved by that authority. The route of the line, the situation of stations, and other similar details, shall be subject to approval by the Government.

(v.) The line, while under construction, shall be inspected when and so often as an inspecting officer appointed for that purpose by the Government may consider desirable with a view to ensure the construction of the line up to the standard agreed upon.

(vi.) Inasmuch as these railways are chiefly required for the development of country hitherto deficient in means of communication, and the anticipated profits may not therefore at once be fully realised, the Government of India are prepared to give financial assistance as set forth below. Proposals for financial concessions may be made in one or other of the following alternative forms:—

(a) It may be stipulated that, after the opening of the railway for traffic, the Government shall guarantee,

Under (a) the company will receive an absolute guarantee of interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent., and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch are sufficient to pay more than the guaranteed dividend.

out of the revenues of India, a fixed yearly minimum dividend in rupees on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in rupees

in the company's books in India, with such share of the surplus net profits as may be agreed upon. The minimum dividend to be guaranteed in each particular case will depend upon consideration of the circumstances, but for the present no offer will be entertained that requires a guarantee exceeding 3 per cent.; or

(b) It may be provided that a payment be made to the branch company by the main line to the

Under (b) the company will receive a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., provided that the amount of the net earnings from local and interchanged traffic be sufficient, and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch from its own traffic be sufficient to pay a higher dividend.

extent necessary, together with the branch company's share of branch earnings [see Section (5) of paragraph 3] to give the branch company a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway

company as entered in rupees in the company's books in India; provided always that the payment so made to the branch company shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch. This rebate will be granted from the first earnings of revenue by the branch, such payment being calculated at the close of the year, payments on account, however, subject to adjustment being permissible at the close of the first half of each year. The net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch are assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main

line

line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole system, including the branch, bear to the gross earnings thereof. If the net earnings of the branch line equal or exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the actual expenditure as above, the whole of such earnings will go to the branch company.

In either of the above cases (a) or (b), if the capital is raised in sterling, the capital to be entered in rupees in the company's books in India shall be the actual amount realised in rupees from time to time by the several remittances of funds to provide for expenditure in India, together with the sterling outlay from time to time in England converted into rupees at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for his remittances during the half year preceding that in which the outlay shall have been incurred, and the capital expenditure in rupees on which the interest is from time to time to be calculated for the purposes of the guarantee or rebate, as the case may be, shall be the total outlay whether in India or England up to any such time as thereto charged.

(vii.) The general character of the supervision and control that will be exercised by the Government over the branch railway, apart from the provisions of the Railways Acts and the preceding provisions of this Resolution, shall be as follows :

(a) No capital expenditure by the branch railway company will be allowed as between the Secretary of State and the company unless the prior sanction of the Secretary of State shall have been obtained. The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Secretary of State, or to borrow money except within a fixed limit and on specified conditions.

(b) The branch railway company, if required, shall keep capital accounts and statistics in forms approved by the Secretary of State; and shall render, free of cost, all accounts and statistics required by the Government. The accounts and books will be subject to audit on behalf of Government.

(viii.) Funds for the execution of new works, properly chargeable to capital, found necessary after the branch railway has been opened to public traffic shall be provided by the branch railway company. Such works and their cost shall be agreed upon between the branch railway company and the main line administration before they are put in hand. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the branch railway company and the main line administration as to the necessity for and the cost of any new work, the matter shall be referred to the Director General of Railways as arbitrator, and his decision shall be final.

(ix.) The rates and arrangements in force on State Railways in the matter of services rendered to all Departments of the State shall apply.

3. The following are the principal additional concessions admissible for branch or feeder railways for the construction of which tenders may be invited :

(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India respectively, will permit the charge of interest, at a rate to be agreed upon in each case, during construction to the capital account of the railway under the terms of the Indian Railway Act of 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., Chapter 12), or the Indian Railway Companies Act X. of 1895.

(2.) The land required for the construction of the branch railway will be provided free of cost. Such grant shall not include land required for quarrying, ballast, brickfields, and kindred purposes.

(3.) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India at the usual charges for such works.

(4.) The results of existing surveys will be made available free of charge. When desired, fresh surveys will be made by the Public Works Department of the Government of India of any branch railway on the applicants depositing the estimated cost thereof in a Government Treasury, on the understanding that no preferential claim to a concession is thereby established. If permission be eventually given for the construction of the

line, the actual cost of all such surveys, as well as of those made at the cost of Government, may be included in the capital cost of the railway. No responsibility will be accepted by Government for the accuracy of any survey, plan, estimate, or other information supplied.

(5.) The branch railway may be constructed by the main line administration, and will be maintained and worked by that administration during the full currency of the contract to be entered into for the purpose, at a fixed ratio of expenses to earnings in each half-year. The ratio will, when the branch railway is of the same gauge as that of the working railway, usually be that obtaining on the whole system as from time to time existing including the branch railway, but will not exceed 50 per cent of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will be inclusive of charges for the use of the main line rolling-stock.

(6.) Such expenses on account of the Board of Direction of the Branch Line Railway Company as may be incurred with the sanction of the Secretary of State may be charged—

(a) during construction to the Capital Account of the Branch Line Company;

(b) after opening, and until the minimum dividend under paragraph 2 (vi) (a) or (b) is received by the Branch Line Company, as part of the working expenses to be met out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by the working railway;

(c) and thereafter out of the general receipts of the Branch Line Company.

(7.) Railway materials for the branch railway will be carried over State lines at the special rates prescribed for such materials belonging to State railways.

4. The Government of India reserve the right to purchase all such branch railways at the expiry of 21 years, or at subsequent intervals of 10 years, on 12 months' notice, the purchase price being 25 times the yearly average net earnings, not including rebate payments, of the three years preceding the purchase, with a maximum price of 120 and a minimum of 100 per cent. of cost price on a rupee basis.

5. The Government also reserve—

(i.) the right to fix and vary from time to time the classification of goods, and maximum and minimum rates for each class of goods, as well as of passengers; and

(ii.) a general control in respect to the number and timing of trains.

6. Applications for concessions to construct branch railways under the terms of this Resolution should be submitted, in the form prescribed by Memorandum A., hereto attached, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

7. Applications for fresh surveys to be carried out on the terms detailed in condition 3 (4) above should be submitted in the manner prescribed by Memorandum B, hereto attached, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Resident in Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers marginally noted.

Also that it be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

Enclosure No. 1 (with Form A. and Appendices A., B., and C.) to
Government of India Resolution, No. 514 R.C., of 1896.

MEMORANDUM A.

FOR the guidance of Persons or Syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the Construction of Branch Railways in India forming feeders either to State Lines, worked by the State, or to Railways worked by Companies.

1. All applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

2. All such applications shall be printed, and shall be drawn up, as far as may be, in Form A. attached hereto, and shall specify—

(a) The company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred, the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share ;

(b) All the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment ;

(c) The length, so far as known, of the proposed railway ;

(d) The gauge, the weight of rails, &c. ;

(e) The motive power to be employed ;

(f) The maximum tolls, rates, and fares proposed to be charged on the projected railway ;

(g) The proposals for working the railway when constructed, and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing railway administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such railway administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement ;

(h) Any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an estimate as correct as may be of the works proposed to be authorised.

4. When the applicants draw up their own detailed plans and estimates, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

5. Lists will be published from time to time of the branch railways forming feeders, whether to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies, for the construction of which the Government of India are prepared to receive tenders. Copies of such lists can be obtained on application addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

6. Upon written application to the Director General of Railways, permission will also be accorded to inspect, at all reasonable hours, the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government in regard to any particular route already surveyed, provided that they relate to branch railways the construction of which the Government is prepared to entrust to companies ; and copies of such plans, sections, and estimates will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

7. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates, which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

FORM A.

To accompany all applications for leave to construct a branch or Feeder Railway in any part of British India.

	Nature of Particulars to be specified.	Particulars.
1	The name of the Company, person, or persons by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share.	
2	The termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, in, through, or into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed.	Reference to an Appendix (<i>vide</i> Appendix A.) may be here given if necessary.
3	The length, as far as known, of the proposed railway.	
4	The gauge proposed and weight of rails, &c.	
5	The motive power to be employed.	
6	The maximum tolls, rates, and fares intended to be charged on the proposed railway.	Reference to an Appendix (<i>vide</i> Appendix B.) may be here given if necessary.
7	Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into, under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working to any existing Railway Administration.	Reference to an Appendix (<i>vide</i> Appendix C.) may be here given if necessary.
8	Any further information that may be required to enable the Government of India to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Passenger Fares :	<u>Pies per Mile.</u>	<u>Pies per Mile.</u>
1st class - - - - -	—	—
2nd „ - - - - -	—	—
Intermediate class - - - - -	—	—
3rd or lowest class - - - - -	—	—
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
	<u>Pies per Maund per Mile.</u>	<u>Pies per Maund per Mile.</u>
Luggage - - - - -	—	—
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
Carriages:	<u>Pies per Mile.</u>	<u>Pies per Mile.</u>
Single carriages - - - - -	—	—
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
	<u>Pies per Truck.</u>	<u>Pies per Truck.</u>
Two or more carriages on one truck - - -	—	—
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
Horses:	<u>Pies per Mile.</u>	<u>Pies per Mile.</u>
Single horse - - - - -	—	—
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
	<u>Pies per 50 Miles or portion thereof.</u>	<u>Pies per 50 Miles or portion thereof.</u>
Dogs :		
Each - - - - -	—	—
	<u>First 100 Miles.</u>	<u>Every additional 100 Miles.</u>
	<u>Annas.</u>	<u>Annas.</u>
Parcels :		
Not exceeding 5 seers or 1 cubic foot - - -	—	—
„ „ 10 „ 2 cubic feet - - -	—	—
„ „ 20 „ 4 „ „ - - -	—	—
„ „ 30 „ 6 „ „ - - -	—	—
„ „ 40 „ 8 „ „ - - -	—	—
For every additional 10 seers or 2 cubic feet, or portion of 10 seers or 2 cubic feet - - -	—	—
	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>
	<u>Pies per Maund per Mile.</u>	<u>Pies per Maund per Mile.</u>
Goods Rates :		
5th class - - - - -	—	—
4th „ - - - - -	—	—
3rd „ - - - - -	—	—
2nd „ - - - - -	—	—
1st „ - - - - -	—	—
Coal, edible grain, and other low priced staples to be carried at special rates - - -	—	—

APPENDIX C.

Working of proposed Branch Railway.

No agreement has yet been arranged with any existing Railway Administration under which the projected branch railway is to be worked, but, when completed, it is proposed to offer the working to the _____ Railway Company, on the following terms:—

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii), &c. _____

Or,

It has been provisionally arranged with the _____ Railway Company
to work the projected Branch Railway, when completed, on the following terms :—

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii), &c. _____

Enclosure No. 2 to Government of India Resolution No. 514 R.C. of 1896.

MEMORANDUM B.

FOR the guidance of Persons or Syndicates desirous of having surveys for Branch or Feeder Lines of Railway in India carried out at their expense by the Public Works Department.

1. All applications for the survey of proposed branch or feeder railway routes in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

2. All such applications shall specify—

(a) The company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred;

(b) All the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the survey is intended to be carried, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(c) The length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;

(d) The gauge and the motive power to be employed;

(e) The intention of the applicants as to the construction and working of the railway. If it is intended that the working shall be leased to any existing railway administration, the nature of the contemplated agreement shall be specified.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed survey delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction.

4. If the detailed plans and estimates are submitted to Government, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

5. Upon written application to the Director General of Railways, permission will also be accorded to inspect at all reasonable hours the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government in regard to any particular route already surveyed, provided that they relate to branch or feeder railways, the construction of which the Government is prepared to entrust to companies; and copies of such plans, sections, and estimates will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

6. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

W. S. S. Bisset, Colonel, R.E.
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT of applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways in India received by the Government of India since the publication of Public Works Department Resolution, No. 924 R. C., dated 15th September 1893, up to the 15th September 1896.

	Proposed Railway.	Length.	Gauge.	Estimated or approximate Cost, or proposed Capital.	
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>		
1	South Behar (Luckeesarai-Gya branch).	80	5 6	640,000 <i>l.</i> in shares and debentures.	Company formed and line under construction.
2	(i) Arsikere Hassan-Mangalore. (ii) Hassan - Mysore-Erode.	334	Metre	Proposed capital, £.2½ millions.	Under consideration.
3	Southern Punjab (Delhi - Bhatinda-Samasata).	401	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 2,77,46,993.	Company formed and line under construction.
4	Madura-Paumben -	100	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 41,77,460.	A concession was granted, but has since lapsed.
5	Sultanpur - Bogra-Kaliganj or Hili-Kaliganj branch.	60	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 34,26,782	Concession granted.
6	Bezwada-Madras -	265	5 6	Rs. 2,43,15,419	Proposals not entertained, line being undertaken by State.
7	Hurdwar-Dehra -	30	5 6	Rs. 28,00,000	A concession was granted, but has since lapsed. (See No. 3.)
8	Delhi - Bhatinda-Samasata (Southern Punjab).	401	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 2,77,46,993.	
9	Bezwada-Madras -	265	5 6	Rs. 2,43,15,419	(See No. 6.)
10	Delhi - Bhatinda-Samasata (Southern Punjab).	401	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 2,77,46,993.	(See No. 3.)
11	Delhi - Bhatinda-Samasata (Southern Punjab).	401	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 2,77,46,993.	(See No. 3.)
12	Kotri-Rohri Chord -	179	5 6	Rs. 1,34,00,000	Proposals not entertained, line being undertaken by State.
13	Palghat (or Shoranur)-Cochin branch. Calicut - Cannanore branch.	64 59	5 6 5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 105½ lakhs. Estimated cost, Rs. 90½ lakhs.	Under consideration.
14	Chipurupalle-Parvatipur, with branch to Salur, and extension to Bimlipatam.	72	2 6	Proposed capital, 150,000 <i>l.</i> in 20 <i>l.</i> shares.	Negotiations in progress.
15	Lucknow-Rae-Bareilly-Jaunpur extension	190	5 6	Not stated - -	Proposals not entertained, line being undertaken by State from Lucknow to Benares.
16	Aligarh-Karachi -	405	5 6 and metre.	Proposed capital, £.3½ millions.	Proposals not entertained.
17	Kotri Rohri Chord -	179	5 6	Not stated - -	(See No. 12.)
18	Ahmedabad-Kathiawar-Jangshahi or Deesa - Shadipali, with branch from Umarkot to Paehpada.	303	5 6	Proposed capital, 1,059,000 <i>l.</i> in 20 <i>l.</i> shares.	Proposals not entertained.
19	Sultanpur-Bogra-Nya Serajganj branch.	38	Metre	Approximate cost, Rs. 17 lakhs.	Application withdrawn.
20	Tinnevely-Quilon -	103	Metre	Estimated cost, 775,000 <i>l.</i>	Under consideration.
21	Bhagalpur - Bausi-Ahmadpur, with branch to Baidyanath.	200	5 6	Not stated - -	Not entertained (See No. 22).

STATEMENT of Applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways in India, &c.—cont^d.

	Proposed Railway.	Length.	Gauge.	Estimated or approximate Cost, or proposed Capital.	
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Ft. ins.</i>		
22	Bhagalpur - Bausi - Baidyanath branch.	42	5 6	Proposed capital, 170,000 <i>l</i> .	Concession granted.
23	Segowlie-Ruksaul -	18	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 9,75,000. Capital, Rs. 10,00,000.	- ditto - ditto.
24	Ludhiana-Ferozepore	76	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 44 lakhs (for a heavy line).	Proposals not entertained.
25	Rae Bareli-Benares extension.	139	5 6	Proposed capital, 1,000,000 <i>l</i> .	Proposals not entertained, line being undertaken by State.
26	Wazirabad-Khanewal extension.	201	5 6	Proposed capital, Rs. 1,25,00,000 to Rs. 1,30,00,000.	- ditto - ditto.
27	Siliguri Daling Coal- fields.	20	Metre	Rs. 13,00,000.	Amended application awaited.
28	Nilphamari-Joyaganj branch.	8	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 2,42,206.	A concession was granted, but has since lapsed.
29	Raipur-Vizianagram	340	5 6	Approximate cost, Rs. 3,40,00,000.	Not proceeded with by pro- moters.
30	Adra-Gotan - -	100	-	- - -	Application not entertained.
31	Wazirabad-Mooltan -	200	5 6	Not stated - -	Application not entertained, line being undertaken by State.
32	Tinnevelley-Quilon -	103	Metre	Proposed capital, 650,000 <i>l</i> .	(See No. 20.)
33	Ahmedabad-Parantij- Ahmednagar.	50	Metre	135,000 <i>l</i> .	(See No. 35.)
34	Ahmedabad-Dholka -	28	Metre	sterling capital. Share capital, 75,000 <i>l</i> .	Project under consideration. (See No. 84.)
35	Ahmedabad-Parantij- Ahmednagar.	50	Metre	Rs. 20,00,000 share capital.	Company formed, and line under construction.
36	Tinnevelly-Quillon -	103	Metre	Proposed capital, 650,000 <i>l</i> .	(See No. 20.)
37	Rampur - Remnagar extension.	52	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 25,00,000.	Proposals withdrawn.
38	Tapti Valley (Surat- Nandurbar - Amal- ner).	160	5 6	Proposed capital, Rs. 100 lakhs.	Company formed and line under construction.
39	Barsi branch - -	20	5 6	Proposed capital, Rs. 14,00,000.	Proposals not entertained, concession having already been granted to other parties. The line is now under construction.
40	Gogri-Birpur branch, Tirhoot State Rail- way.	98	Metre	Proposed capital, 270,000 <i>l</i> .	Under consideration.
41	Ferozepore (or Kasur) Umritsar branch.	50	Metre	in 10 <i>l</i> . shares. Not stated - -	Proposals not entertained.
42	Sakri-Jainagar branch	27	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 9,66,000. Proposed capital, Rs. 10,00,000.	- ditto - ditto.
43	Moghal Sarai (<i>via</i> Daltonganj, Sini and Midnapore)— Calcutta railway.	Not stated (about 700 miles).	5 6	Not stated - -	Proposals not entertained. Portions of the line are under construction by other agency.
44	Allahabad-Fyzabad -	98	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 81,39,493.	Proposals not entertained.
45	Sultanpore, Bogra- Nya Serajganj branch.	38	Metre	Proposed capital, Rs. 17 lakhs, in 100 rupee shares.	Not entertained. (See No. 5.)
46	Benares - Turtipur, with branch to Azamgarh.	101	5 6	Proposed capital, 350,000 <i>l</i> ($\frac{3}{4}$ rd share and $\frac{1}{4}$ rd debenture).	Proposals not entertained. The line is under con- struction by other agency

STATEMENT of Applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways in India, &c.—*cont^d*.

	Proposed Railway.	Length.	Gauge.	Estimated or approximate Cost, or proposed Capital.	
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Ft. ins.</i>		
47	Raipur - Dhamtari branch.	45	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs 22,67,897.	Line sanctioned and under construction. (See No. 53.)
48	Kalka-Simla - -	46	2 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 85,47,290 for the metre gauge.	
49	Rae Bareli-Benares extension.	139	5 6	Not stated - -	Proposals not entertained, line being undertaken by State.
50	(i) Allahabad-Fyzabad.	98½	5 6	Proposed capital, 2,000,000 <i>l</i> .	Proposals not entertained.
	(ii) Ghaziabad-Moradabad.	86	5 6		
51	Moghal Sarai-Palamow-Siniextension, and subsidiary lines for the development of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Not stated (about 700 miles).	5 6	Proposed capital, 2,500,000 <i>l</i> .	Proposals not entertained. Portions of the line are under construction by other agency.
52	Laksar-Mozuffurnagar extension.	35	5 6	Approximate cost, Rs. 28 lakhs.	Proposals not entertained.
53	Kalka-Simla - -	68	Not stated.	Not stated - -	Proposals under consideration.
54	Myinmu - Monywa Light railway.	36	2 6 or 2 feet.	- - - -	Proposals not entertained.
55	Sultanpore - Bogra - Kaliganj branch.	60	Metre	Proposed capital, Rs. 28½ lakhs, in 100 rupee shares.	Not entertained. (See No. 5.)
56	Kalka-Simla - -	68	Metre	Rs. 70,00,000	(See No. 53.)
57	Mandalay - Kunlon railway.	270	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 2,25,00,000.	Not proceeded with by promoter. The line is now under construction by other agency. (See No. 60.)
58	Hansi - Saharunpore-Dehra-Rajpore extension.	180	Metre	Proposed capital, 550,000 <i>l</i> .	Proposals not entertained.
59	Eastern Bengal railway extensions * with a lease of the main line.	Not stated (about 250).	Metre	- - - -	- ditto - ditto.
60	Mandalay-Kunlon -	270	Metre	Proposed capital, 2,000,000 <i>l</i> .	Company formed and line under construction.
61	Ultadanga-Hoosainabad extension, with branch to Maslandpur.	70	5 6	Rs. 75,00,000 share capital.	Proposals not entertained.
62	Hooghly-Cutwa steam tramway.	60	5 6	Approximate cost, Rs. 9,60,000.	- ditto - - ditto.
63	Khasganj-Meerut Laknao.	170	Metre	Approximate cost, Rs. 108 lakhs.	- ditto - - ditto.
64	Midnapore-Bancoora-Kaneeganj.	95	5 6	Proposed capital, 610,000 <i>l</i> . in shares and debentures.	- ditto - - ditto.
65	Mymensing - Jamalpur extension.	33	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 18,15,597.	Concession granted.
* 66	Mandalay-Kunlon -	270	Metre	Proposed capital, 2,000,000 <i>l</i> .	Not entertained. (See No. 60.)
67	Hurdwar-Dehra branch.	30	5 6	Rs. 30,00,000 share capital, with power to raise Rs. 10,00,000 in debentures.	Concession granted.
68	Gréat Western of India (Karachi to Ahmedabad, 5 feet 6 inches; Nagar Parkur to Kalpi, metre gauge).	1,000	5 6 and metre	Proposed capital, 5,000,000 <i>l</i> .	Proposals not entertained.

* (1) Northern Bengal-Assam connection. (2) Garhara-Katihar. (3) Mymensingh-Jamalpur.

STATEMENT of Applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways in India, &c.—contd.

	Proposed Railway.	Length.	Gauge.	Estimated or approximate Cost, or proposed Capital.	
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>		
69	Bezvada-Masulipatani branch.	44	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 53 lakhs.	Consideration deferred.
70	Kurnool branch	36	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 11,32,000.	- ditto - ditto.
71	Naini Tal - Kathgodam.	13	2 0	Proposed capital, Rs. 12,00,000.	Under consideration.
72	Nusseerabad Kekri branch.	35	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 9,11,939; proposed capital, Rs. 9,00,000.	Consideration deferred.
73	Bengal-Dooars extensions, viz. :—				
	(1) Dam Dim-Bagracot.	6	Metre	—	
	(2) Malbazar-Hantupara.	43	Metre	—	Under consideration.
	(3) Deomonir Hat.	75	Metre	—	
74	Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension.	30	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 14,04,427.	Concession granted.
75	Umritsar-Tarn Taran branch.	38	5 6	Estimated cost, Rs. 19,66,873.	Consideration deferred.
76	Tarkessur extension via Bancoora to Asansol, with a branch to Midnapore.	152	5 6	Approximate cost, Rs. 1,21,60,000.	- ditto - ditto.
77	Lalmonir Hat-Deomonir branch.	68	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 43,52,000.	(See No. 73.)
78	Saidpur-Titalia branch	68	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 43,52,000.	Consideration deferred.
79	Raipur-Vizagapatam railway.	340	5 6	Approximate cost, Rs. 3,40,00,000.	- ditto - ditto.
80	Tinnevely-Quilon	103	Metre	Proposed capital, 600,000 <i>l.</i>	(See No. 20.)
81	Ludhiana-Ferozepore	76	5 6	Rs. 44,00,000 - -	Proposals not entertained.
	(i) Podanur - Dindigul.	100	5 6	Approximate cost, Rs. 80 lakhs.	
	(ii) Shoranur-Cochin	64	5 6	Not stated - -	
	(iii) Itarsi - Beitul-Chindwara branch.	Not stated (about 150).	5 6	Not stated - -	
82	(iv) Kurjet - Uran Saltfields.	15	5 6	Not stated - -	- ditto - ditto.
	(v) Chalisgaon-Dhulia.	34	5 6	Rs. 30,00,000 - -	
	(vi) Calicut - Cannanore.	59	5 6	Not stated - -	
	(vii) Bezvada-Masulipatam branch.	44	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 53 lakhs.	
	(viii) Kurnal branch	36	Metre	Estimated cost, Rs. 11,32,000.	
83	Saharunpore - Dehra-Mussoorie.	50	Metre or 5 ft. 6 ins. and special.	Approximate cost, Rs. 40 lakhs.	- ditto - ditto.
84	Ahmedabad - Dholka	28	Metre	Rs. 12,00,000 - -	Under consideration.
85	Branch railways (generally).	1,000	-	Rs. 60 million - -	Proposals not entertained.
86	Tinnevely-Quilon	102	Metre	- - -	(See No. 20.)
87	Ranaghat-Bhagwan-gola-Raiganj, with branch to Sultanpore.	310	-	Not stated - -	Consideration deferred.
88	Ammavanayakanur-Kuruvanhth.	70	Metre	300,000 <i>l.</i> - -	Under consideration.

EAST INDIA (EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS
BY PRIVATE AGENCY).

RETURN showing the Terms offered by the Government of India, in their Resolutions in the Public Works Department, dated 15 September 1893, 29 March 1895, and 17 April 1896, respectively, for the Construction of RAILWAYS in *India* by PRIVATE AGENCY, with a List of the Applications for Concessions for the Construction of Railways received since the issue of the first of those Resolutions.

(*Mr. M. M. Bhownagjee.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 February 1897.*

[*Price 3 d.*]

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act, 1858, Section 53.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 14 May 1897.

LIST.

1895-96.

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- No. 3.—Report of the Auditor of the Indian Home Accounts on the Stores Accounts, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896, prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd Section of the Government of India Act, 1858 - - - - - p. 30
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1896-97.

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India Office, }
13 May 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY.
Under Secretary of State for India.

No. 1. - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY

R E C E I P T S.			£.	s.	d.
REVENUE:			Balance on the 1st April 1895		
			-	-	-
			2,503,124	2	1
INTEREST:	£.	s. d.	£.	s.	d.
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance - -	9,234	11 6			
Interest received from the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company in respect of sums invested by them - - - - -	3,927	12 4			
Interest on India Debt, remaining unclaimed for 10 years, repaid by the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland - - - - -	353	14 5			
			13,515	18	3
TELEGRAPH:	£.	s. d.			
Indo-European Telegraph:					
Message Revenue - - -	4,135	9 9			
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -	1,035	18 6			
	5,171	8 3			
Indian Telegraph Department:					
Sale proceeds of Cable Core - - - - -	561	6 9			
			5,732	15	-
MINT:					
Proceeds of Sale of Indian Coins sent to this country for assay - - -			12	19	-
MEDICAL:					
Pay, Pensions, &c., of Lunatics at the Coton Hill Institution, Stafford, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth, and at Broadmoor Asylum, appropriated to their maintenance - - - - -			1,862	8	4
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Sale Proceeds of Books, Maps, &c. - - - - -			484	15	4
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:	£.	s. d.			
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company - - -	8,040	10 5			
Subscriptions in respect of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - -	1,420	5 9			
Subscriptions in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:					
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - - -	2,595	14 -			
Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - - -	138	2 7			
Bombay Civil Fund: Annuity Branch - - - - -	55	1 6			
Bengal Civil Fund - - - - -	648	13 4			
Madras Civil Fund - - - - -	218	18 11			
Bombay Civil Fund: Provident Branch - - - - -	798	12 11			
Bengal Military Orphan Society - - - - -	22,274	7 1			
Bengal Military Fund - - - - -	31,573	6 4			
Madras Military Fund - - - - -	13,846	17 6			
Bombay Military Fund - - - - -	11,831	7 1			
Madras Medical Fund - - - - -	114	8 9			
Indian Navy Fund - - - - -	941	- 5			
	85,036	10 5			
Subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - -	2,403	17 2			
			96,901	3	9
Carried forward - - - £.			118,509	19	8
			2,503,124	2	1

- - - - - No. 1.
of the GOVERNMENT of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

DISBURSEMENTS.			
EXPENDITURE:			£. s. d.
LAND REVENUE:			
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India			36 7 5
OPIUM:			
Stores for India: For the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies - - - - -			549 12 1
SALT:			
Stores for India - - - - -			21 1 1
STAMPS:			
Stores for India - - - - -			43,491 15 11
EXCISE:			
Stores for India: Hydrometers and Thermometers - - - - -			63 14 3
CUSTOMS:			
Stores for India: Scientific Apparatus - - - - -			87 10 3
FOREST:			
Expenses attending the Examination of Candidates for the Indian Forest Department, Passage to India on appointment, &c. - - - - -		£. s. d.	
Stores for India: Barbed Wire Fencing - - - - -		853 5 3	
		540 5 -	
			1,393 10 3
INTEREST ON DEBT (EXCLUDING THAT CHARGED ON PAGE 13, TO RAILWAYS):			
Interest on Loans contracted in England:*		£. s. d.	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -		1,817,612 8 5	
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -		827,098 - 6	
Less,—Chargeable against Companies on Advances (see p. 13)		218,884 5 -	
India 4 per Cent. Stock (accrued prior to 5th October 1888)		608,213 15 6	
India Debentures - - - - -		17 - 11	
India Bills (Discount on issue) - - - - -		162,500 - -	
		24,593 17 1	
			2,612,937 1 11
Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of Money raised:			
Investment in 8,394 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> India 3½ per Cent. Stock of the sum applicable to this purpose - - - - -			9,758 - 9
			2,622,695 2 8
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS:			
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of men returned from India - - - - -			147 4 7
POST OFFICE:			
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -		£. s. d.	
Stores for India - - - - -		60,600 - -	
		46,066 5 10	
			106,666 5 10
Carried forward - - - £.			2,775,152 4 4
* Total Interest on Loans contracted in England:—			
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -		£. s. d.	
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -		2,294,897 16 9	
India 4 per Cent. Stock (prior to 5th October 1888) - - - - -		1,264,436 17 2	
India Debentures - - - - -		17 - 11	
India Bills - - - - -		162,500 - -	
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -		24,593 17 1	
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -		64,604 4 10	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -		13,946 7 6	
South Indian Railway Debentures and Debenture Stock - - - - -		15,387 19 8	
		29,320 3 10	
		£. 3,809,704 7 9	
Charged in the Account as follows:—			£. s. d.
Under Interest on Ordinary Debt (as above) -			2,612,937 1 11
Under Railway Revenue Account (page 13):			
State Railways—Interest on Debt - - - - -			£. s. d.
Deduct,—Oude and Rohilkund Railway Discount Sinking Fund (see p. 12)			980,019 18 11
			2,136 18 1
			977,883 - 10
State Railways — Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances - - - - -			218,884 5 -
			1,196,767 5 10
			£. 3,809,704 7 9

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -		118,509	19	8	2,503,124	2	1
<i>RECEIPTS—continued.</i>							
<i>REVENUE—continued.</i>							
MISCELLANEOUS :							
From the Commissioners of Inland Revenue: Allowance in respect of the assessments of Income Tax made at the India Office - - - - -	£. s. d.	876	4	6			
Conscience Money - - - - -		1,066	-	-			
Miscellaneous Fees, &c. - - - - -		416	5	1			
Sale Proceeds of Unserviceable Stores, and Receipts on sundry Accounts - - - - -		92	10	10			
		2,451	-	5			
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the Supply of Stores to India :</i>							
Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight (less refunds) -	£. s. d.	1,690	2	8			
Sale Proceeds of old Machinery, Sawdust, &c. - - - - -		140	4	-			
Repayment of Expenses incurred in respect of Stores purchased on behalf of the Imperial Government - - - - -		16	9	4			
Rent of Wharf adjoining the India Store Depôt, and the proportion of Rates and Taxes chargeable thereon - - - - -		347	18	-			
		2,194	14	-			
					4,645	14	5
RAILWAYS :							
<i>STATE RAILWAYS :</i>							
East Indian Railway : Rent of Premises occupied by the Company -		230	-	-			
BUILDINGS AND ROADS :							
<i>CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :</i>							
Royal Indian Engineering College :	£. s. d.						
Fees and Caution Money received from Students		20,925	-	-			
Receipts for Testing-work done in the Laboratories ; and sale proceeds of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. - - - - -		3,798	19	6			
					24,723	19	6
Carried forward - - - £.		148,109	13	7	2,503,124	2	1

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

Brought forward - - -			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
			-	-	-	2,775,152	4	4
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.								
EXPENDITURE—continued.								
TELEGRAPH:								
Indo-European Telegraph:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Payments in respect of Revenue:								
Message Revenue - - -	2,960	10	1					
Joint Purse Agreement - - -	8,876	16	8					
Australasian Message Fund - - -	8,405	10	3					
				20,242	17	-		
Other payments:								
Absentee Allowances - - -	1,315	7	8					
Expenses of Constantinople Office -	342	16	9					
Contingencies - - -	549	11	3					
Stores - - -	4,583	1	-					
				6,790	16	8		
							27,033	13 8
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of Annuity (terminating in 1908) payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39 - - -							18,027	- -
Zanzibar-Mauritius Cable: Subsidy to the Eastern Telegraph Company -							10,000	- -
Indian Telegraph Department:				£.	s.	d.		
Absentee Allowances - - -				6,895	14	2		
Passage to India of Officers of the Department on appointment, &c. - - -				183	17	10		
							7,079	12 -
							62,140	5 8
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India - - -							38,930	9 10
								101,070 15 6
MINT:								
Stores for India - - -								468 16 9
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:								
England:				£.	s.	d.		
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries and Assistant Under Secretary of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office and Clerk, Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service, two Members of the London Medical Board, &c. -				130,782	14	4		
Auditor and Assistants, under the Government of India Act, 1858, sec. 52 - - -				6,131	2	3		
Store Department: Wages of Artificers and Labourers, Commission of Professional Inspectors, Travelling Expenses, Ground Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes, Repairs, Supplies, &c. - - -				23,961	3	1		
Law Charges - - -				284	16	-		
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt - - -				46,626	11	-		
Postage of Despatches to and from India - - -				1,151	9	5		
Telegrams to India - - -				5,379	7	10		
Expenses of Cataloguing the Records of the India Office				934	14	8		
Office Contingencies: Rates, Taxes, Coal, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Books, Newspapers, Advertisements, Stamps, Inland Postage and Telegrams, Messengers' Uniforms, and various petty Charges -				14,427	15	6		
							229,679	14 1
India:								
Passage and Outfit Allowance of the Governor of Madras, and of a Member of the Council of the Governor General				1,050	-	-		
Books and Newspapers supplied to India, not invoiced as Stores - - -				592	8	-		
							1,642	8 -
							231,322	2 1
Stores for India: Currency Notes, &c. - - -							12,633	- -
								243,955 2 1
Carried forward - - -			£.				3,120,646	18 8

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				148,109	13	7	2,503,124	2	1
RECEIPTS—continued.									
REVENUE—continued.									
ARMY:									
Effective.									
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.:				£.	s.	d.			
				£.	s.	d.			
Clothing and Necessaries - -				9,718	18	2			
Ordnance and Miscellaneous -				38,612	17	3			
				48,331	15	5			
Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Admiralty, Recoveries on account of Messing, &c. - - -				16,782	3	2			
Passage of Officers and Troops: Recoveries on account of Messing - - - - -				220	9	6			
Rent of Land at Alexandria, belonging to the Indian Government - - - - -				25	14	-			
Discharge Purchase Money - - - - -				90	-	-			
				65,450	2	1			
Non-Effective.									
Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - -				9,857	7	11			
				75,307	10	-			
Carried forward - - - £.				223,417	3	7	2,503,124	2	1

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	3,120,646	18	8
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						
EXPENDITURE—continued.						
LAW AND JUSTICE :						
Passage and Outfit Allowance of a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta - - - - -	300	-	-			
Salary of Privy Council Reporter under the arrangement made by the Government of India for the publication of Law Reports, &c. - - - - -	191	10	10			
Stores for India: For Tea Plantations at Port Blair, for Burma Jails, &c. - - - - -	491	10	10			
	1,328	16	7	1,820	7	5
POLICE:						
Passage to India of Assistant Superintendents on appointment, &c. - - -				933	-	2
MARINE:						
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c. - - - - -	117,550	5	8			
Subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels - - - - -	59,600	-	-			
Passage to and from India of Officers and Men of the Indian Government Defence Vessels, not covered by the Subsidy -	480	15	-			
Allowances of Marine Officers whilst under Instruction - -	546	18	8			
Pay and Passage of Marine Officers, of Leadsman Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service, &c. - - - - -	683	19	11			
	178,861	19	3			
Stores for India - - - - -	57,737	6	8	236,599	5	11
EDUCATION :						
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment -	200	-	-			
Scholarships to enable Natives of India to pursue their Education in this country - - - - -	1,059	14	7	1,259	14	7
ECCLESIASTICAL:						
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - - - -	135	-	-			
Stores for India: Communion plate, &c. - - - - -	21	6	7	156	6	7
MEDICAL						
Cost of Maintenance of Lunatics at the Coton Hill Institution, Stafford, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth, and at other Asylums - - -				6,168	16	4
POLITICAL :						
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -	7,000	-	-			
Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - -	12,500	-	-			
Expenses of the visit to England of His Highness the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan - - -	25,408	3	7			
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company in aid of the Steamship Service on the Karun River, for six months to 31st December 1894 - - - - -	500	-	-			
Contribution towards the Expenses of the Jeddah Consulate -	426	-	-			
Pay of an Officer while preparing Report of his Explorations in Kafiristan - - - - -	249	-	-			
Expenditure in connection with the ratification of the Anglo-Russian Pamirs Agreement - - - - -	432	13	4			
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission - - - - -	637	12	8			
Moiety of Pay, &c., of an Officer detained in England in connection with the revision of the Burma-China Convention of 1st March 1894 - - - - -	170	19	6			
	47,324	9	1			
Stores for India: Presentation Articles - - - - -	368	9	6	47,692	18	7
Carried forward - - - £.				3,415,267	8	10

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

[illegible]

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	3,415,267	8	10
DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued</i> .						
EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i> .						
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:						
Objects of a Literary, Scientific, or Antiquarian Character -	2,097	14	8			
Expenses attending the preparation of the " Fauna Indica " -	475	11	2			
Purchase of Stallions - - - - -	9,644	7	7			
Contingent Expenses of the India Museum Collection at Kew	433	19	11			
Preparation of Tide Tables for Indian Ports - - -	891	17	-			
Grant towards the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute -	1,800	-	-			
Remuneration to Officers and others specially employed, and						
Miscellaneous Expenditure - - - - -	297	10	10			
	15,641	1	2			
Stores for India - - - - -	10,686	6	7	26,327	7	9
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:						
Members of the Family of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh	8,421	17	-			
Members of the Bengal Nizamut Family - - - - -	1,142	12	8	9,564	9	8
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:						
Indian Civil Service - - - - -	107,083	6	5			
Military Officers in Civil employ - - - - -	59,060	-	7			
Uncovenanted Service - - - - -	49,386	6	4			
Bengal Pilot Service - - - - -	2,717	18	8			
Royal Indian Marine - - - - -	5,289	2	4	223,536	14	4
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:						
Pensions for Distinguished and Meritorious Services - - -	10,323	5	10			
Pensions on Retirement of Officers of the following Classes:—						
India Office:						
Superannuation - - - - -	£.	s.	d.			
Compensation (on Reduction of Staff) -	19,843	11	5			
Compassionate - - - - -	16,880	2	6			
	2,380	7	9	39,104	1	8
Judges of the High Courts in India - - - - -	34,038	13	7			
Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - -	230,528	12	5			
Bengal Pilot Service - - - - -	7,128	1	-			
Royal Indian Marine - - - - -	6,529	13	10			
Pensions of Officers, &c., of Establishments of the late East India Company, now abolished:						
Officers, &c., of the Home Establishment, of the St. Helena Establishment, and of the Maritime Service, pensioned on the Abolition of the Commercial Charter in 1834 - - - - -	£.	s.	d.			
Officers, &c., of the Home Establishment, pensioned between 1834 and 1858 - -	817	17	2			
Professors, &c., at Addiscombe and Haileybury, and Recruiting Staff at Warley, &c.	2,336	16	5			
Judicial Officer of the Straits Settlements appointed by the East India Company -	2,147	3	9			
Officers of the late Indian Navy - - -	800	-	-			
	15,644	8	-	22,246	5	4
Carried forward - - - £.	349,898	13	8	3,674,696	-	7

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

[illegible]

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	349,898	13	8	3,674,696	-	7
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						
EXPENDITURE—continued.						
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS—continued.						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers of the Home Service, from Funds (established by the East India Company) to which the Officers subscribed - - - - -	14,783	19	10			
Pensions payable in respect of the India Office Provident Fund	2,571	12	5			
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, towards which the Officers subscribed - - -	6,230	12	8			
Compassionate and Miscellaneous Pensions - - - - -	5,610	11	8			
	379,095	10	3			
Gratuities - - - - -	1,720	-	-			
Relief to Distressed Natives of India - - - - -	233	15	3			
Subscriptions to Charities (Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Seamen's Hospital Society, and Soldiers' Daughters' Home) - - -	355	-	-			
	381,404	5	6			
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:						
	£.	s.	d.			
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund -	317,341	13	7			
Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund -	99,867	11	5			
Bombay Civil Fund: Annuity Branch -	81,610	12	8			
Bengal Civil Fund - - - - -	139,918	16	5			
Madras Civil Fund - - - - -	60,942	1	9			
Bombay Civil Fund: Provident Branch	38,035	5	9			
Bengal Military Orphan Society - -	60,037	18	10			
Bengal Military Fund - - - - -	212,911	4	6			
Madras Military Fund - - - - -	198,311	18	10			
Bombay Military Fund - - - - -	108,294	15	11			
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - -	23,159	2	5			
Madras Medical Fund - - - - -	73,292	5	-			
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - -	5,112	11	6			
Indian Navy Fund - - - - -	16,012	1	4			
	1,434,847	19	11			
Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - -	1,441	7	11			
				1,817,693	13	4
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:						
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.	6,156	7	7			
Stores for India - - - - -	39,286	3	11			
				45,442	11	6
Carried forward - - - £.	5,537,832	5	5			

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	5,537,832	5	5
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.							
EXPENDITURE—continued.							
MISCELLANEOUS:							
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service - - - - -		9,482	15	1			
Cost of Insignia, &c., of the Orders of the "Indian Empire" and the "Crown of India" - - - - -		567	17	6			
Composition in lieu of Stamp Duty on India Debentures and India Bills - - - - -		387	10	-			
Expenses of Civil Officers studying the Russian Language -		242	-	-			
Contribution towards the Expenses of the International Tariffs Bureau, at Brussels - - - - -		197	8	4			
Moiety of Expenditure in connection with the Royal Commission on the administration of the Expenditure of India -		613	19	1			
Passage to India of three Civil Officers recalled to duty prior to the expiration of their Leave - - - - -		150	-	-			
Sundries - - - - -		4	13	4			
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the supply of Stores to India:		11,646	3	4			
Charge for General Average on Stores in transit to India, &c. - - -		£.	s.	d.			
Commission on Freight, Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c. - - -		85	8	2			
		6,817	2	1	6,902	10	3
					18,548	13	7
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:							
STATE RAILWAYS—ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS (INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS): (See Details on opposite page.)							
East Indian Railway - - - - -		£.	s.	d.			
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -		1,174,304	13	-			
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway - - -		121,317	1	5			
		409,774	-	6	1,705,395	14	11
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON DEBT: (See Details on opposite page.)							
East Indian Railway - - - - -		£.	s.	d.			
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -		307,710	19	5			
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway - - -		33,993	12	1			
Oude and Rohilkund Railway - - - - -		162,046	12	3			
South Indian Railway - - - - -		327,061	17	8			
		149,206	17	6	980,019	18	11
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES:							
* Bengal Central Railway - - - - -		£.	s.	d.			
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -		16,250	-	-			
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -		89,700	-	-			
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -		43,712	10	-			
		69,221	15	-	218,884	5	-
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES:							
Assam-Bengal Railway - - - - -		£.	s.	d.			
* Bengal Central Railway - - - - -		58,772	16	6			
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -		17,500	-	-			
East Indian Railway - - - - -		165,000	-	-			
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -		1,875	-	-			
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -		208,258	5	-			
South Indian Railway - - - - -		200,513	5	-			
		30,000	-	-	681,919	6	6
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—INTEREST:							
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway		426,654	12	8			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - -		1,201,871	10	-			
Madras Railway - - - - -		533,037	2	-	2,161,563	4	8
					5,747,782	10	-
Carried forward - - -		£.			11,304,163	9	-

* Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
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of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	11,304,163	9	-
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						
EXPENDITURE—continued.						
IRRIGATION:						
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION: Stores for India - - - - -	-	-	-	838	3	4
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:						
MILITARY WORKS: Stores for India - - - - -	-	-	-	30,947	1	11
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:						
Royal Indian Engineering College:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions, and Contingent Expenses; and Continental Tour of Forest Stu- dents - - - - -	26,291	15	5			
Refund of Caution Money to Students	196	13	3	26,488	8	8
Salaries and Expenses, while gaining practical experience in their profession, of Students retained in this country after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineer- ing College - - - - -				3,999	9	11
Passage to India of Officers on appointment - - -				655	10	-
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Military Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -				6,041	5	8
Absentee Allowances of Civil Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -				46,708	2	8
Pay and Expenses of Officers of the Public Works Department visiting Works, &c. - - - - -				165	-	10
				84,057	17	9
Stores for India - - - - -				2,316	14	5
				86,374	12	2
ARMY:						117,321 14 1
Effective.						
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Disbursements by the War Office in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India:—	£.	s.	d.			
For the year 1895-96 - - -	740,000	-	-			
Less—Refund of over-payment for the year 1894-95 - - -	10,874	-	-			
	729,126	-	-			
Sum brought to account in adjustment of Credits to the Indian Troop Service, included in the Army Effective Accounts with the War Office -	393	19	-	729,519	19	-
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service -				218,761	2	2
Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India - - - - -				87,105	13	4
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India - - -				6,643	10	4
Pay and Allowances during Voyage, of Regiments returning from India - - - - -				4,747	15	11
Indian Troop Service - - - - -				250,736	-	7
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Transports				8,418	13	5
Outfit Allowance to Officers on promotion to Com- missioned Rank - - - - -				450	-	-
Carried forward - - - £.	1,306,382	14	9	-	-	-
				11,422,323	6	5

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	223,417	3	7		2,503,124	2	1
 RECEIPTS-- <i>continued.</i> 							
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE - -					223,417	3	7
Carried forward - - - £.					2,726,541	5	8

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	1,306,382	14	9	-	-	-	11,422,323	6	5
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.									
EXPENDITURE—continued.									
ARMY—continued.									
Effective—continued.									
Deferred Pay issued to Non-commissioned Officers who took their Discharge when on Furlough - - -	391	1	2						
Pay and Allowances of Second Lieutenants on appointment - - - - -	1,310	18	6						
Pay and Allowances of Surgeons on appointment, &c. -	4,287	13	3						
Pay and Expenses of Military Officers on Special Duty	3,436	11	-						
Pay and Expenses of Military Officers under Technical Instruction - - - - -	2,597	11	11						
Pay and Expenses of Military Officers studying the Russian Language - - - - -	1,864	1	10						
Outfit Allowance, Furlough Pay, &c., of Lady Nurses	599	17	1						
Cost of Training Five Officers as Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery - - - - -	1,150	-	-						
Pay and Expenses of Artificers on appointment to various Government Factories in India; and other Miscellaneous Expenditure - - - - -	2,090	4	1						
Stores for India :	£.	s.	d.	1,324,110	13	7			
Clothing - - - - -	210,612	15	7						
Ordnance and Miscellaneous - - - - -	235,850	7	4						
Medical - - - - -	19,941	18	8						
Commissariat - - - - -	21,838	2	-						
Chitral Relief Force - - - - -	6,913	12	-						
				495,156	15	7			
Non-Effective.							1,819,267	9	2
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces, for service in India:—									
For the year 1895-96 - - - - -	442,100	-	-						
Less—Refund of over-payment for the year 1894-95 - - - - -	10,905	-	-						
				431,195	-	-			
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery - -	24,485	4	-						
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service - - - - -	1,754,553	9	9						
Compassionate Allowances of Officers removed from the Service, &c. - - - - -	1,652	9	10						
Pensions of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers -	9,577	19	9						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers killed in the Mutiny, or otherwise in discharge of Duty - -	10,296	1	1						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers, &c., of the Indian Service - - - - -	62,351	18	4						
Gratuity - - - - -	118	12	6						
Indian Military Service Family Pensions, towards which the Officers subscribed - - - - -	21,527	8	5						
Payment to the Representatives of Lord Clive, on account of their reversionary claim to the Capital of the late "Lord Clive's Fund" - - - - -	691	-	-						
Cost of Medals and Decorations - - - - -	77	19	-						
				2,316,527	2	8			
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS :							4,135,794	11	10
INDIA: Stores for India - - - - -				31,163	12	4			
ADEN: Portion chargeable against Indian Revenues of the Cost of Stores supplied - - - - -				14,088	11	-			
							45,252	3	4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE (carried forward) - - £.							15,603,370	1	7

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

			£.	s.	d.		
Brought forward - - -			15,603,370	1	7		
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.							
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:							
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS:							
STATE RAILWAYS:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Stores for India - - - - -		664,273	5	2			
Payments to the Madras Railway Company for Construction of the Ennur Section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway - - - - -		6,025	12	8			
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, Pay and Passage of Mechanics on appointment, &c. - - - - -		9,263	6	5			
					679,562	4	3
IRRIGATION WORKS:							
Stores for India - - - - -					3,612	8	7
							683,174 12 10
DEBT:							
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:							
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -					1,600	-	-
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, purchased with East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Sinking Funds, and Discount Sinking Funds (see pages 12 and 3 respectively) - - - - -					-		
					1,600	-	-
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:							
Temporary Loan on security of India Bills - - - - -					2,000,000	-	-
							2,001,600 - -
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:							
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:							
Recoverable from the Imperial Government:							
Portion of Expenditure in England on account of Defence Works at Aden - - - - -					1,574	5	5
Expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on Opium - - - - -					72	5	4
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on the administration of the Expenditure of India -					613	19	2
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission - - - - -					637	12	9
Moiety of Pay, &c., of an Officer detained in England in connection with the revision of the Burma-China Convention of 1st March 1894.					170	19	6
					3,069	2	2
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:							
Portion of Outstanding Principal of the South Indian Railway Company, repaid by the Company on the purchase of its undertaking by the State, claimed during the year by the person entitled thereto - -					137	12	4
							3,206 14 6
Carried forward - - -			£.		18,291,351	8	11

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

				£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				4,727,214	11	7
RECEIPTS—continued.						
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES:						
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:						
State:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Assam-Bengal Railway - -	540,747	-	-			
Indian Midland Railway - -	250,711	5	-			
				791,458	5	-
Guaranteed:						
Madras Railway - - - - -				24	12	-
						791,482 17 -
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER FEES AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS:						
State:	£.	s.	d.			
Assam-Bengal Railway - -	720	-	10			
* Bengal Central Railway - -	171	1	9			
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - -	144	1	4			
Indian Midland Railway - -	565	17	8			
† Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	7	10	-			
Southern Mahratta Railway -	582	3	-			
				2,190	14	7
Guaranteed:						
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway - - -	6,840	13	8			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	750	19	2			
Madras Railway - - - -	1,770	5	1			
				9,361	17	11
						11,552 12 6
						803,035 9 6
Carried forward - - - £.						5,530,250 1 1

* See note on page 13.

† Although for convenience the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is classed among the State Railways, the portion of the line from Bhojpur to Kathgodam is the property of the Company.

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—continued.

					£. s. d.	
Brought forward - - -					18,291,351	8 11
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						
PAYMENTS TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT: *						
ON ACCOUNT OF STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, &c.:						
State:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
Assam-Bengal Railway - - - - -		163,368	6	9		
† Bengal Central Railway - - - - -		2,074	16	4		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -		62,500	15	5		
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -		29,074	1	9		
‡ Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway - - - - -		2,853	-	2		
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -		36,743	5	8	296,614	6 1
Guaranteed:						
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway -		237,076	6	9		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - - -		251,422	19	7		
Madras Railway - - - - -		68,707	8	2	557,205	14 6
Carried forward - - -					£. 19,145,171	0 6
					853,820	- 7

* Advances to the East Indian, the South Indian, and the Bengal and North Western Railway Companies, and advances to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, are treated as remittances.
† See note on page 13.
‡ See note on page 20.

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

Brought forward - - -		£.	s.	d.
		5,530,250	1	1
RECEIPTS—continued.				
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:				
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of	£.	s.	d.	
Advances in India on account of the Emigration of Coolies, and Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station - - -	57,437	4	4	
Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, &c. -	24,250	1	6	
Pensions paid in India to retired Hong Kong Police - - -	893	-	11	
Expenses incurred in India in connection with the enlistment of Natives of India for service in the Colonies - - -	1,443	-	9	
Remittances paid in India on behalf of Officers and Men of the Hong Kong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery - - -	30,887	1	-	
Moiety of Expenditure at Aden on account of Defence Works there -	2,528	9	11	
Expenditure in India in connection with the Royal Commission on Opium - - -	341	6	5	
Moiety of Expenditure in India during 1894-95 in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission - - -	3,231	12	4	
Payments in India in connection with the Uganda Railway - -	12,421	17	6	
Miscellaneous Advances made in India - - -	37,545	1	10	
	170,978	16	6	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London - - -	16,233	13	6	
East Indian Railway Company:	£.	s.	d.	
On account of Debentures issued - - -	149,250	-	-	
Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - -	1,693	9	8	
	150,943	9	8	
South Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds	675	16	11	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - -	647	3	6	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - -	2,166	1	-	
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India - - -	17,664,492	8	1	
	18,006,137	9	2	
	£.	23,536,387	10	3

India Office, 15 September 1896.

India Audit Office, }
11 May 1897. }

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions; and that,

For Statement showing new or increased salaries or pensions granted or created within

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896—*continued*.

Brought forward - - -		£.	s.	d.
		19,145,171	9	6
DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued</i> .				
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:				
Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, on account of	£.	s.	d.	
Postal and Money Order Transactions - - - - -	94,784	6	-	
Little Besses Light Vessel Dues - - - - -	6,360	18	11	
Balances of Shipping Masters' Accounts - - - - -	1,543	10	1	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,764	14	5	
	109,453	9	5	
Family and Miscellaneous Remittances - - - - -	53,571	12	2	
Remittances by Administrators General - - - - -	49,153	19	7	
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. -	405,056	16	11	
Rajputana-Malwa Railway: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. -	164,223	18	3	
South Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. -	67,479	1	2	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	25,377	13	6	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States -	66,550	1	3	
Bills drawn by the Mission to the Court of Persia, in respect of Advances made on Indian Account - - - - -	23,000	-	-	
Pay and Pensions chargeable to Native States, Local Funds, &c. -	28,076	13	6	
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India -	5,474	11	8	
	997,417	17	5	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - £.	20,142,589	6	11	
BALANCE on the 31st March 1896, including Sums in the hands of Sub-Accountants	3,393,798	3	4	
	£.	23,536,387	10	3

E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

subject to the observations contained in the annexed Report, it is correct.

Wm. Godsell, Auditor.

the year 1895-96, *see* pages 50 and 51 of the Home Accounts presented in May 1896, No. 180.

No. 2.

REPORT of the AUDITOR upon the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896; prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd Section of the Government of India Act, 1858.

1. THE several sums which were stated in my Report for 1894-95 to be surcharged or disallowed have been adjusted, with the exception of the following items:—

Disallowance	-	-	*0 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ,	} <i>see</i> paragraph No. 1.
Surcharge	-	-	*1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ,	
Ditto	-	-	12 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> (part of 26 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>)	<i>see</i> paragraph No. 8.
Ditto	-	-	*8 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (part of 23 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>)	<i>see</i> paragraph No. 9.
Ditto	-	-	*340 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> (part of 356 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>)	<i>see</i> paragraph No. 11.
Disallowance	-	-	3 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (part of 4 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>)	<i>see</i> paragraph No. 24.
Ditto	-	-	*28 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ,	
Ditto	-	-	*25 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> ,	<i>see</i> paragraph No. 25.

The amounts marked,* though now actually recovered, were outstanding on 31st March 1896.

2. As regards the outstanding advances made to the War Office, alluded to in my last Report, viz., 108,556*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, in paragraph No. 2, and 241,528*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, in paragraph No. 3, I have to observe that the amounts of 44,993*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, and 53,736*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, respectively, remained unadjusted on 31st March 1896.

3. Of the further advances made to the War Office, viz., 186,144*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* (mentioned in paragraph No. 26), and 23,800*l.* (mentioned in paragraph No. 28), the sum of 112,768*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* remained as an outstanding balance at the close of this Account.

4. The queries alluded to in paragraph No. 5, which were raised on the Account for 1891-92 and were then said to have been referred to a Committee appointed to inquire into the system of Factory Accounts, have since been reported year by year as outstanding.

Certain general instructions relating to such accounts, drawn up by that Committee, have now been communicated to the India Office, and I do not propose to allude to these particular queries again, although they have never been satisfactorily answered, owing, apparently, to the view of the War Office, quoted in paragraph No. 28 of this Report, that it is a concession on their part to correct errors or furnish explanations arising on the audit of the accounts, which they appear to regard as closed before they have been audited.

5. With reference to the advance of 3,000*l.* received on account in respect of the joint use of the "Malabar" for the conveyance of Indian and Imperial troops in 1895, mentioned in paragraph No. 8 of my last Report, it may be remarked that the transaction in question has been satisfactorily adjusted.

6. As regards the further question dealt with in the same paragraph, No. 8, viz., the principle upon which payment should be made for the conveyance of Imperial troops and passengers in Indian hired transports, I have to observe that the matter is still the subject of correspondence, and consequently no credits have yet been received in respect of the year 1894-95.

7. In paragraph No. 11, I stated that I had raised a question regarding the voyage pay, the cost of transport, and the strength of regiments interchanged with the Colonies in excess of the normal reliefs.

The War Office have now definitely accepted the liability for the voyage pay; but, inasmuch as the charge for clothing and equipment necessarily follows pay, a further adjustment, involving a claim against the War Office of several thousands of pounds, has yet to be made.

The cost of transport has been satisfactorily dealt with; but the question as to the strength of the relieving regiments and the expense of conveying drafts to make up any deficiency is still under discussion.

Moreover, a further question has been raised by me regarding pay beyond the period of the voyage, in cases where the relieving regiment is disembarked before the departure of the regiment relieved, involving the pay of an entire battalion, in excess of the establishment for the intervening period, and affecting the valuation of the clothing and equipment, and the proportion of pensionable service chargeable to India. No adjustment has, however, yet been made in this respect.

8. It

8. It was remarked, in paragraph No. 22, that the amount paid to the Imperial Government in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India is entirely dependent on estimates, or on unchecked statements of the War Office. I have now to observe that this question has since been under consideration, and it is dealt with in paragraph No. 28.

9. In proceeding to comment on the Account for 1895-96, I may observe that the specific amounts surcharged and disallowed only represent the short credits and overpayments remaining unadjusted at the close of the year, whilst in several important cases the amounts cannot be specifically stated till further information has been supplied and decisions have been taken thereon.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions:

10. Subscriptions in respect of the Bengal Military Orphan Society - - - - - £. 22,274. 7s. 1d.

A sum of 4s. 4d. short contributed must be surcharged.

11. Subscriptions in respect of the Bengal Military Fund - £. 31,573. 6s. 4d.

A sum of 7s. 6d. short contributed must be surcharged.

Buildings and Roads: Civil Works and Miscellaneous Services:

12. Royal Indian Engineering College: Receipts for testing-work done in the Laboratories; and sale proceeds of provisions, farm produce, &c. - - - - - £. 3,798. 19s. 6d.

Some small sums due for garden produce, amounting to 1l. 7s. 9d., must be surcharged.

Army—Effective:

13. Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.: Clothing and Necessaries - - - £. 9,718. 18s. 2d.

Two amounts short credited for Clothing, viz., 15l. and 27l., must be surcharged.

A question is also outstanding as regards certain helmets taken to Egypt, in respect of which a credit to India is apparently due.

14. Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Admiralty, recoveries on account of messing, &c. - - - - - £. 16,782. 3s. 2d.

This item includes a sum of 3,000l., received on account, for the deviation of the Indian hired transport "Victoria" to the Cape of Good Hope on her first voyage in 1895-96, and the credit has been admitted without prejudice. No credit has been received in respect of the deviation of the same vessel to the Cape on her second voyage, which may probably be the subject of special arrangement. The question of the credits to be received for the conveyance of Imperial troops and passengers is dealt with in paragraph No. 6.

Several short credits on this account, amounting to 51l. 3s. 6d., must be surcharged.

Some other questions connected with this account are still the subject of correspondence.

15. Passage of Officers and Troops: Recoveries on account of messing - - - - - £. 220. 9s. 6d.

Several items not recovered, amounting to 58l. 19s. 10d., must be surcharged.

16. Discharge Purchase Money - - - - - £. 90. 0s. 0d.

A sum of 18l., due on this account, must be surcharged.

Army—Non-Effective :

17. Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - -	£. 9,857. 7s. 11d.
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Four amounts short recovered, amounting to 6*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, must be surcharged.

Remittance Account between England and India :

18. Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments in respect of Payments in India, in connection with the Uganda Railway - - - - -	£. 12,421. 17s. 6d.
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I have drawn attention to a loss amounting to about 680*l.* in the repayment by the Foreign Office, at the official rate of exchange, of certain advances made in India on account of the construction of this railway, which is not, in my opinion, for the purposes of the Government of India, and does not appear to come within the meaning of the financial transactions between the two Governments, for which an official rate is annually fixed.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, however, has not thought it necessary to re-open the question.

19. Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of Miscellaneous Advances made in India - - - - -	£. 37,545. 1s. 10d.
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I have remarked on the non-recovery of charges for the accommodation of Naval Ordnance Stores at Bombay, which the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Treasury, agreed to, at the rate of *Rs.* 2,520 per annum, with effect from 11th September 1891. The matter has been the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, but nothing has yet been received.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Telegraph :

20. Telegraph lines in India : Stores for India - - -	£. 38,930. 9s. 10d.
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The sum of 56*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, overpaid, must be disallowed.

General Administration—England :

21. Office Contingencies : Rates, Taxes, Coal, Gas, Candles, Furniture and Repairs, Books, Newspapers, Advertisements, Stamps, Inland Postage and Telegrams, Messengers' Uniforms, and various petty charges - -	£. 14,427. 15s. 6d.
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An overpayment of 3*s.* on this account must be disallowed.

Marine :

22. Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c. - - - - -	£. 117,550. 5s. 8d.
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This is the first payment since the Award of Lord Rosebery, under which the Subsidy payable by India was fixed at 117,000*l.* for the year 1895-96, and at 100,000*l.* for the five subsequent years.

The above-mentioned sum is composed of the following items :—

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Subsidy - - - - -	117,000	-	-
Interpreters' Allowances, &c. - - - - -	212	5	9
Boiler Tubes for H.M.S. "Sphinx" - - - - -	337	19	11
	£. 117,550	5	8

As regards the Subsidy, I have objected to the amount paid, on the ground that the full complement of four vessels stipulated for was not maintained within the prescribed limits, defined as Indian Waters, during certain periods of the year; and the sum of 2,557*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* must therefore be disallowed.

As regards the Interpreters' Allowances, two overpayments to which I have objected on similar grounds, viz., 10*l.* 7*s.* and 20*l.* 14*s.*, must also be disallowed; together with a further sum of 39*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in respect of the same allowances relating to

to a period prior to the Award, during which the distribution lists of the ships in Indian Waters had not been received.

23. Subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining
Indian Government Defence Vessels - - - - £. 59,600. 0s. 0d.

This is the amount of the Subsidy which was agreed to in 1890, but I am not informed whether the conditions of payment have been fulfilled, *i.e.*, whether the number of officers and men provided for therein was maintained during the year to which this Account relates.

From questions which have arisen on a modification of the service, it has been discovered that the Subsidy included the estimated cost of certain passages which have been separately charged to India; and in consideration of their continuing to be so charged, a reduction in the amount of the Subsidy has been proposed, and a claim has been preferred for a refund of 2,700*l.* already overpaid. The question is still the subject of correspondence with the Admiralty.

A proportion of the above amount, *viz.*, 2,025*l.* for three years ending with 31st March 1896, must accordingly be disallowed.

24. Passage to and from India of Officers and Men of the
Indian Government Defence Vessels, not covered by the
Subsidy - - - - £. 480. 15s. 0d.

I have challenged the correctness of this item in connection with a modified arrangement under which the relief of the crews of the floating defences of the Indian harbours has been changed from a triennial relief at Indian expense to a relief effected every 18 months, at the expense, alternately, of the Imperial and Indian Governments. The question is not yet settled.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions:

25. Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - £. 230,528. 12s. 5d.

An overpayment of 10*l.*, unadjusted within the period of this Account, must be disallowed.

Stationery and Printing:

26. Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India
Office, &c. - - - - £. 6,156. 7s. 7d.

Two small sums overpaid, amounting to 1*l.* 0s. 4*d.*, must be disallowed.

Miscellaneous:

27. Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for
the Indian Civil Service - - - - £. 9,482. 15s. 1d.

This is a net amount, the sum of 250*l.*, contributed by the Imperial Government under an arrangement made in 1895, relating to a combined examination for the Indian Civil Service, the Home Civil Service, Class I., and the Eastern Cadetships, having been taken in reduction of the gross charge. The amount above referred to, which was tentatively agreed to by the Secretary of State for India in Council, proved to be an inadequate contribution. The cost of the examination is now apportioned according to the number of candidates for the several Services in question.

Army—Effective:

28. Payments to the Imperial Government on account of
Disbursements by the War Office in respect of Her
Majesty's British Forces serving in India - - - - £. 729,519. 19s. 0d.

This amount is composed of an advance for the year 1895-96, less the refund of an overpayment for the preceding year. The final figures to be dealt with are those for the year 1894-95, *viz.* :—

	£.	s.	d.
Advances shown in the Account for 1894-95 - - -	778,250	-	-
Add,—Certain Credits due to the Indian Troop Service -	393	19	-
	£. 778,643	19	-
Deduct,—Refund of overpayment above referred to - -	10,874	-	-
	£. 767,769	19	-

Omitting the addition of 393*l.* 19*s.*, the charge for the year 1894-95 is as follows:—

Capitation rate of 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> on each man borne on the Establishment of the British Forces serving in India, viz., 73,155 men, according to the number included in the War Office Estimates (plus 30 Staff of Royal Artillery in India omitted therefrom)	-	-	-	-	-	-	548,662	-	-
Deferred Pay, proportion chargeable against India	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,714	-	-
							<u>£. 767,376</u>	-	-

Since the date of my last Report, I have been furnished with statements of the actual strength of Officers and Men serving in India, during the three years 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95. By this means I am able to give the following comparison of the average strength of the British Army in India with the establishment estimate on which the capitation rate is payable:—

YEAR.	Actual average strength, excluding Officers on leave out of India.	Establishment estimate.
1892-93 - - - -	71,117	72,648
1893-94 - - - -	72,336	72,503 (corrected).
1894-95 - - - -	73,411	73,155

Also, since the date of my last Report, I have been afforded the opportunity of effecting a test audit of the Deferred Pay accounts for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96. In the result I have drawn attention to certain short credits to India, or practical overcharges in these accounts, amounting to 1,063*l.* 14*s.* and 532*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, respectively, which must be disallowed.

I have not had the same opportunity of auditing the accounts for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

In a letter from the War Office on the subject, dated 14th April 1897, it is stated that the Secretary of State for War is prepared to admit the overcharge in respect of the year 1895-96 (which is here represented only by an advance on account), but that he deprecates “the reopening of accounts that have been finally closed, and therefore he cannot consent to any similar concession as regards earlier years.” The earlier years in question are those of 1892-93 and 1893-94, mentioned in my two previous reports, in which I declined to certify the correctness of the charges for deferred pay, and the year 1894-95, above referred to as being now under report, and which therefore cannot, in my opinion, be regarded as finally closed.

Attention has also been drawn to the principle or method on which the charge for deferred pay earned during the training period has been arrived at. I am informed that a claim on this account was laid before Lord Northbrook’s Commission and admitted against Indian Revenues together with other charges; and has therefore been approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council only in a general way, not after separate consideration of the particular mode of determining the charge adopted by the War Office, which moreover is open to question on the ground that (notwithstanding the contrary opinion expressed by that Department) it may lead to double charges against India, which under a test audit would be very difficult of detection, and which the War Office would apparently in any case decline to adjust.

29. Furlough Allowances of Officers of British Regiments serving in India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 87,105. 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
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Some overpayments, amounting to 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, must be disallowed.

30. Indian Troop Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 250,736. 0 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
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I have objected to four payments, amounting to 45*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, which must be disallowed.

A few other questions have yet to be finally dealt with.

31. Stores for India : Clothing - - - - - £. 210,612. 15s. 7d.

The sums of 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and 10*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, erroneously admitted as charges against India, must be disallowed.

32. Stores for India : Ordnance and Miscellaneous - - - £. 235,850. 7s. 4d.

The sum of 45,290*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* has been paid to the War Office for Ordnance Stores, subject to future adjustment, which must be treated as an advance on account.

An overpayment of 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* must be disallowed.

Other queries on these Store Accounts have been raised by me, in which I have objected to the prices charged by the War Office and to a percentage paid on royalties. These questions are still the subject of correspondence.

Army—Non-Effective :

33. Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired
Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's British Forces for
Service in India - - - - - £. 431,195. 0s. 0d.

This amount represents, as shown in the Account, an advance of 442,100*l.* in respect of the year 1895-96, less a refund of 10,905*l.* overpaid for the year 1894-95. Deducting this refund from the previous advance of 430,674*l.*, a balance remains of 419,769*l.*, which is the actuarial amount payable for the year 1894-95.

Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works :

34. State Railways : Stores for India - - - - - £. 664,273. 5s. 2d.

The sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* overpaid for freight must be disallowed.

Remittance Account between England and India :

35. Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public
Departments, Miscellaneous - - - - - £. 6,764. 14s. 5d.

An erroneous payment of 613*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* for percentage on certain Admiralty Stores taken over by the Indian Government must be disallowed.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Balance as shown in the present Account	-	-	-
the following sums will have to be added :—	3,393,798	3	4

	£.	s.	d.
Surcharges on previous Account	-	-	-
Ditto - present Account	-	-	-
Disallowances on previous Account	-	-	-
Ditto - present Account	-	-	-
	362	14	2
	179	-	2
	59	1	10
	7,003	1	-
	7,603	17	2
	£. 3,401,402	-	6

India Audit Office, }
11 May 1897. }

Wm. Godsell, Auditor.

No. 3.

REPORT of the AUDITOR of the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS on the STORES ACCOUNTS, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896 ; prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd Section of the Government of India Act, 1858.

1. ACCORDING to my Report of last year the packing accounts outstanding in respect of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 were 47 and 145 respectively. Of these, 55 have been since received on account of the latter year only.

2. The packing accounts sent to India during the year under review, 1895-96, have numbered 5,884, of which 105 remain outstanding.

India Audit Office, }
11 May 1897. }

Wm. Godsell, Auditor.

No. 4.

SUMMARY of PAYMENTS in the Year 1895-96 for Stores procured for Shipment to India, &c.

	Stores.	Freight.	TOTAL.
Expenditure charged against Revenue :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Opium - - - - -	494 9 1	55 3 -	549 12 1
Salt - - - - -	21 - 6	- - 7	21 1 1
Stamps - - - - -	43,083 13 6	403 2 5	43,491 15 11
Excise - - - - -	63 9 3	- 5 -	63 14 3
Customs - - - - -	85 - 3	2 10 -	87 10 3
Forest - - - - -	540 6 7	- - 1 7	540 5 -
Post Office - - - - -	44,943 10 9	1,122 15 1	46,066 5 10
Telegraph :			
Telegraph Lines in India - - - - -	36,514 3 10	2,418 6 -	38,930 9 10
*Indo-European Telegraph - - - - -	4,054 2 8	528 18 4	4,583 1 -
Mint - - - - -	455 2 7	13 14 2	468 16 9
General Administration - - - - -	12,445 11 10	187 8 2	12,633 - -
Law and Justice - - - - -	1,286 15 5	42 1 2	1,328 16 7
Marine:			
Coal - - - - -	5,811 18 -	5,406 3 11	57,737 6 8
Miscellaneous - - - - -	44,564 15 6	1,954 9 3	
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	21 1 9	- 4 10	21 6 7
Political - - - - -	364 11 -	3 18 6	368 9 6
Scientific and other Minor Departments - -	10,564 - 1	122 6 6	10,686 6 7
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	38,281 14 6	1,004 9 5	39,286 3 11
Irrigation: Minor Works and Navigation - -	809 5 6	28 17 10	838 3 4
Buildings and Roads:			
Military Works - - - - -	27,810 12 9	3,136 9 2	30,947 1 11
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Services - -	2,169 - 3	147 14 2	2,316 14 5
Army:			
Clothing for European Troops - - - - -	129,842 18 6	1,542 16 11	210,612 15 7
Ditto, taken to India with Troops - - - -	44,666 17 6	- - -	
Ditto, for Native Troops - - - - -	34,210 18 3	349 4 5	235,850 7 4
Ordnance and Miscellaneous - - - - -	171,614 10 4	6,420 8 3	
Ditto, Arms, &c. taken to India with Troops	57,815 8 9	- - -	19,941 18 8
Medical - - - - -	19,260 11 6	681 7 2	
Commissariat - - - - -	21,007 5 2	830 16 10	21,838 2 -
Chitral Relief Force - - - - -	6,778 16 7	134 15 5	6,913 12 -
Special Defence Works:			
India - - - - -	30,090 19 5	1,072 12 11	31,163 12 4
Aden (portion chargeable against Indian Revenues) - - - - -	13,858 12 9	229 18 3	14,088 11 -
£.	803,536 4 4	27,838 16 1	831,375 - 5
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :			
State Railways - - - - -	599,637 15 1	64,635 10 1	664,273 5 2
Irrigation Works - - - - -	3,265 14 11	346 13 8	3,612 8 7
Advances Repayable:			
Special Defence Works: Aden (portion recoverable from the Imperial Government) - -	1,365 12 9	208 12 8	1,574 5 5
Remittance Account:			
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States :			
Railway Stores - - - - -	1,450 5 10	80 9 10	66,550 1 3
Other Stores - - - - -	59,377 9 10	5,641 15 9	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,468,633 2 9	98,751 18 1	1,567,385 - 10

* In Statement No. 4 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts, the payments for Stores under this head are included among "Other Charges."

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the NET EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on account of the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, during the Year ended 31st March 1896.

NET EXPENDITURE:		£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances of President, Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, Chaplain, &c.	-	11,459	19	7
Steward's Salary, Wages of Servants, Expenses of Laundry, &c.	- - - - -	2,459	13	6
Rates and Taxes, Maintenance of Buildings, Repairs of Furniture, &c.	- - - - -	2,029	7	6
Lights, Fuel, and other House Articles	- - - - -	1,044	11	6
Provisions, Wines, &c.	- - - - -	3,571	5	-
Advertisements, Postage, Travelling Expenses, &c.	- - - - -	483	9	2
Library, Laboratory, Workshops, &c.; Expenses of Students visiting Works and Forests, Continental Tour of Forest Students, &c.	- - - - -	1,449	16	4
		22,498	2	7
<i>Deduct,—</i>				
Receipts on account of Garden, Farm, and Dairy, in excess of Expenditure	-	5	6	8
EXPENDITURE:				
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; Wages of Servants; Provisions and Contingent Expenses; and Continental Tour of Forest Students (page 15)	- - - - -	26,291	15	5
<i>Less,—</i>				
Receipts for testing-work done in the Laboratories; and Sale Proceeds of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. (page 4)	- -	3,798	19	6
		22,492	15	11
RECEIPTS:				
Fees and Caution Money received from Students (page 4)	- - -	20,925	-	-
<i>Less,—</i>				
Refund of Caution Money (page 15)	- - - - -	196	13	3
		20,728	6	9
Net Expenditure, excluding Interest on Capital Outlay	- - -	£.	1,764	9 2

E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

No. 6.

ACCOUNT of the CHARGES and RECEIPTS in respect of the INDIAN TROOP SERVICE,
from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Capital Charges of the Service - - - - -	—		
2. Salaries, &c., of Establishments in England, Egypt, and India - - - - -	6,369	5	9
3. Repairs, and Naval and Gunners' Stores for the Troop Ships - - - - -	6,606	6	11
4. Furniture, Lamps, and Mess Articles for the Troop Ships - - - - -	481	19	10
5. Coal for H.M.S. "Malabar" - - - - -	8,543	—	7
6. Mess of Officers on board the Troop Ships - - - - -	6,483	5	2
7. Provisions and Stores for Troops and Horses - - - - -	8,784	5	9
8. Pay, Victualling, &c., of the Crews of the Troop Ships - - - - -	16,081	9	5
9. Miscellaneous Charges of the Troop Ships - - - - -	553	9	7
10. Suez Canal Transit Charges for H.M.S. "Malabar" - - - - -	10,527	7	11
11. Repairs, Stores, &c., for the Victoria Buildings at Suez - - - - -	25	9	8
12. Miscellaneous Expenses - - - - -	948	1	5
13. Cost of Conveyance of Troops in hired Transports, &c. :—	£.	s.	d.
Troops on Freight - - - - -	4,450	—	—
Hire - - - - -	99,849	8	7
Fittings - - - - -	2,809	2	6
Coal - - - - -	37,420	2	1
Mess and Victualling - - - - -	21,232	13	6
Suez Canal Dues - - - - -	28,278	6	8
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7,508	1	—
	201,547	14	4
<i>Deduct, —</i>			
	£.	s.	d.
Receipts from the Imperial Government for employment of the "Malabar" and hired Transports, and for passages of Officers and Men on Imperial Service - - - - -	5,651	—	3
Recoveries on account of the Messing of Officers, &c., and the Rations of Troops - - - - -	4,686	8	4
Proceeds of Sale of Old and Unserviceable Stores, and recoveries for loss or damage of Stores, and for Forage supplied to Officers' Horses - - - - -	2,838	8	6
	13,175	17	1
<i>Abate,—</i>			
Amount expended by the Agent for Indian Troop Service at Suez to meet expenses of the Troop Service, but not adjusted within the Year - - - - -	—	13	3
	£.	253,775	6 —
Net Expenditure in England, as shown in the Home Accounts :—	£.	s.	d.
Disbursements (page 15) - - - - -	250,736	—	7
Receipts (page 6) - - - - -	16,782	3	2
	233,953	17	5
Net Expenditure in India, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts :—			
Disbursements (page 184) - - - - -	20,412	15	7
Receipts (page 178) - - - - -	591	7	—
	19,821	8	7
	253,775	6	—

Admiralty, 21 December 1896.

B. F. Clark,
Director of Transports.

No. 7. - - - - -

COMPARISON of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.	1895-96.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1895.	Account.			
REVENUE:					
INTEREST:	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Interest realised from Investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - -	5,000	13,516	8,516	- -	1
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph:					
Message Revenue - - - - -	5,100	4,136	-	964	2
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	-	1,036	1,036	-	3
Indian Telegraph Department: Sale proceeds of Cable Core - -	-	561	561	-	4
MINT:					
Proceeds of Sale of Indian Coins sent to this Country for Assay -	-	13	13	-	5
MEDICAL:					
Pensions, &c., of Lunatics appropriated to their maintenance - -	1,600	1,862	262	-	6
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Sale Proceeds of Books, Maps, &c. - - - - -	300	485	185	-	7
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, and in respect of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - -	9,600	9,461	-	139	8
Subscriptions in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund - - - - -	82,400	85,036	2,636	-	9
Subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - -	1,500	2,404	904	-	10
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items - - - - -	2,500	4,646	2,146	-	11
RAILWAYS:					
STATE RAILWAYS:					
East Indian Railway: Rent of Premises occupied by the Company	200	230	30	-	12
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:					
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:					
Royal Indian Engineering College: Fees from Students, &c. -	26,200	24,724	-	1,476	13
ARMY:					
Effective.					
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores; receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service; recoveries on account of Messing, &c. - - - - -	26,100	65,450	39,350	-	14
Non-Effective.					
Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions -	10,500	9,857	-	643	15
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE, carried forward - - - - -	£. 171,000	223,417			

- - - - - No. 7.

of the HOME TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, for the Year 1895-96.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
1	Of the increase, 3,928 <i>l.</i> is owing to an exceptional receipt from the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, credited to the Revenues of India under this head, and the remainder to a larger sum having been invested than was expected.
2	The dates of the receipts from the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration on account of traffic balances are very uncertain.
3	Sale proceeds of Cable Core returned to this country.
9	There were increases under several of the Funds.
10	Sufficient provision was not made for the growth of these receipts.
11	The Account includes 1,066 <i>l.</i> received as "Conscience Money." The remainder of the increase occurred mainly in Fines and Penalties incurred by contractors in providing Stores.
13	Owing to there having been a smaller number of Students at the College than was expected.
14	There was an increase of 32,361 <i>l.</i> in the value of articles in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, and of 5,882 <i>l.</i> in receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service.
15	These receipts have not increased as was expected.

No. 7.—COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS—continued.	1895-96.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1895.	Account.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Brought forward - - -	171,000	223,417			
DEBT:					
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:					
Temporary Loan on Security of India Bills - - - - -	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	1
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:					
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:					
Repayment of portion of Expenditure in England on account of Defence Works at Aden, recoverable from the Imperial Government - - - - -	100	601	501	—	2
Repayment by the Imperial Government of Expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on Opium - - - - -	-	72	72	—	3
	100	673			
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES:					
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - -	3,308,500	791,483	-	2,517,017	4
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER FEES AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS -	3,000	11,553	8,553	-	5
	3,311,500	803,036			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Chelsea Out-pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c. - - - - -	100,000	170,979	70,979	-	6
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London - - - - -	18,000	16,234	-	1,766	7
East Indian Railway Company:					
On account of Debentures issued - - - - -	-	149,250	149,250	-	8
Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - - - -	1,000	1,693	693	—	9
South Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - - - -	-	676	676	—	10
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - - - -	700	647	-	53	11
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	2,000	2,166	166	—	12
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India - - - - -	17,000,000	17,664,492	664,492	-	13
	17,121,700	18,008,137			
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - - £.	22,604,300	21,033,263			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1895-96—*continued*.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- 4 There is a decrease of 2,778,500*l.* owing to Debentures having been renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital (*see* "Discharge of Debentures"). On the other hand, there is an increase of 10,747*l.* in the receipts from the Assam-Bengal Railway Company; and the Account includes 250,711*l.* raised by the Indian Midland Railway Company for the Saugor-Katni Railway, and 25*l.* received from the Madras Railway Company.
- 5 These receipts are very uncertain.
- 6 The Account includes 30,887*l.* on account of remittances on behalf of officers and men of the Hong-Kong Regiment and Asiatic Artillery, 17,653*l.* for Bills of Exchange drawn at Zanzibar, and 12,422*l.* for payments in India in connection with the Uganda Railway. The remainder of the increase occurred under several heads.
- 7 The Estimate was based on the average receipts in past years.
- 8 The East Indian Railway Company had not been empowered to borrow when the Budget Estimate was framed.
- 13 There being a good demand, this excess was sold with the view of reducing the amount to be sold in the following year.

No. 7.—COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS.	1895-96.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1895.	Account.			
EXPENDITURE:					
LAND REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India - - -	300	36	-	264	1
Stores for India - - - - -	100	-	-	100	2
OPIUM: Stores for India - - - - -	700	550	-	150	3
SALT: Stores for India - - - - -	400	21	-	379	4
STAMPS: Stores for India - - - - -	55,600	43,492	-	12,108	5
EXCISE: Stores for India - - - - -	100	64	-	36	6
CUSTOMS: Stores for India - - - - -	100	88	-	12	7
FOREST:					
Passage to India of Forest Officers on appointment, &c. - - -	700	853	153	-	8
Stores for India - - - - -	-	540	540	-	9
INTEREST ON DEBT (EXCLUDING THAT CHARGED TO RAILWAYS):					
Interest on Loans contracted in England - - - - -	2,648,300	2,612,937	-	35,363	10
Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised - - - - -	9,800	9,758	-	42	11
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS:					
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of Men returned from India - - - - -	200	147	-	53	12
POST OFFICE:					
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	60,600	60,600	-	-	13
Stores for India - - - - -	41,800	46,066	4,266	-	14
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph:					
Payments in respect of Revenue - - - - -	21,000	20,243	-	757	15
Other Payments - - - - -	9,000	6,791	-	2,209	16
Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - -	18,000	18,027	27	-	17
Zanzibar-Mauritius Cable: Subsidy to the Eastern Telegraph Company - - - - -	10,000	10,000	-	-	18
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses - - - - -	6,000	7,079	1,079	-	19
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India - - - - -	45,200	38,931	-	6,269	20
MINT: Stores for India - - - - -	700	469	-	231	21
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:					
Home Establishment, &c. - - - - -	231,500	229,680	-	1,820	22
Payments on account of Administration in India - - - - -	2,200	1,642	-	558	23
Stores for India - - - - -	18,200	12,633	-	5,567	24
LAW AND JUSTICE:					
Stores for India - - - - -	1,100	1,329	229	-	25
Other Payments - - - - -	800	491	-	309	26
POLICE:					
Passage to India of Assistant Superintendents on appointment, &c. -	500	933	433	-	27
MARINE:					
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c. - - - - -	82,400	117,550	35,150	-	28
Subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels - - - - -	59,600	59,600	-	-	29
Sundry items - - - - -	3,000	1,712	-	1,288	30
Stores for India - - - - -	66,900	57,737	-	9,163	31
EDUCATION:					
Allowances to Indian Government Scholars, and Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment - - - - -	1,600	1,260	-	340	32
ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - - - - -	400	135	-	265	33
Stores for India - - - - -	-	21	21	-	34
MEDICAL:					
Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - -	6,500	6,150	-	341	35
POLITICAL:					
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -	7,000	7,000	-	-	36
Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - -	12,500	12,500	-	-	37
Expenses of the visit to England of His Highness the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan - - - - -	30,000	25,408	-	4,592	38
Sundry items - - - - -	1,500	2,417	917	-	39
Stores for India - - - - -	200	368	168	-	40
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Stores for India - - - - -	13,000	10,686	-	2,314	41
Other Payments - - - - -	17,600	15,641	-	1,959	42
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:					
Members of the Family of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh - - -	8,400	8,422	22	-	43
Members of the Bengal Nizamut Family - - - - -	1,000	1,143	143	-	44
Carried forward - - - £.	3,494,500	3,451,159			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1895-96—*continued*.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- 2 The Estimate was based on information received from India, but there was no demand under this head.
- 3 The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 4 The Budget Estimate which was framed in the absence of information from India was too high.
- 5 The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 9 Owing to unforeseen demands.
- 10 There was a decrease of 25,406*l.* in interest on India Bills; and 10,000*l.* was included in the Budget Estimate for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England, but no such loans were required.
- 14 The demands were larger than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 16 The decrease occurred mainly in the payments for Stores.
- 19 The increase occurred in Absentee Allowances.
- 20 } The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 21 }
- 22 There was a decrease of 3,217*l.* in salaries; but, on the other hand, there was an increase of 1,727*l.* in office contingence, owing to special sanitary work at the India Office.
- 24 The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 26 In the Budget Estimate provision was made for Outfit Allowance of two Judges, but only one Judge went to India within the year.
- 27 The Account includes the subsistence allowance and return passage to India of an officer employed in this country in connection with the prosecution of certain persons supposed to have been implicated in stealing Arms from the Ferozepore Arsenal.
- 28 The contribution paid for 1895-96 was 117,000*l.*, and the remainder was for interpreters' allowances.
- 30 The decrease occurred mainly in incidental expenses connected with the manning of Indian Government Defence Vessels, not covered by the Subsidy to the Admiralty.
- 31 The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 32 The decrease occurred mainly in respect of Indian Government Scholars.
- 33 Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the passage of eight Chaplains, but only four went out; and 50*l.* passage money refunded by a Chaplain was deducted from the payments under this head.
- 38 Some of the payments on this account were not made until 1896-97, but the total expenditure in England has fallen short of the Estimate.
- 39 The Account includes 638*l.* on account of the expenses of the Mekong Boundary Commission, and 433*l.* in connection with the ratification of the Anglo-Russian Pamirs Agreement.
- 41 The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 42 There was a decrease of 902*l.* in objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character, and of 766*l.* in the purchase of stallions.

No. 7.—COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued.</i>	1895-96.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1895.	Account.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Expenditure—<i>continued.</i>					
Brought forward - - -	3,494,500	3,451,159			
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES - - -	218,000	223,537	5,537	-	1
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
General - - - - -	369,000	381,404	12,404	-	2
Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, &c. - - -	1,442,000	1,434,848	-	7,152	3
Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - -	1,500	1,442	-	58	4
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c. -	6,600	6,157	-	443	5
Stores for India - - - - -	35,300	39,286	3,986	-	6
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, &c. - - - - -	11,400	11,646	246	-	7
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the Supply of Stores to India -	10,000	6,903	-	3,097	8
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:					
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON DEBT:					
East Indian Railway - - - - -	307,700	307,711	11	-	9
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -	34,000	33,994	-	6	10
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway - - - - -	162,000	162,046	46	-	11
Oude and Rohilkund Railway - - - - -	327,100	327,062	-	38	12
South Indian Railway - - - - -	149,200	149,207	7	-	13
STATE RAILWAYS—ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS (INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS):					
East Indian Railway - - - - -	1,174,500	1,174,305	-	195	14
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -	121,600	121,317	-	283	15
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway - - - - -	409,800	409,774	-	26	16
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES:					
* Bengal Central Railway - - - - -	16,300	16,250	-	50	17
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -	89,700	89,700	-	-	18
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -	43,700	43,712	12	-	19
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -	60,200	69,222	22	-	20
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES:					
Assam-Bengal Railway - - - - -	59,000	58,773	-	227	21
* Bengal Central Railway - - - - -	17,500	17,500	-	-	22
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -	165,000	165,000	-	-	23
East Indian Railway - - - - -	-	1,875	1,875	-	24
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -	208,300	208,258	-	42	25
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -	200,500	200,513	13	-	26
South Indian Railway - - - - -	30,000	30,000	-	-	27
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—INTEREST - - - - -	2,161,300	2,161,563	263	-	28
IRRIGATION:					
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION: Stores for India - - -	600	838	238	-	29
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:					
MILITARY WORKS: Stores for India - - - - -	16,000	30,947	14,947	-	30
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:					
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	49,000	52,749	3,749	-	31
Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - -	27,900	26,489	-	1,411	32
Sundry items - - - - -	5,000	4,820	-	180	33
Stores for India - - - - -	700	2,317	1,617	-	34
ARMY:					
<i>Effective.</i>					
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	750,000	729,520	-	20,480	35
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India - - - - -	110,000	98,497	-	11,503	36
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - - - - -	230,000	218,761	-	11,239	37
Indian Troop Service - - - - -	260,800	250,736	-	10,064	38
Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Transports - -	6,000	8,418	2,418	-	39
Miscellaneous - - - - -	18,500	18,178	-	322	40
Stores for India - - - - -	720,600	495,157	-	225,443	41
<i>Non-Effective.</i>					
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces for service in India - - - - -	450,000	431,195	-	18,805	42
Pay of Non-Effective Colonels of Royal Artillery - - - - -	27,600	24,485	-	3,115	43
Pay and Pensions of Non-Effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service - - - - -	1,750,000	1,754,554	4,554	-	44
Miscellaneous Pensions, &c. - - - - -	86,000	84,766	-	1,234	45
Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - -	21,000	21,527	527	-	46
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS:					
INDIA: Stores for India - - - - -	23,400	31,164	7,764	-	47
ADEN: Portion chargeable against Indian Revenues of the cost of Stores supplied - - - - -	22,800	14,088	-	8,712	48
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE, } carried forward - - - - - } £.	15,910,600	15,603,370			

* Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1895-96—*continued*.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- 1 The increase occurred in the Absentee Allowances of Officers of the Indian Civil Service.
- 2 The increase occurred mainly in the Pensions of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service.
- 3 The decrease occurred in the payments on account of the Military Funds.
- 6 The demands were larger than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 8 The payments in respect of Stores lost in transit to India were very small.
- 14 } The decreases are owing to Annuities outstanding for 10 years, which were repaid by the East Indian Railway Company and
- 15 } the Bank of England, respectively, having been deducted from the payments.
- 21 Owing to Capital not having been paid up in full so early as was anticipated
- 24 Six months' interest at 2½ per cent. on 150,000*l*. Debentures issued by the East Indian Railway Company under Act 58 Vict. c. 20.
- 29 } The demands were larger than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 30 }
- 31 The increase occurred in the Absentee Allowances of Civil Officers.
- 32 Owing to there having been a smaller number of Students at the College than was expected.
- 34 The demands were larger than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 35 The Budget Estimate included 10,000*l*. as a further payment on account of the year 1894-95, but, owing to a diminution in the amount of deferred pay, the charge for that year proved to be 10,374*l*. less than the sums which had been advanced in respect of it.
- 36 The decrease occurred mainly in Furlough Allowances.
- 37 Fewer Officers were at home during the year than had been estimated.
- 38 The decrease occurred in the expenses in connection with hired Transports.
- 39 Owing to a larger number of Officers than was estimated having to be provided with passages otherwise than in Transports.
- 41 The decrease occurred mainly in Ordnance Stores, owing to the order for certain supplies of Cordite having been cancelled, and to the payments to the War Office within the year being very much less than was estimated.
- 42 The charge for 1894-95 proved to be 10,905*l*. less than the advances. This sum was recovered, and the estimated charge for 1895-96 also reduced.
- 43 The pay of three Officers was in abeyance during their tenure of office.
- 45 There were decreases in several of the classes of these Pensions.
- 47 Due to unforeseen payments.
- 48 The payments were not made so early as was expected.

No. 7.—COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS— <i>continued.</i>	1895-96.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1895.	Account.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE, } brought forward - - - - - }	15,910,600	15,603,370			
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:					
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS:					
STATE RAILWAYS:					
Stores for India, &c. - - - - -	847,000	673,536	-	173,464	1
ENNUR SECTION OF BEZWADA-MADRAS RAILWAY:					
Payments to the Madras Railway Company - - - - -	-	6,026	6,026	-	2
IRRIGATION WORKS:					
Stores for India - - - - -	2,600	3,612	1,012	-	3
	849,600	683,174			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:					
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	-	1,600	1,600	-	4
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:					
Temporary Loan on security of India Bills - - - - -	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	5
	2,000,000	2,001,600			
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:					
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:					
Recoverable from the Imperial Government:					
Portion of Expenditure in England on account of Defence Works at Aden - - - - -	1,400	1,574	174	-	6
Expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on Opium - - - - -	-	72	72	-	7
Moiety of expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on the administration of the expenditure of India - - - - -	-	614	614	-	8
Moiety of expenditure in England in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission - - - - -	-	638	638	-	9
Moiety of pay, &c., of an Officer detained in England in connection with the revision of the Burma-China Convention of 1st March 1894 - - - - -	-	171	171	-	10
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:					
Portion of outstanding principal of the South Indian Railway Company, repaid by the Company on the purchase of its undertaking by the State, claimed during the year by the person entitled thereto - - - - -	-	138	138	-	11
	1,400	3,207			
PAYMENTS TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:					
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES - - - - -	2,778,500	-	-	2,778,500	12
ON ACCOUNT OF STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, &c. - - - - -	955,200	853,820	-	101,380	13
	3,733,700	853,820			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, on account of Postal and Money Order transactions, &c. - - - - -	107,000	100,453	2,453	-	14
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. - - - - -	143,000	102,726	-	40,274	15
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	204,600	405,057	110,457	-	16
Rajputana-Malwa Railway: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	60,000	164,224	104,224	-	17
South Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	100,000	67,479	-	32,521	18
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	33,000	25,378	-	7,622	19
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States - - - - -	84,100	66,550	-	17,550	20
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - - - - -	57,000	56,551	-	449	21
	878,700	997,418			
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - - - £.	23,374,000	20,142,589			

India Office, 13 May 1897.

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1895-96—*continued*.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- 1 Due to payments not having been made so early as was expected, and to Stores having cost less than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 2 In the Budget Estimate, the expenditure on this section was included above in the sum of 847,000*l.* estimated for "State Railways."
- 3 The demands were larger than was indicated in the estimates received from India.
- 4 Portion of the amount which had remained unclaimed since October 1888.
- 8 }
9 } These sums were recovered in 1896-97.
10 }
- 12 The Debentures were renewed. (*See* note against Receipts on account of Subscribed Capital.)
- 13 The Estimates were furnished by the Railway Companies.
- 14 The Account includes 6,743*l.* paid to the Admiralty for Naval Ordnance Stores transferred to the Government of India. But, on the other hand, the payments on account of Indian Money Orders fell short of the estimate.
- 15 The decrease occurred mainly in remittances by Administrators General.
- 16 }
17 } The Estimates were furnished by the several Railway Companies concerned.
18 }
- 19 }
20 } The demands were smaller than was indicated in the estimates received from India.

Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary.

No. 8. - - - - -

* ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

R E C E I P T S.		£.
REVENUE:		
INTEREST :		
	£.	
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - - - -	33,333	
Premium realised on the issue of 2,400,000L India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	68,898	
		102,231
TELEGRAPH :		
Indo-European Telegraph :		
Message Revenue - - - - -	3,739	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	80	
		3,819
MEDICAL :		
Pensions, &c., of Lunatics appropriated to their maintenance - - - - -		1,717
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS :		
Sale Proceeds of Books, Maps, &c. - - - - -		425
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS :		
	£.	
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, and in respect of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - -	9,410	
Subscriptions in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund - - - - -	81,359	
Subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - -	3,017	
		93,786
MISCELLANEOUS :		
Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items - - - - -		20,876
RAILWAYS :		
STATE RAILWAYS :		
East Indian Railway : Rent of Premises occupied by the Company - - - - -		230
BUILDINGS AND ROADS :		
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :		
Royal Indian Engineering College : Fees from Students, &c. - - - - -		26,224
ARMY :		
<i>Effective.</i>		
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment ; Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores ; Receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service ; Recoveries on account of Messing, &c. - - - - -	£. 71,864	
<i>Non-effective.</i>		
Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - -	12,933	
		84,797
Carried forward - - -		£. 334,105

This is an Account subject to audit, and to the final adjustment of the accounts of sub-accountants.

No. 8.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of India, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
EXPENDITURE:		
LAND REVENUE:	£.	£.
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India - - - - -	218	
Stores for India - - - - -	1	214
OPIUM:		
Stores for India - - - - -		882
SALT:		
Stores for India - - - - -		191
STAMPS:		
Stores for India - - - - -		40,808
EXCISE:	£.	
Passage, Outfit Allowance, and Pay, of a Supervisor of Distilleries on appointment, &c. -	215	
Stores for India - - - - -	11	226
FOREST:		
Expenses in connection with Candidates for the Indian Forest Department, passage to India on appointment, &c. - - - - -	1,502	
Stores for India - - - - -	6,703	8,205
INTEREST ON DEBT (EXCLUDING THAT CHARGED TO RAILWAYS):		
Interest on Loans contracted in England - - - - -	* 2,620,653	
Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised - -	10,051	2,630,704
INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS:		
Interest on Deposits in Regimental Savings Banks of men returned from India - - - -		136
POST OFFICE:	£.	
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - -	60,600	
Stores for India - - - - -	50,852	111,452
TELEGRAPH:		
Indo-European Telegraph:	£.	
Payments in respect of Revenue - - - - -	19,471	
Other Payments - - - - -	7,849	27,320
Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - -	18,027	
Zanzibar-Mauritius Cable—Subsidy to the Eastern Telegraph Company - - - -	10,000	
Indian Telegraph Department—Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses - - -	6,032	
	61,379	
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India - - - - -	57,967	119,346
MINT:		
Stores for India - - - - -		263
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:	£.	
Home Establishment, &c. - - - - -	232,220	
Payments on account of Administration in India - - - - -	2,484	
	234,704	
Stores for India - - - - -	25,616	260,320
LAW AND JUSTICE:		
Stores for India - - - - -	778	
Other Payments - - - - -	1,379	2,157
POLICE:		
Passage to India of Assistant Superintendents on appointment, &c. - - - - -		592
Carried forward - - - £.		3,175,496
* Total Interest on Loans contracted in England is charged as follows:—	£.	£.
Under Interest on Ordinary Debt (as above) - - - - -		2,620,653
Under Railway Revenue Account (page 47):	£.	
State Railways—Interest on Debt - - - - -	975,589	
Deduct,—Oude and Rohilkund Railway Discount Sinking Fund - - - - -	2,201	
State Railways—Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances -	973,388	
	218,884	1,192,272
	£.	3,812,925

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897—continued.

			£.
		Brought forward - - -	3,175,496
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
EXPENDITURE—continued.			
MARINE:			
		£.	
Contribution towards the Expenses of Her Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c. -		97,721	
Subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels -		59,600	
Sundry items - - - - -		572	
		157,893	
Stores for India - - - - -		54,890	212,783
EDUCATION:			
Allowances to Indian Government Scholars, Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c. -			1,656
ECCLESIASTICAL:			
Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - - - - -			145
MEDICAL:			
		£.	
Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - -		5,934	
Pay, passage, &c. of Medical Officers and Nurses in connection with the Plague at Bombay		1,013	6,947
POLITICAL:			
Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -		7,000	
Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - -		12,500	
Expenses of the visit to England of His Highness the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan - - - - -		2,249	
Sundry items - - - - -		2,398	
		24,147	
Stores for India - - - - -		39	24,186
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Stores for India - - - - -		12,351	
Other Payments - - - - -		17,774	30,125
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:			
Members of the Family of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh - - - - -		8,422	
Members of the Bengal Nizamut Family - - - - -		1,170	9,592
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES - - - - -			
			225,783
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:			
		£.	
General - - - - -		409,709	
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances, payable in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund - - - - -		1,463,062	
Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - -		1,748	1,874,519
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:			
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c. - - - - -		6,047	
Stores for India - - - - -		35,761	41,808
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, &c. - - - - -		12,735	
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the supply of Stores to India - - - - -		6,204	18,939
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:			
FAMINE RELIEF:			
Stores for India - - - - -		7,509	
Other Payments - - - - -		851	8,300
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:			
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON DEBT:		£.	
East Indian Railway - - - - -		305,852	
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -		33,854	
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway - - - - -		160,900	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway - - - - -		327,062	
South Indian Railway - - - - -		147,921	
		975,589	
STATE RAILWAYS—ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS (INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS):			
East Indian Railway - - - - -		1,181,262	
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -		121,740	
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway - - - - -		409,598	
		1,712,600	
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES:			
* Bengal Central Railway - - - - -		16,250	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -		89,700	
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -		43,712	
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -		69,222	
		218,884	
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES:			
Assam-Bengal Railway - - - - -		67,242	
* Bengal Central Railway - - - - -		17,500	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - -		171,250	
Burma Railways - - - - -		19,085	
East Indian Railway - - - - -		7,500	
Indian Midland Railway - - - - -		209,437	
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - -		200,613	
South Indian Railway - - - - -		30,000	
		722,527	
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—INTEREST - - - - -		2,160,967	5,790,567
		Carried forward - - - £.	11,420,906

* Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
O. 122.

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897—continued.

		Brought forward - - -	£. 11,420,906
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
EXPENDITURE—continued.			
IRRIGATION:			
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION:			
Stores for India - - - - -			1,375
BUILDINGS AND ROADS:			
MILITARY WORKS:		£.	
Stores for India - - - - -		24,725	
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:		£.	
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department	55,312		
Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - -	25,995		
Sundry items - - - - -	4,296		
	85,603		
Stores for India - - - - -	5,768		
		91,371	
ARMY:			116,096
Effective.			
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India - -	723,894		
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	109,401		
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - - - - -	221,265		
Indian Troop Service - - - - -	240,362		
Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Transports - - - -	5,765		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	18,373		
	1,319,060		
Stores for India - - - - -	525,688		
		1,844,748	
Non-effective.			
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces, for Service in India - - - - -	468,795		
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery - - - - -	23,650		
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service -	1,767,795		
Miscellaneous Pensions, &c. - - - - -	84,360		
Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - -	24,252		
		2,368,852	
SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS:			4,213,600
INDIA:			
Stores for India - - - - -		43,714	
ADEN:			
		£.	
Pay and Expenses of an Officer inspecting position-finding apparatus at Aden	235		
Portion chargeable against Indian Revenues of the Cost of Stores supplied	8,569		
		8,804	
			52,518
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE - - -		£.	15,804,495
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:			
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS:		£.	£.
STATE RAILWAYS:			
Stores for India - - - - -	1,138,759		
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, &c. - - -	8,576		
		1,147,335	
IRRIGATION WORKS:			
Stores for India - - - - -		2,780	
			1,150,115
Carried forward - - -		£.	16,954,610

No. 8.—ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

		Brought forward - - -	£. 334,105
RECEIPTS—continued.			
DEBT:			
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:			
India 2½ per Cent. Stock—Loan Issued:			
Created under Acts, for discharge of 2,000,000 <i>l.</i> India Debentures, and for other purposes	£. 2,095,054		
Created under Act 53 Vict. ch. 6, for discharge of 313,700 <i>l.</i> South Indian Railway Debentures	304,946	2,400,000	
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:			
Temporary Loan on security of India Bills - - - - -	1,000,000		
Temporary Loan on security of East India Bonds - - - - -	500,000	1,500,000	3,900,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:			
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:			
Repayment by the Imperial Government of			
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on the administration of the Expenditure of India - - - - -		614	
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission		690	
Moiety of Pay, &c., of an Officer detained in England in connection with the revision of the Burma-China Convention of 1st March 1894 - - - - -		171	
Expenditure in England attending the Employment of Indian Native Troops at Suakin -		251	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:		1,726	
Sum received from the French Government to meet Expenditure in England on the construction by the South Indian Railway Company of a Railway from Peralam to Karikal - -		9,016	10,742
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES:			
ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - -		3,639,542	
ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER FEES AND MISCELLANEOUS REFUNDS - - - - -		6,640	3,646,182
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:			
Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of	£.	£.	
Expenses attending the Employment of Indian Native Troops at Suakin -	136,747		
Expenses attending the Employment of Indian Native Troops sent to Mombassa	4,627		
Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, Chelsea Out-Pensioners paid in India, Supplies to Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, &c.	121,486	202,860	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London - - -		53,066	
East Indian Railway Company:	£.		
On account of Debentures issued - - - - -	802,551		
Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - - - -	6,537	809,088	
South Indian Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - - - - -		472	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds - -		881	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -		983	
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India - - - - -		15,526,547	16,653,897
TOTAL RECEIPTS - - -		£.	24,544,926
BALANCE, 1st April 1896 - - -			3,393,798
		£.	27,938,724

India Office, 13 May 1897.

For Statement showing New or Increased Salaries or Pensions

of the Government of India, from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		£.
Brought forward - - -		16,954,610
DEBT:		
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:		
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	£. 5,190	
India Debentures - - - - -	2,000,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	313,700	
		2,318,890
TEMPORARY DEBT DISCHARGED:		
Temporary Loan on security of India Bills - - - - -	2,000,000	
Temporary Loan on security of East India Bonds - - - - -	500,000	
		2,500,000
		4,818,890
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:		
ADVANCES REPAYABLE:		
Recoverable from the Imperial Government:		
Portion of Expenditure in England on account of Defence Works at Aden - - -		368
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Royal Commission on the administration of the Expenditure of India - - -		1,389
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Mekong Boundary Commission -		52
Expenditure in England attending the Employment of Indian Native Troops at Suakin -		251
Moiety of Expenditure in England in connection with the Mission to Abyssinia - - -		83
		2,143
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:		
Advances to the South Indian Railway Company for construction of a Railway from Peralam to Karikal on behalf of the French Government - - -	£. 8,156	
Sum re-issued to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for discharge of a Debenture, the amount of which, having been long unclaimed, was repaid to the Secretary of State in 1883-84 - - -	100	
Portion of Outstanding Interest of the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Company repaid by the Company on the purchase of its undertaking by the State, claimed during the year by the person entitled thereto - - -	26	
		8,282
		10,425
PAYMENTS TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:*		
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES - - - - -	£. 871,200	
ON ACCOUNT OF STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, &c. - - - - -	1,511,042	
		2,383,142
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:		
Payments to Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, on account of Postal and Money Order transactions, &c. - - - - -	£. 109,213	
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. - - - - -	95,503	
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	407,196	
Rajputana-Malwa Railway: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	43,036	
South Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - -	57,855	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - -	79,290	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States - - - - -	90,525	
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - - - - -	56,374	
		939,892
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - £.		25,106,959
BALANCE, 31st March 1897 - - -		2,831,765
		£. 27,938,724

* Advances to the East Indian, the South Indian, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway Companies, and advances to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, are treated as remittances.

E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

granted or created within the year 1896-97, see page 52.

No. 9.

STATEMENT showing New or Increased SALARIES or PENSIONS granted or created in *England*, between 1st April 1896 and 31st March 1897 (*see* the Government of India Act, 1858, Sec. 53).

SALARIES.		Increase or Decrease in 1897-98.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Correspondence Department :		£.	£.
Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts—Salary of the present incumbent to rise by 15 <i>l.</i> annually to 500 <i>l.</i>		15	—
In lieu of a maximum salary of 400 <i>l.</i>			
Store Department:			
Inspector of Scientific Instruments—Personal allowance of 100 <i>l.</i> a year		100	—
One Supervisor, Second Grade—Personal allowance of 50 <i>l.</i> a year		50	—
Staff Clerks :			
Four Staff Clerks—Salary 350 <i>l.</i> , rising by 15 <i>l.</i> annually to 500 <i>l.</i> —One in Correspondence Department; two in Accountant General's Department; and one in Store Department, India Office Branch		143	—
In lieu of the same number of Second Class Clerks in each of those Departments respectively			
Miscellaneous Officers not on the Permanent Establishment :			
Member of the Army Sanitary Committee, for the Indian portion of the work—Salary 200 <i>l.</i> . Appointment (abolished in 1895-96) revived in 1896-97		200	—
Housekeeper :			
Salary 60 <i>l.</i> —In lieu of salary 80 <i>l.</i> with a personal allowance of 20 <i>l.</i>		—	40
Increase arising from periodical increments		1,992	—
Net Decrease consequent on appointments abolished, vacancies, retirements, &c.		—	2,486
	£.	2,500	2,526

NET DECREASE, as shown on page 57 - - - £. 26.

SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

DETAILS of INCREASE and DIMINUTION in 1897-98.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Salary.	Cause.	Amount.	
						Commenced.	Ceased:
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES :		Years.	Years.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grey, Charles - -	Senior Clerk, Correspondence Department.	-	-	- - -	Dead - -	- - -	386 13 4
Hope, Joseph John - -	Second Officer Keeper -	-	-	- - -	ditto - -	- - -	195 - -
Lawson, James - -	First Class Messenger -	-	-	- - -	ditto - -	- - -	122 17 -
Nursey, John Fairfax -	Second Class Clerk, Higher Grade, Correspondence Department.	-	-	- - -	ditto - -	- - -	117 4 -
Pollock, George David -	Examiner of Surgical Instruments, India Store Depôt.	-	-	- - -	ditto - -	- - -	72 13 4
Burne, Major General Sir Owen Tudor, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Secretary, Political and Secret Department, and thereafter Member of the Council of India.	59	*29	1,200 - -	Expiration of term of appointment.	580 - -	—
Cordery, Mary A. - -	Housekeeper - - -	65	23	{ 100 - - 130 - - 116 - -	Age - Ill-health - ditto - -	49 16 8	—
Goodland, John - -	First Class Messenger -	57	28			54 2 8	—
Leary, Alfred Sidney -	Second Class Clerk, Higher Grade, Registry and Record Department.	54	35	350 - -		204 3 4	—
Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.	Director General of Stores -	65	45	1,200 - -	Age - -	1,050 - -	—
Stone, Ebenezer Ingram	Examiner of Stores, India Store Depôt.	66	21	320 - -	ditto - -	1178 18 5	—
Ventris, Henry - -	Redundant Senior Clerk, Correspondence Department.	60	37	700 - -	ditto - -	431 13 4	—
				TOTAL - - - £.		2,548 14 5	894 7
INCREASE - -						£. 1,654. 6. 9.	

* Including five years added for special qualifications.
† Value of apartments.
‡ In addition to 34*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* paid by the British Government in respect of 22 years' previous service under the Board of Admiralty.

No. 9.—STATEMENT showing New or Increased Salaries or Pensions, &c.—continued.

SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES—DETAILS OF INCREASE AND DIMINUTION in 1897-98—contd.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Salary.	Cause.	Amount.	
						Commenced.	Ceased.
COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES :		Years.	Years.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Shortrede, Robert	Senior Clerk, India Audit Office.	52	33	580 - -	Re-organisation	319 - -	-
Smith, Arnold Cremer	Senior Clerk, Store Department, India Office Branch.	52	31	700 - -	ditto - -	361 13 4	-
				TOTAL - - - £.		680 13 4	-
						INCREASE - - £. 680. 13. 4.	
COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES :							
Dawe, Charles	Third Class Foreman, India Store Depôt.	-	-	- -	Dead - -	- -	37 14 -
Dodson, John	First Class Foreman, India Store Depôt.	-	-	- -	ditto - -	- -	80 7 8
Garlick, William	Labourer, India Store Depôt	-	-	- -	ditto - -	- -	21 - 4
Baker, Reuben	Second Class Foreman, India Store Depôt.	56	30	(40s. a week)	Ill-health -	46 16 2	-
Barnes, Mary	Housemaid, India Office	68	28	40 - -	Age - -	18 5 -	-
Carnegie, William	Labourer, India Store Depôt	60	31	(29s. 6d. a week).	ditto - -	39 15 2	-
Gammon, Teresa	Housemaid, India Office	66	28	40 - -	ditto - -	18 5 -	-
Hall, Mary Ann	- - ditto - - -	65	19	40 - -	ditto - -	13 - 9	-
Medynski, Eliza	- - ditto - - -	65	27	40 - -	ditto - -	18 5 -	-
Parry, Ellen	- - ditto - - -	61	39	40 - -	ditto - -	26 1 5	-
Pearce, John Harris	Labourer, India Office	67	16	(25s. a week)	Age (since dead)	13 - 9	13 - 9
Ramsay, John James	Labourer, India Store Depôt	56	25	(27s. 6d. a week).	Ill-health (since dead).	29 19 8	29 19 8
Reynolds, Sarah	Housemaid, India Office	67	28	40 - -	Age - -	18 5 -	-
Robinson, Mary	- - ditto - - -	72	27	40 - -	ditto - -	18 5 -	-
Smith, Joseph	Labourer, India Store Depôt	57	30	(24s. a week)	Ill-health -	31 5 8	-
Stone, Edwin	Viewer, India Store Depôt	63	28	(52s. 9d. a week).	Age - -	64 1 10	-
Taylor, John	Engineman, India Store Depôt.	60	30	(29s. 6d. a week).	ditto - -	38 9 1	-
Whymark, William	Second Class Foreman, India Store Depôt.	61	38	(43s. a week)	ditto - -	71 - 11	-
				TOTAL - - - £.		464 16 5	182 2 5
						INCREASE - - £. 282. 14.	
TOTAL INCREASE - - -						£. 2,617. 14. 1.	

SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

ESTIMATED CHARGE for the Year 1897-98, including the Annual Amount of PENSIONS which have been Commuted.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Superannuation Allowances - - - -	21,770	20,116	1,654	-
Compensation Allowances - - - -	18,964	18,283	681	-
Compassionate Allowances - - - -	2,707	2,424	283	-
£.	43,441	40,823	2,618	-

TOTAL INCREASE - - - £. 2,618.

E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

No. 10. - - - - -

ACCOUNT showing the Total Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in *England*, the Annual the Debt and Interest created in the Year ended the 31st March 1897; the Annual Interest thereon, and the Indian Railway Annuities, on the 31st March

	Capital of Debt.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
TOTAL DEBT AND ANNUITIES ON THE 31ST MARCH 1896.			
Debt bearing Interest :			
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	63,798,466 14 -	3½	2,232,946 6 8
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	42,151,079 1 5	3	1,264,532 7 5
India Debentures - - - - -	5,000,000 - -	3½	162,500 - -
India Bills - - - - -	2,000,000 - -	Various -	* 24,593 17 1
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,435,650 - -	4½	64,604 5 -
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	348,666 - -	4	13,946 12 9
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	384,700 - -	4	15,388 - -
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	425,000 - -	4½	19,125 - -
South Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	313,700 - -	3½	10,195 5 -
Debt not bearing Interest :	115,857,261 15 5		
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	9,442 11 9		
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	16,009 13 2		
East India Bonds - - - - -	20,917 - -		
East Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	100 - -		
TOTAL Debt, and Annual Interest thereon, on } 31st March 1896 - - - - - }	115,903,731 - 4	- -	3,807,831 13 11
Indian Railway Annuities.			
East Indian Railway :			
Annuity terminating in 1953 - - - - -	- - -	- -	850,537 18 10
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity - - - - -	- - -	- -	262,000 - -
Eastern Bengal Railway : Annuity terminating in 1957 - - - - -	- - -	- -	116,850 14 9
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway : Annuity terminating in 1958 - - - - -	- - -	- -	371,361 3 7
TOTAL Indian Railway Annuities on } 31st March 1896 - - - - - }	- - -	- -	1,600,749 17 2
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian } Railway Annuities, on 31st March 1896 - - - }	115,903,731 - 4	- -	5,408,581 11 1
DEBT CREATED IN THE YEAR 1896-97.			
Debt bearing Interest :			
India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	2,400,000 - -	2½	60,000 - -
India Bills - - - - -	1,000,000 - -	Various -	* 22,877 1 8
East India Bonds (issued temporarily and paid off within the Year) - - - - -	500,000 - -	3½ and 3	† 849 6 1
DEBT, and Annual Interest thereon, created in the } Year ended 31st March 1897 - - - - - }	3,900,000 - -	- -	83,726 7 9
DEBT REDUCED IN THE YEAR 1896-97.			
Debt bearing Interest :			
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, purchased with the Sinking Funds, pursuant to Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, s. 51, and Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, s. 2 - - - - -	91,235 9 9	3½	3,193 4 10
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, purchased with the Discount Sinking Funds - - - - -	10,373 8 5	3½	363 1 5
India Debentures, paid off - - - - -	2,000,000 - -	3½	65,000 - -
India Bills, paid off - - - - -	2,000,000 - -	Various -	* 24,593 17 1
East India Bonds (issued temporarily), paid off - - - - -	500,000 - -	3½ and 3	† 849 6 1
South Indian Railway Debentures, paid off - - - - -	313,700 - -	3½	10,195 5 -
Debt not bearing Interest :	4,915,308 18 2		
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	5,189 13 9		
DEBT, and Annual Interest thereon, reduced in the Year } ended 31st March 1897 - - - - - }	4,920,498 11 11	- -	104,194 14 5
NET Reduction of Debt, and Annual Interest thereon, in } the Year ended 31st March 1897 - - - - - }	1,020,498 11 11	- -	20,468 6 8
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian } Railway Annuities, on 31st March 1897 - - - }	114,883,232 8 5	- -	5,388,113 4 5
(For Details, see page 55, and for Analysis, see page 56.)			

* This is the actual amount of discount on the issue of the Bills.
† This is the actual amount of interest paid during the year.

No. 10.

Interest thereon, and the INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES, on the 31st March 1896; the Debt and Interest reduced in that Year; and the Total Amount of Debt, 1897 ; together with the Cost of Management paid in the Year.

	Capital of Debt.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest.
TOTAL DEBT AND ANNUITIES ON THE 31ST MARCH 1897.			
Debt bearing Interest :	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	63,696,857 15 10	3½	2,229,390 - 5
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	42,151,079 1 5	3	1,264,532 7 5
India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	2,400,000 - -	2½	60,000 - -
India Debentures - - - - -	3,000,000 - -	3½	97,500 - -
India Bills - - - - -	1,000,000 - -	Various -	* 22,877 1 8
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,435,650 - -	4½	64,604 5 -
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	348,666 - -	4	13,946 12 9
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	384,700 - -	4	15,388 - -
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	425,000 - -	4½	19,125 - -
Debt not bearing Interest :	114,841,952 17 3		
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	9,442 11 9		
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	10,819 19 5		
East India Bonds - - - - -	20,917 - -		
East Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	100 - -		
TOTAL Debt, and Annual Interest thereon, on } 31st March 1897 - - - - - }	114,883,232 8 5	- -	3,787,363 7 3
Indian Railway Annuities.			
East Indian Railway :			
Annuity terminating in 1953 - - - - -	- - -	- -	850,537 18 10
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity - - - - -	- - -	- -	262,000 - -
Eastern Bengal Railway : Annuity terminating in 1957 - - - - -	- - -	- -	116,850 14 9
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway : Annuity terminating in 1958 - - - - -	- - -	- -	371,361 3 7
TOTAL Indian Railway Annuities on } 31st March 1897 - - - - - }	- - -	- -	1,600,749 17 2
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian } Railway Annuities, on 31st March 1897 - - - }	£. 114,883,232 8 5	- -	5,388,113 4 5

MANAGEMENT OF DEBT.

Average Amount of India Stocks on which Interest was paid during the Year 1896 (excluding Stock issued during the Year).

	Bank of England.	Bank of Ireland.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	61,226,885 14 3	2,556,820 7 1
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	40,888,902 - -	1,262,177 1 5
£.	102,115,787 14 3	3,818,997 8 6

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Charge for Management for the Year 1896 :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On 100,000,000l. India Stocks, at 360l. per million - - - - -	36,000 - -	
„ 2,115,787l. 14s. 3d. India Stocks, at 100l. per million - - - - -	211 11 6	
„ 2,400,000l. India 2½ per Cent. Stock, issued during the year, at 100l. per million a year, for 140 days - - - - -	92 1 1	
„ 2,594,016l. Indian Railway Debenture Stocks, at 300l. per million - - - - -	778 3 11	
„ Rx. 26,070,839 Indian Government Rupee Loans, at 300l. per million Rx. - - - - -	7,821 5 -	
Charge for Issue of 2,400,000l. India 2½ per Cent. Stock, at 500l. per million - - - - -	£. s. d. 44,903 1 6	
Postage in connection with this Issue - - - - -	1,200 - -	
	2 4 -	
	1,202 4 -	

BANK OF IRELAND.

Charge for Management for the Year 1896 :		
On 3,818,997l. 8s. 6d. India Stocks, at 360l. per million - - - - -		46,105 5 6
		1,374 16 7
	£.	47,480 2 1

E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

ANALYSIS of the Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in *England*, the Annual Interest thereon, and the INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES, outstanding on the 31st March 1897.

	Capital of Debt.				Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Debt, exclusive of that incurred under Act 51 Vict. c. 5, s. 4, for Advances to Railway Companies, and in respect of the under-mentioned Railways.</i>						
Bearing Interest :						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	51,923,363	6	6	-	3½	1,817,317 14 4
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	20,068,948	2	2	-	3	602,068 8 10
India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	2,095,054	4	4	-	2½	52,376 7 1
India Debentures - - - - -	3,000,000	-	-	-	3½	97,500 - -
India Bills - - - - -	1,000,000	-	-	-	Various	22,877 1 8
	78,087,365	13	-			
Not bearing Interest :						
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	9,442	11	9			
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	10,819	19	5			
East India Bonds - - - - -	20,917	-	-			
	78,128,545	4	2			2,592,139 11 11
<i>Debt incurred under Act 51 Vict. c. 5, s. 4, for Advances to Railway Companies.</i>						
Bearing Interest :						
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	-	-	-	7,504,169 11 10	3	226,125 1 9
<i>Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the East Indian Railway.</i>						
Debt bearing Interest :						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	6,650,009	10	4	-	3½	232,750 6 8
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	247,840	1	2	-	3	7,435 4 -
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,435,650	-	-	-	4½	64,604 5 -
	8,333,499	11	6			
Debt not bearing Interest :						
East Indian Railway Debentures - - - - -	100	-	-			
	8,333,599	11	6			304,789 15 8
Annuity :						
Annuity terminating in 1953 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	850,537 18 10
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	262,000 - -
						1,112,537 18 10
						1,417,327 14 6
<i>Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Eastern Bengal Railway.</i>						
Debt bearing Interest :						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	565,964	15	5	-	3½	19,808 18 2
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	708	-	-	-	3	21 4 10
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	348,666	-	-	-	4	13,946 12 9
	915,342	15	5			33,776 15 9
Annuity :						
Annuity terminating in 1957 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	116,850 14 9
						150,627 10 6
<i>Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Sindh Punjab and Delhi Railway.</i>						
Debt bearing Interest :						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	-	-	-	4,573,453 5 8	3½	160,070 17 3
Annuity :						
Annuity terminating in 1958 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	371,361 3 7
						531,432 10
<i>Debt incurred in respect of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway.</i>						
Bearing Interest :						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	† 15,937	2	1	-	3½	557 16
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	10,333,190	11	9	-	3	309,995 14 4
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	384,700	-	-	-	4	15,388 - -
	10,701,953	9	8			324,825 18 4
<i>Debt incurred in respect of the South Indian Railway Company.</i>						
Bearing Interest :						
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - -	3,996,222	14	6	-	3	119,886 13 8
India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - -	304,945	15	8	-	2½	7,623 12 11
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	425,000	-	-	-	4½	19,125 - -
	4,726,168	10	2			146,635 6 7
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian Railway Annuities on 31st March 1897	£.	114,883,232	8	5	-	5,388,113 4 5

* This is the *actual* amount of discount on the issue of the Bills.

† The Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised in respect of the India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in connection with the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, has been applied to the redemption of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, instead of India 3 per Cent. Stock.

No. 11.

LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of India; and ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required in the Year ending 31st March 1898, to pay the SALARIES and other EXPENSES of the INDIA OFFICE, and of the OFFICE of the AUDITOR of the ACCOUNTS of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
INDIA OFFICE.					
SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES	- - - - -	144,845	144,871	-	26
POSTAGE OF DESPATCHES TO AND FROM INDIA	- - - - -	1,200	1,200	—	—
TELEGRAMS TO INDIA	- - - - -	5,000	5,000	—	—
LAW CHARGES	- - - - -	300	300	—	—
CONTINGENCIES	- - - - -	17,200	12,800	4,400	—
CONTINGENCIES OF THE STORE DEPÔT	- - - - -	10,050	11,300	-	1,250
STATIONERY, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING	- - - - -	6,500	6,500	—	—
OFFICE OF AUDITOR.					
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES	- - - - -	6,133	6,326	-	193
CONTINGENCIES (INCLUDED IN THOSE OF THE INDIA OFFICE)	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
		£. 191,228	188,297	4,400	1,469
		NET INCREASE - - - £. 2,931.			
SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES	- - - - -	* 43,441	* 40,823	2,618	—

* Estimated Charge for the Year, including the annual amount of Pensions which have been commuted.

INDIA OFFICE.

SUMMARY of SALARIES, WAGES, and ALLOWANCES.

Numbers.			1897-98.	1896-97.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
1896-97.	1897-98.					
16	16	Secretary of State, Permanent Under Secretary of State, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State and Clerk to Council, and 12 Members of Council	£. 24,100	£. 24,100	—	—
49	49	Correspondence Department	29,799	29,711	88	—
7	7	Funds Department	2,913	2,854	59	—
47	47	Accountant General's Department	15,928	15,302	626	—
49	48	Registry and Record Department	10,330	10,387	-	57
15	15	Miscellaneous Officers, &c.	7,674	7,587	87	—
11	12	Miscellaneous Officers and Clerks not on the Permanent Establishment	3,887	3,665	222	—
8	7	Clerks temporarily employed at the India Office	1,010	1,026	-	16
59	59	Office Keepers and Messengers	5,977	5,969	8	—
32	32	Housekeeper, Housemaids, and Charwomen	1,289	1,329	-	40
19	19	Artificers and Labourers employed at the India Office	1,649	1,644	5	—
95	92	Store Department : Salaries.—India Office Branch, Branch at the India Store Depôt, Stamp Branch, Miscellaneous Officers at the Store Depôt not on the Permanent Establishment, and Clerks temporarily employed in the Store Department	27,121	28,380	-	1,259
407	403		131,677	131,954		
178	183	Wages.—Timekeeper, &c., Artificers and Labourers, and Charwoman, employed at the Store Depôt; Examiners and Tellers employed by the Inland Revenue Department in connection with the supply of Stamps for India	13,168	12,917	251	—
585	586		£. 144,845	144,871	1,346	1,372

NET DECREASE - - - £. 26.

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued*.

DETAILS OF THE FOREGOING.

Numbers.		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES.	SALARY OF OFFICE.			1897-98.	1896-97.
1896-97.	1897-98.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
		SECRETARY OF STATE, &c.					
1	1	Secretary of State - - - - -	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
1	1	Permanent Under Secretary of State - -	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
1	1	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State -	-	-	-	1,500	1,500
2	1	Assistant Under Secretary of State and Clerk to Council - - - - -	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
12	12	Members of Council at 1,200 l. each ⁽¹⁾ - -	-	-	-	14,400	14,400
16	16				£.	24,100	24,100

⁽¹⁾ Five also receive Indian Civil Service Annuities of 1,000l. each; one, an Indian Judicial Pension of 1,500l. a year; one, Indian Military Pay as a Field Marshal at 1,300l. a year; one, Indian Military Pay at 25s. a day and Colonel's Allowance at 668l. 12s. 5d. a year; and one, Pay in respect of service in the British Army.

		CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT (including Financial, Judicial and Public, Military, Political and Secret, Public Works, and Revenue and Statistics Departments).					
6	6	Secretaries, at 1,200 l. each ⁽¹⁾ - - - - -	-	-	-	7,400	7,400
6	6	Assistants ⁽²⁾ - - - - -	800	50	1,000	5,875	5,725
1	1	Special Assistant and Visitor to India Museum ⁽³⁾ - - - - -	-	-	-	800	800
9	9	Senior Clerks ⁽⁴⁾ - - - - -	600	25	800	6,706	6,537
4	3	Redundant Senior Clerks - - - - -	500	20	700	2,100	2,800
6	6	Junior Clerks ⁽⁵⁾ - - - - -	200	20	600	2,262	2,092
1	1	Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India:					
		Salary - - - - -	-	-	-	500	500
		Contingent Expenses - - - - -	-	-	-	300	300
1	1	Clerk specially attached to the Political and Secret Department ⁽⁶⁾ - - - - -	350	20	600	560	540
1	1	Clerk for Examination of Army Non-Effective Accounts - - - - -	400	15	500	422	400
-	1	Staff Clerk - - - - -	350	15	500	361	-
1	1	Technical Assistant to "Special Assistant and Visitor to India Museum" - - - - -	250	10	350	305	295
1	3	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade ⁽⁷⁾ - -	250	10	350	870	350
11	9	Second Class Clerks - - - - -	70 100 190	5 7l. 10s. 10	100 190 250	1,064	1,698
1	1	Clerk specially attached - - - - -	4l. 14s. 6d. a week.	10/6 a week (triennially)	6l. 6s. a week.	274	274
49	49				£.	29,799	29,711

⁽¹⁾ One receives a personal allowance of 200l. Besides the sums included above, one receives Indian Military Retired Pay at 25s. a day and an additional Annuity of 327l.; and three receive Indian Civil Service Annuities of 1,000l. each.

⁽²⁾ One receives 100l. as Assistant Government Director of Indian Railway Companies.

⁽³⁾ Also receives a Pension of 270l. a year for service in India.

⁽⁴⁾ One receives 300l. as Private Secretary to the Secretary of State (charged under Miscellaneous Officers not on the Permanent Establishment); one a compensation allowance of 100l.; and one 50l. as Reading Clerk to Council.

⁽⁵⁾ Two receive 150l. each as Private Secretaries to the Under Secretaries of State; two receive 50l. each as Resident Clerks; and one receives 50l. for compiling a portion of the "India List and India Office List."

⁽⁶⁾ Receives 150l. as Assistant Private Secretary and Précis Writer to the Secretary of State.

⁽⁷⁾ One receives 90l. for compiling a portion of the "India List and India Office List."

		FUNDS DEPARTMENT.					
1	1	Director of Funds - - - - -	800	50	1,000	1,000	1,000
1	1	Senior Clerk - - - - -	500	20	700	610	590
1	1	Clerk - - - - -	200	15	450	433	418
3	3	Second Class Clerks - - - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department.			596	572
1	1	Clerk specially attached - - - - -	4l. 14s. 6d. a week.	10/6 a week (triennially)	6l. 6s. a week.	274	274
7	7				£.	2,013	2,854

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of India, &c.—continued.

Numbers.		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES —continued.	SALARY OF OFFICE.			1897-98.	1896-97.
1896-97.	1897-98.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	1	Accountant General - - - - -	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
1	1	Deputy Accountant General (1) - - - - -	800	25	1,000	940	915
5	5	Senior Clerks (1) (2) - - - - -	500	20	700	3,462	3,422
-	2	Redundant Senior Clerks - - - - -	500	20	700	934	-
8	6	Junior Clerks (1) (3) - - - - -	150	15	450	2,305	3,040
-	2	Staff Clerks (1) - - - - -	350	15	500	728	-
11	13	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade (1) - - - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department.			3,881	3,413
20	16	Second Class Clerks - - - - -	-	ditto	-	2,348	3,192
1	1	Keeper of Records - - - - -	120	10 (triennially)	150	130	120
47	47				£.	15,928	15,302

(1) Allowances for Income Tax duties are as follows:—Deputy Accountant General, 15 L.; three Senior Clerks, 8 L. each, and one, 3 L.; two Junior Clerks, two Staff Clerks, and five Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade, 3 L. each; amounting in the aggregate to 69 L., for which an allowance is made from Imperial Revenues.
(2) Three receive extra allowances, one of 100 L. and two of 50 L. each.
(3) Two receive personal allowances of 100 L. and 50 L. respectively.

		REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.					
1	1	Registrar and Superintendent of Records - - - - -	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
3	3	Assistants to ditto - - - - -	350	15	650	1,812	1,778
9	9	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade - - - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department.			2,726(1)	2,736(1)
16	16	Second Class Clerks - - - - -	-	ditto	-	2,289	2,253
3	3	Clerks specially attached(2) - - - - -	4L. 14s. 6d. a week.	10/6 a week (triennially)	6L. 6s. a week.	827	827
6	5	Supplemental Clerks - - - - -	124	2L. 10s.	150	713	855
9	9	Women Typists { Chief Superintendent - - - - - Superintendent - - - - - Typists - - - - -	31s. a week 26s. a week 16s. a week, first year	2s. a week 2s. a week 2s. a week	35s. a week 30s. a week	615	595
1	1	Keeper of Records - - - - -	17s. a week	2s. a week	25s. a week	150	150
1	1	Keeper of Geographical Records - - - - -	100	5	200	108	193
49	48				£.	10,330	10,387

(1) These sums are exclusive of salary, amounting to 161L. in 1896-97 and 166L. in 1897-98, included among the "Expenses of cataloguing the Records of the India Office," on page 62.
(2) One receives a gratuity of 5L. annually for clerical duties in connection with the Indian Observatories Committee.

		MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS, &c.					
1	1	Government Director of Indian Railway Companies (1) - - - - -	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
1	1	Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies - - - - -	-	-	-	600	600
1	1	Clerk, Indo-European Telegraph Department - - - - -	320	20	500	440	420
1	1	- ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	250	10	350	275	265
1	1	- ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	150	7L. 10s.	190	193	186
1	1	- ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	190	10	350		
1	1	Librarian (2) - - - - -	-	-	-	600	600
1	1	Assistant to ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	350	350
1	1	Second Class Clerk, Higher Grade, employed in the Library - - - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department			330	320
1	1	President of the Medical Board for the examination of Officers of the Indian Services(3) - - - - -	-	-	-	600	600
1	1	Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State (4) - - - - -	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
1	1	Member of Committee for valuation of Military Equipment (5) - - - - -	500	20	700	700	700
1	1	Actuary - - - - -	600	25	800	713	688
1	1	Surveyor and Clerk of the Works - - - - -	300	10	400	338	328
1	1	Assistant to ditto - - - - -	180	10	250	250	250
1	1	Second Class Clerk, attached to Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office - - - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department			85	80
15	15				£.	7,674	7,587

(1) Also receives Indian Military Pay at 25s. a day and Colonel's Allowance at 668L. 12s. 5d. a year.
(2) Also receives an Indian Civil Pension of Rs. 6,000 a year. (3) Also receives an Indian Judicial Pension of 1,200L. a year.
(4) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 800L. a year. (5) Also receives Indian Military Retired Pay at 7s. a day.

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of India, &c.—continued.

Numbers.		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES —continued.	SALARY OF OFFICE.			1897-98.	1896-97.
1896-97.	1897-98.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
— (1)	— (1)	MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS AND CLERKS NOT ON THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	1	Private Secretary to the Secretary of State -	-	-	-	300	300
1	1	Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department -	-	-	-	575 (2)	573 (2)
1	1	Clerk, Indo-European Telegraph Department -	70	5	100	82	77
1	1	Member of the Medical Board for the examination of Officers of the Indian Services (3) -	(Appointment tenable only by a retired officer, and for a term of three years)			300	300
1	1	Ordnance Consulting Officer for India (4) -				500	500
1	1	Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office (5) -	-	-	-	275	275
1	1	Indian Officer attached to the Intelligence Department, War Office (6) -	-	-	-	200	200
—	1	Member of the Army Sanitary Committee, for the Indian portion of the work (7) -	-	-	-	200	—
1	1	Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire -	-	-	-	350	350
1	1	Assistant to the Solicitor -	400	15	550	469	454
1	1	Clerk to the Legal Adviser -	-	-	-	160	160
1	1	Clerk to the Commissioners of Income Tax (8) -	-	-	-	226	226
1	1	Computing Clerk to the Actuary -	-	-	-	250	250
11	12				£.	3,887	3,665

(1) The present incumbent is not counted here, being a Senior Clerk in the Correspondence Department.
(2) Salary of office, 1,000*l.* (increased to 1,100*l.* for present incumbent from 1st April 1896), less Indian Civil Pension of 525*l.* (the equivalent of Rs. 6,000) a year.
(3) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 500*l.* a year.
(4) Also receives 18*s.* a day Regimental Pay.
(5) Also receives Indian Military Pay at 25*s.* a day, and Colonel's Allowance at 668*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* a year.
(6) In addition to 500*l.* a year from the War Office.
(7) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 950*l.* a year.
(8) For which an allowance is made from Imperial Revenues. This officer also receives a superannuation allowance of 1,700*l.* a year.

8	7	{ CLERKS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED AT THE INDIA OFFICE - - - - -	Four hired writers at 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> a week; and three boy copyists at from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> an hour, or from 14 <i>s.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i> a week, supplied by the Civil Service Commission.		1,010	1,026
		OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.				
1	1	Head Office Keeper (1) - - - - -	With apartments -	200	250	250
1	1	Second Office Keeper - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	150	150	150
1	1	Third Office Keeper - - - - -	- - - - -	140	166	166
			In lieu of apartments -	26		
10	10	Messengers, First Class (2) - - - - -	110 2	120	1,300	1,284
38	38	Messengers, Second Class (with uniform) (2) -	80 2	100	3,798	3,802
1	1	Extra Messenger - - - (ditto) - - -	- - -	-	110	110
7	7	Boy Messengers - - - - -	At 1 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a day -	-	203	207
59	59			£.	5,977	5,969

(1) Receives a personal allowance of 50*l.*
(2) In addition to their salaries, certain Messengers receive the following allowances:—Three 30*l.* each for attendance on the Secretary of State; one 20*l.*, and one 10*l.*, for attendance on the Under Secretaries of State; one 25*l.* as Bank Messenger; one 20*l.* for superintending the delivery of coal; one 30*l.* for the despatch of letters; one 15*l.* for assisting the Head Office Keeper; one 10*l.* for Mail work; and two 10*l.* each for performing the duties of Hall Porter.

		HOUSEKEEPER, HOUSEMAIDS, AND CHARWOMEN.				
1	1	Housekeeper - - - - -	With apartments -	60	60	100
28	28	Housemaids - - - - -	- - - - -	40	1,120	1,120
3	3	Charwomen - - - - -	- - - - -	14 <i>s.</i> a week	109	109
32	32			£.	1,289	1,329
19	19	{ ARTIFICERS AND LABOURERS EMPLOYED AT THE INDIA OFFICE - - - - -	At wages varying from 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> a week - - - - -		1,649	1,644

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of India, &c.—continued.

Numbers.		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES —continued.	SALARY OF OFFICE.			1897-98.	1896-97.
1896-97.	1897-98.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		STORE DEPARTMENT.					
		India Office Branch.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	1	Director General - - - - -	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
1	1	Deputy Director General - - - - -	800	25	1,000	819	844
7	7	Senior Clerks (¹) - - - - -	500	20	700	4,640	4,930
3	1	Junior Clerk - - - - -	150	15	450	179	993
-	1	Staff Clerk - - - - -	350	15	500	361	-
4	3	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department.			868	1,158
5	5	Second Class Clerks - - - - -	-	ditto	ditto	673	662
1	1	Clerk for Railway Stores - - - - -	150	10	350	285	275
1	1	Clerk specially attached - - - - -	4l. 14s. 6d. a week.	10s. 6d. a week (triennially).	6l. 6s. a week.	274	274
1	1	Supplemental Clerk - - - - -	115	2l. 10s.	150	126	123
		(¹) Three receive extra allowances of 100l. each.					
		Branch at the India Store Depôt.					
1	1	Superintendent (¹) - - - - -	-	-	-	800	800
1	1	Assistant Superintendent (²) - - - - -	-	-	-	700	700
4	4	Supervisors, First Grade (³) - - - - -	350	15	500	2,012	1,982
5	5	Supervisors, Second Grade (³) (⁴) - - -	250	10	350	1,665	1,565
2	2	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade - - -	On the same scale of salary as in the Correspondence Department.			567	547
12	12	Second Class Clerks - - - - -	-	ditto	ditto	2,195	2,410
14	14	Examiners of Stores - - - - -	250	10	350	4,194	4,208
13	12	Assistant Examiners of Stores - - - - -	150	5	200	2,021	2,185
1	1	Custodian of Patterns (³) - - - - -	150	Rising on report of Director General.	250	270	270
1	1	Engineer (³) - - - - -	120	- ditto -	200	180	165
1	1	Shipping Foreman - - - - -	120	- ditto -	150	130	130
1	1	Inspector of Scientific Instruments (⁴) - -	300	15	500	600	500
2	2	Messengers (with uniform) - - - - -	80	2	100	189	187
		(¹) Also receives 250l. a year in respect of a pension of 300l. granted for service in the British Army.					
		(²) Also receives 100l. a year in respect of a pension of 200l. granted for service in the British Army.					
		(³) Allowances for additional attendance:—One Supervisor, First Grade, 50l.; one Supervisor, Second Grade, 25l.; Custodian of Patterns, 20l.; and Engineer, 15l.					
		(⁴) One receives a personal allowance of 50l. Besides the sums included above, two receive Indian Military Pensions of 55l. and 58l. a year respectively.					
		(⁵) Receives a personal allowance of 100l.					
		Stamp Branch. (See Note.)					
1	1	Supervisor of Stamps - - - - -	200	10	300	300	300
1	1	Assistant ditto - - - - -	150	7l. 10s.	200	200	200
2	2	Examiners of Stamps - - - - -	100	5	150	300	300
		Miscellaneous Officers at the Store Depôt not on the Permanent Establishment.					
1	1	Surveyor of Shipping - - - - -	-	-	-	600	600
1	1	Medical Attendant on Labourers - - - - -	-	-	-	75	75
1	1	Examiner of Medical Stores (¹) - - - - -	-	-	-	300	300
1	1	Examiner of Surgical Instruments (¹) - - -	-	-	-	50	50
5	5	Clerks temporarily employed in the Store Department - - - - -	One at 3l. 3s. a week, and four boy copyists at from 4d. to 6d. an hour, or from 14s. to 18s. a week, supplied by the Civil Service Commission			348	347
95	92					27,121	28,380
1	1	Timekeeper, &c., temporarily employed at the Store Depôt - - - - -	-	-	2l. a week	104	104
39	31	Artificers and Labourers employed at the Store Depôt - - - - -	-	-	-	2,837	3,600
108	121	Labourers temporarily employed at the Store Depôt - - - - -	-	-	-	8,392	7,400
1	1	Charwoman temporarily employed at the Store Depôt - - - - -	-	-	14s. a week	36	36
29	29	Examiners and Tellers temporarily employed at the Stamp Branch (see Note) - - -	-	-	-	1,799	1,777
273	275				£.	40,289	41,297

(¹) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 292l. a year and an annuity of 300l. from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.
Note.—The superintendence of the supply of Stamps for India was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department, with effect from 1st October 1886, and these officers are now paid through that Department.

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of India, &c.—continued.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
CONTINGENCIES OF THE INDIA OFFICE.				
Rates and Taxes - - - - -	1,920	1,820	100	—
Repairs, Furniture, and Fittings - - - - -	3,820	4,590	—	770
*Addition to India Office Building - - - - -	5,000	—	5,000	—
Coal and Firewood - - - - -	420	400	20	—
Gas, Candles, Soap, and other House Articles - - - - -	950	1,000	—	50
Postage (excluding Postage to and from India) - - - - -	900	900	—	—
Telegrams (excluding Telegrams to India) - - - - -	60	60	—	—
Travelling Expenses - - - - -	240	240	—	—
Newspapers, Books, Periodicals, Parliamentary Papers, &c. - - - - -	950	950	—	—
Advertisements - - - - -	400	450	—	50
Stamps - - - - -	90	90	—	—
Postal and Money Orders - - - - -	90	90	—	—
Messengers' Uniforms - - - - -	380	280	80	—
Messengers' Allowances for Night Watching - - - - -	183	183	—	—
Pay of Police - - - - -	140	140	—	—
Expenses of Cataloguing the Records of the India Office - - - - -	1,000	1,000	—	—
Miscellaneous - - - - -	677	607	70	—
£.	17,200	12,800	5,270	870
NET INCREASE - - - £. 4,400.				

* The construction of an additional story to the India Office Building was decided on in May 1896. £8,746 was expended on this account in 1896-97, and 5,000*l.* is estimated to be expended in 1897-98.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE STORE DEPÔT.				
Rent, Rates, and Taxes - - - - -	1,800	2,000	—	200
Repairs, Furniture, and Fittings - - - - -	1,300	1,700	—	400
Coal and Coke - - - - -	400	450	—	50
Gas, Candles, Soap, and other House Articles - - - - -	300	380	—	80
Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Department - - - - -	2,400	2,400	—	—
Commission and Travelling Expenses of Professional Inspectors - - - - -	1,500	1,800	—	300
Carriage of Stores - - - - -	150	200	—	50
Patterns - - - - -	50	50	—	—
Advertisements - - - - -	30	30	—	—
Pay of Police and Firemen - - - - -	540	600	—	60
Miscellaneous - - - - -	560	650	—	90
Inland Revenue Department for superintendence of the supply of Stamps for India - - - - -	1,020	1,040	—	20
£.	10,050	11,300	—	1,250
NET DECREASE - - - £. 1,250.				

OFFICE OF AUDITOR.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES under the Government of India Act, 1858, s. 52.

Numbers.		SALARY OF OFFICE.			1897-98.	1896-97.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.			
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1	1	Auditor	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
1	1	Assistant to the Auditor	-	-	-	756	731
4	4	Senior Clerks	-	-	-	2,225	2,235
3	2	Junior Clerks	-	-	-	715	1,054
1	3	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade	-	-	On the same scale of salary as in the India Office.	778	250
9	8	Second Class Clerks	-	-	-	659	1,056
19	19				£.	6,133	6,326
NET DECREASE - - - £. 193.							

E. R. Cave-Browne, Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act, 1858, s. 53.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 May 1897.*

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EAST INDIA (INCOME AND EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 March 1897;—for,

“RETURN of the NET INCOME and EXPENDITURE of *British India*, under
certain specified Heads, for the Eleven Years from 1885–6 to 1895–6.”

India Office,
4 March 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Sir Henry Fowler.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1897.

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MEMORANDUM.

THIS Return was first prepared in 1894, with the object of showing the Revenue of British India apart from the Departmental Receipts, and the Expenditure after deducting those Receipts, on the principle adopted in the Return of the Net Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom (*see* Parliamentary Paper 344 of 1896).

The term Rx. is used to denote tens of rupees as distinguished from £. or pounds sterling. In order to ascertain the number of tens of rupees required to defray a sterling payment, an amount termed the exchange must be added to the latter, varying according to the average rate of exchange for the year. For example, a payment of 1,000£., when the rate is 15 pence the rupee, requires 16,000 rupees; and, adding to 1,000£. the exchange of Rx. 600, the total of Rx. 1,600 is shown as the charge in Indian currency.

Taking the figures for the last year's Accounts, those for 1895-96, the Gross Rx.
Revenue was - - - - - 98,370,167

Of this, the Departmental Receipts, which are a set-off against Expenditure under
corresponding heads, amounted to - - - - - 32,296,826

The difference is shown in the Accounts as the Total Receipts from the Principal
Heads of Revenue - - - - - 66,073,341
then, deducting therefrom the Refunds, Assignments and Compensations, and Cost
of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Opium - - - - - 3,923,709

62,149,632

and adding the Net Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - 392,453

the Balance is that shown in the present Return as the Total Income - - - - - 62,542,085

Similarly, in the Accounts the Gross Expenditure charged against Revenue was 96,836,169

Deducting therefrom the same amounts of—

Refunds, Assignments, and Cost of Cultivation and Manufac- Rx.
ture of Opium - - - - - 3,923,709

Departmental Receipts - - - - - Rx. 32,296,826

Less,—Net Miscellaneous Receipts treated

as Income - - - - - 392,453

31,904,373

35,828,082

the Balance is that shown in the present Return as Total Expenditure - - - - - 61,008,087

The difference between the Revenue and Expenditure is the same as that shown in the Accounts, namely, a Surplus of Rx. 1,533,998.

The Return includes eleven years, so that the progress in ten years can be readily seen.

Under the "Miscellaneous Receipts" on page 4 will be found entries of Gain by and Charge for Exchange on Remittance Transactions. The Government of India engages to receive certain sums and make certain payments at specified rates of exchange, some of the amounts being determined by rates fixed in contracts for the periods to which they refer, and others being converted at the rate from time to time determined, in concert with Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the British and the Indian Governments, based on the mean cost of remitting a sterling sum to and from India. As the average rate at which the bills on India are sold, which is applied in the Accounts to the exchange on net sterling expenditure, can never be exactly equal to these several rates fixed beforehand, it is always necessary to bring the difference to account by inserting either a receipt or a charge under this head. In the period to which this Statement refers there was a gain in every year except 1886-87, as shown on pages 4 to 7.

At the close of the Table of Expenditure on pages 12 to 17 will be found a statement of the adjustments made with the Provincial Governments. Under their quinquennial agreements those Governments are allowed a certain proportion of the revenue which they collect, on condition that they meet a certain proportion of the expenditure which they supervise. In a year in which the Provincial Governments spend more than the revenue to which they are entitled, the excess has to be met from their balances, and is deducted from the total expenditure in order to show the amount charged to the Imperial Revenues; in a year in which they do not spend their full grants, the surplus is added to the Provincial balances, and therefore must also be added to the actual expenditure as a payment by the Imperial Government, before the surplus or deficit of the Imperial Revenue can be declared.

India Office,
3 March 1897.}

H. WATERFIELD.

RETURN OF THE NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF

BRITISH INDIA,

UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED HEADS,

For the Eleven Years from 1885-86 to 1895-96.

PART I.

INCOME.

PART I.—INCOME.

REVENUE.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
I. LAND REVENUE, &c., Net Receipts:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. LAND REVENUE - - - -	21,688,145		22,065,544	
2. FOREST - - - - -	1,083,548		1,102,471	
3. TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES	636,048		645,575	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. - - - }	—	23,407,741	—	23,813,590
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix I.)				
II. OPIUM, Net Receipts - - -	—	5,884,325	—	6,213,545
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix I.)				
III. TAXATION, Net Receipts:				
1. SALT - - - - -	5,877,651		6,238,176	
2. STAMPS - - - - -	3,617,725		3,705,786	
3. EXCISE - - - - -	4,004,888		4,304,348	
4. PROVINCIAL RATES - - -	2,954,715		2,993,011	
5. CUSTOMS - - - - -	1,152,625		1,197,538	
6. ASSESSED TAXES - - -	485,271		1,327,668	
7. REGISTRATION - - - -	306,999		297,937	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION - - - - }	—	18,489,874	—	20,064,464
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix I.)				
NET RECEIPTS UNDER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE - - - }	—	47,781,940	—	50,091,599
IV. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, Net:				
<i>Net Receipts:</i>				
1. MINT - - - - -	106,694		99,923	
2. GAIN BY EXCHANGE ON RE- MITTANCE TRANSACTIONS (a) - }	264,378		—	
3. MISCELLANEOUS - - - -	34,389		7,957	
TOTAL - - - - -	405,461		107,879	
<i>Deduct,—Net Expenditure:</i>				
CHARGE FOR EXCHANGE ON RE- MITTANCE TRANSACTIONS (a) - }	—		26,302	
MISCELLANEOUS - - - - -	—		—	
TOTAL - - - - -	—		26,302	
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS - - - - }	—	405,461	—	81,577
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix II.)				
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME - - - - - }	—	48,187,401	—	50,173,176
	Rx.	50,989,127	Rx.	50,173,176

(a) *See* Explanation in the Memorandum on page 2.

PART I.—INCOME.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
22,163,281		21,983,519		22,933,215	
1,121,674		1,347,184		1,483,388	
700,710		699,830		733,776	
—	23,985,665	—	24,030,533	—	25,150,379
—	6,089,082	—	5,962,696	—	6,946,534
6,233,600		7,229,003		7,740,707	
3,831,996		3,883,327		4,040,464	
4,472,091		4,642,464		4,823,686	
3,027,353		3,037,374		3,403,433	
1,302,053		1,287,206		1,431,469	
1,411,487		1,504,642		1,581,665	
310,159		330,758		352,946	
—	20,588,739	—	21,914,774	—	23,374,370
—	50,663,486	—	51,908,003	—	55,471,283
157,463		121,171		148,982	
744,471		951,453		386,744	
84,718		—		150,396	
986,652		1,072,624		686,122	
—		—		—	
—		705		—	
—		705		—	
—	986,652	—	1,071,919	—	686,122
—	51,650,138	—	52,979,922	—	56,157,405
—	2,028,832	—	—	—	—
Rx.	53,678,970	Rx.	52,979,922	Rx.	56,157,405

Part I.—INCOME—continued.

REVENUE.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
I. LAND REVENUE, &c., Net Receipts:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. LAND REVENUE - - - -	23,007,279		22,891,285	
2. FOREST - - - - -	1,442,693		1,484,925	
3. TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES	717,014		724,370	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. - - - } (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix I.)	—	25,166,986	—	25,100,580
II. OPIUM, Net Receipts - - - (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix I.)	—	5,693,622	—	6,145,815
III. TAXATION, Net Receipts:				
1. SALT - - - - -	8,072,675		8,182,896	
2. STAMPS - - - - -	4,022,498		4,214,958	
3. EXCISE - - - - -	4,879,232		5,051,529	
4. PROVINCIAL RATES - - -	3,486,983		3,497,374	
5. CUSTOMS - - - - -	1,676,196		1,639,335	
6. ASSESSED TAXES - - - -	1,600,871		1,638,097	
7. REGISTRATION - - - - -	364,619		398,439	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION - - - - - } (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix I.)	—	24,103,074	—	24,622,628
NET RECEIPTS UNDER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE - - - }	—	54,963,682	—	55,869,023
IV. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, Net:				
<i>Net Receipts:</i>				
1. MINT - - - - -	232,264		112,937	
2. GAIN BY EXCHANGE ON RE- } MITTANCE TRANSACTIONS (a) - }	78,198		31,529	
3. MISCELLANEOUS - - - -	124,681		135,523	
TOTAL - - - - -	435,143		279,989	
<i>Deduct,—Net Expenditure:</i>				
MINT - - - - -	—		—	
CHARGE FOR EXCHANGE ON RE- } MITTANCE TRANSACTIONS (a) - }	—		—	
MISCELLANEOUS - - - - -	—		—	
TOTAL - - - - -	—		—	
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS - - - - - }	—	435,143	—	279,989
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix II.)		55,398,825		56,149,012
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME - - - - - }	—	—	—	—
	Rx.	55,398,825	Rx.	56,149,012

(a) *See* Explanation in the Memorandum on page 2.

PART I.—INCOME—continued.

1892-93.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
23,776,231		303,462		25,064,280	
1,588,847		623,244		1,656,647	
736,311		743,471		751,454	
—	26,101,389	—	26,670,177	—	27,472,381
—	6,380,916	—	5,702,558	—	5,049,894
8,270,241		291,929		8,467,493	
4,394,796		568,484		4,676,087	
5,168,390		444,206		5,652,923	
3,698,649		535,623		3,696,480	
1,526,242		757,433		4,888,383	
1,670,526		794,708		1,822,418	
428,666		416,993		423,573	
—	25,157,510	—	27,809,376	—	29,627,357
—	57,639,815	—	60,182,111	—	62,149,632
198,328		—		—	
19,686		227,675		178,306	
180,887		259,950		226,458	
398,901		187,625		404,764	
—		16,840		12,311	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
—		16,840		12,311	
—	398,901	—	470,785	—	392,453
—	58,038,716	—	60,652,896	—	62,542,085
—	833,412	—	—	—	—
Rx.	58,872,128	Rx.	60,652,896	Rx.	62,542,085

PART II.

EXPENDITURE.

PART II.—EXPENDITURE.

CHARGES.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I. DEBT SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation) - - - -	3,857,161		3,948,996	
2. INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS	473,700		361,407	
	4,330,861		4,310,403	
<i>Deduct,—Receipts</i> - - -	698,982		670,548	
TOTAL NET CHARGE FOR INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT AND OBLIGATIONS - - -	—	3,631,879	—	3,639,855
(For Details, see Appendix III.)				
II. MILITARY SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. ARMY - - - - -	19,133,907		18,540,039	
2. BUILDINGS AND ROADS: Military Works - - - - -	927,762		873,254	
3. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS - -	—		325,626	
TOTAL - - -	—	20,061,669	—	19,738,919
(For Details, see Appendix IV.)				
III. COLLECTION OF REVENUE:				
1. LAND REVENUE - - - - -	3,414,292		3,464,252	
2. FOREST - - - - -	680,988		719,765	
3. SALT - - - - -	401,618		486,172	
4. STAMPS - - - - -	147,970		146,814	
5. EXCISE - - - - -	124,372		116,730	
6. PROVINCIAL RATES - - - - -	47,057		51,105	
7. CUSTOMS - - - - -	130,719		135,818	
8. ASSESSED TAXES - - - - -	12,471		50,158	
9. REGISTRATION - - - - -	185,406		184,845	
TOTAL - - -	—	5,144,893	—	5,355,659
IV. COMMERCIAL SERVICES:				
<i>Net Expenditure:</i>				
1. POST OFFICE - - - - -	189,518		195,985	
2. TELEGRAPH - - - - -	244,277		21,717	
3. RAILWAYS - - - - -	731,713		1,188,668	
4. IRRIGATION - - - - -	715,469		653,949	
TOTAL - - -	1,880,977		2,060,319	
<i>Deduct,—Net Receipts:</i>				
POST OFFICE - - - - -	—		—	
TELEGRAPH - - - - -	—		—	
TOTAL - - -	—		—	
TOTAL NET CHARGE FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES - - - -	—	1,880,977	—	2,060,319
(For Details, see Appendix V.)				
Carried forward to page 12 - Rx.	—	30,719,418	—	30,794,752

PART II.—EXPENDITURE.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
5,054,762	4,695,199	4,274,853	3,870,437	3,804,957	3,367,762
386,992		437,406		436,006	
5,441,754		4,712,259		4,240,963	
746,555		841,822		873,201	
—	21,004,783	—	21,094,735	—	21,517,532
19,357,119		19,239,478		19,733,107	
1,191,647		1,065,662		1,094,944	
456,017		789,595		689,481	
—	5,320,643	—	5,425,138	—	5,519,121
3,486,685		3,513,957		3,624,194	
719,794		792,000		780,035	
410,704		412,979		412,766	
163,414		154,172		134,373	
127,078		137,941		156,739	
62,138		59,383		55,075	
134,891		133,897		135,021	
23,679		27,128		27,681	
187,260		193,681		193,237	
—		—		—	
161,005		60,912		75,372	
22,741		—		—	
2,122,386	3,053,504	2,233,392	2,978,494	1,852,601	2,554,092
747,372		722,246		661,629	
3,053,504		3,016,550		2,589,602	
—		—		—	
—	3,053,504	38,056	2,978,494	35,510	2,554,092
—		38,056		35,510	
—		—		—	
—	34,074,129	—	33,368,804	—	32,958,507

PART II.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

C H A R G E S.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward - - -	—	30,719,418	—	30,794,752
V. CIVIL SERVICES—Net Expenditure :				
1. CIVIL DEPARTMENTS - - - (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix VI.)	10,816,283		11,236,858	
2. MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES - (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix VII.)	3,855,556		3,834,438	
3. FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix VIII.)	1,500,000		309,020	
4. CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance) - - -	632,055		183,077	
5. BUILDINGS AND ROADS: Civil Works (For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix IX.)	2,941,933 19,745,827		3,600,939 19,164,332	
<i>Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances - - -</i>	—		—	
<i>Add,—Increase of Provincial Balances by unspent Grants - -</i>	523,882		35,665	
TOTAL - - -	—	20,269,709	—	19,199,997
		50,989,127		49,994,749
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE - - - - -	—	—	—	178,427
		50,989,127		50,173,176

PART II.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
—	34,074,129	—	33,368,804	—	32,958,507
11,410,622		11,505,582		11,679,034	
3,984,211		4,042,346		4,087,014	
91,408		78,336		600,000	
80,945		22,401		4,974	
3,667,064		3,640,317		3,666,847	
19,234,250		19,288,982		20,037,869	
—		—		—	
370,591		285,118		548,996	
—	19,604,841	—	19,574,100	—	20,586,865
	53,678,970		52,942,904		53,545,372
—	—	—	37,018	—	2,612,033
	53,678,970		52,979,922		56,157,405

PART II.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

C H A R G E S.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I. DEBT SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT (other than that charged to Rail- ways and Irrigation) - - -	3,743,964		3,839,800	
2. INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS	451,340		475,376	
	4,195,304		4,315,176	
Deduct,—Receipts - - -	931,050		879,443	
TOTAL NET CHARGE FOR IN- TEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT AND OBLIGATIONS - - -	—	3,264,254	—	3,435,733
(For Details, see Appendix III.)				
II. MILITARY SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. ARMY - - - - -	19,904,433		21,500,197	
2. BUILDINGS AND ROADS: Military Works - - - - -	1,176,631		1,164,724	
3. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS - -	491,837		604,848	
TOTAL - - -	—	21,572,901	—	23,269,769
(For Details, see Appendix IV.)				
III. COLLECTION OF REVENUE:				
1. LAND REVENUE - - - - -	3,676,596		3,835,126	
2. FOREST - - - - -	784,113		843,926	
3. SALT - - - - -	429,013		459,034	
4. STAMPS - - - - -	130,019		138,447	
5. EXCISE - - - - -	175,053		190,097	
6. PROVINCIAL RATES - - - -	54,040		58,703	
7. CUSTOMS - - - - -	134,652		136,363	
8. ASSESSED TAXES - - - - -	29,246		29,577	
9. REGISTRATION - - - - -	196,731		207,863	
TOTAL - - -	—	5,609,463	—	5,899,136
IV. COMMERCIAL SERVICES:				
Net Expenditure:				
1. POST OFFICE - - - - -	—		47,004	
2. TELEGRAPH - - - - -	—		—	
3. RAILWAYS - - - - -	687,291		315,864	
4. IRRIGATION - - - - -	569,550		672,979	
TOTAL - - -	1,256,841		1,035,847	
Deduct,—Net Receipts:				
POST OFFICE - - - - -	5,759		—	
TELEGRAPH - - - - -	17,054		80,615	
TOTAL - - -	22,813		80,615	
TOTAL NET CHARGE FOR COM- MERCIAL SERVICES - - - -	—	1,234,028	—	955,232
(For Details, see Appendix V.)				
Carried forward to page 16 - Rx.	—	31,680,646	—	33,559,870

PART II.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3,895,056		4,647,557		3,438,076	
551,313		476,460		606,723	
4,446,369		5,124,017		4,044,799	
875,487		815,062		825,052	
—	3,570,882	—	4,308,955	—	3,219,747
22,403,371		23,085,894		24,420,146	
1,134,714		948,297		1,156,239	
324,974		217,867		101,349	
—	23,863,059	—	24,252,058	—	25,677,734
4,021,613		4,048,132		4,097,117	
906,407		913,449		911,161	
474,405		498,415		521,044	
156,562		175,839		171,694	
193,375		192,809		207,957	
53,809		56,438		52,675	
143,736		174,547		202,948	
31,060		29,771		29,868	
223,723		223,631		233,084	
—	6,204,690	—	6,319,031	—	6,427,548
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
1,535,503		2,348,489		1,620,268	
566,158		613,965		676,358	
2,101,661		2,962,454		2,296,626	
3,806		25,534		69,697	
56,963		170,749		188,087	
60,769		196,283		257,784	
—	2,040,892	—	2,766,171	—	2,038,842
—	35,679,523	—	37,646,215	—	37,363,871

PART II.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

C H A R G E S.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward - - -	—	31,680,646	—	33,559,870
V. CIVIL SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. CIVIL DEPARTMENTS - - -	11,774,192		12,197,685	
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix VI.)				
2. MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES -	3,954,268		4,316,590	
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix VII.)				
3. FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE -	600,000		1,268,319	
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix VIII.)				
4. CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance) - - -	— 4,812*		163,233	
5. BUILDINGS AND ROADS : Civil Works	3,904,987		4,416,904	
(For Details, <i>see</i> Appendix IX.)				
	20,228,635		22,362,531	
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances - - -	198,627		240,924	
Add,—Increase of Provincial Balances by unspent Grants - - -	—		—	
TOTAL - - -	—	20,030,008	—	22,121,607
		51,710,654		55,681,477
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE - - - - -	—	3,688,171	—	467,535
		55,398,825		56,149,012

* Refund of past expenditure.

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
—	36,038,675
12,652,036	
4,861,419	
1,116,103	
339,487	
4,041,767	
—	
23,010,812	
177,359	
—	
—	22,833,453
	58,872,128
—	
	58,872,128

PART II.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
—	35,679,523	—	37,646,215	—	37,363,871
13,006,538		13,206,249		13,488,338	
4,910,867		5,326,311		5,242,182	
1,117,801		610,235		586,485	
73,903		19,609		7,661	
4,001,784		3,712,027		3,940,441	
23,110,993		22,874,431		23,265,107	
341,291		560,860		—	
—		—		379,109	
—	22,799,602	—	22,313,571	—	23,644,216
	58,479,125		59,959,786		61,008,087
—	—	—	693,110	—	1,533,998
	58,479,125		60,652,896		62,542,085

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX I.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
I. LAND REVENUE, &c.:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
LAND REVENUE :—RECEIPTS - - -	22,592,371		23,055,724	
<i>Deduct,—</i>				
<i>Assignments</i> - - - - -	856,454		954,971	
<i>Refunds</i> - - - - -	47,772		35,209	
<i>Total</i> - - - - -	904,226		990,180	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	21,688,145	—	22,065,544
FOREST :—RECEIPTS - - - -	1,086,092		1,103,970	
<i>Deduct,—</i>				
<i>Refunds</i> - - - - -	2,544		1,499	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	1,083,548	—	1,102,471
TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES -	689,578		695,415	
<i>Deduct,—</i>				
<i>Assignments</i> - - - - -	53,327		49,840	
<i>Refunds</i> - - - - -	3		—	
<i>Total</i> - - - - -	53,330		49,840	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	636,048	—	645,575
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. - - - -	24,368,041		24,855,109	
<i>DEDUCT,—</i>				
<i>ASSIGNMENTS</i> - - - - -	909,984		1,004,811	
<i>REFUNDS</i> - - - - -	50,319		36,708	
<i>TOTAL</i> - - - - -	960,300		1,041,519	
NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. (shown on pages 4 and 5) - - - -	—	23,407,741	—	23,813,590
II. OPIUM:				
RECEIPTS - - - - -	8,942,515		8,942,976	
<i>DEDUCT,—</i>				
<i>CHARGES IN RESPECT OF CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE</i> - - - -	3,057,674		2,729,068	
<i>ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS</i> - - - -	(a) 300		300	
<i>REFUNDS</i> - - - - -	216		68	
<i>TOTAL</i> - - - - -	3,058,190		2,729,431	
NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 4 and 5) - - - -	—	5,884,325	—	6,213,545
III. TAXATION:				
SALT :—RECEIPTS - - - - -	6,345,128		6,657,644	
<i>Deduct,—</i>				
<i>Assignments and Compensations</i> - - - -	440,162		389,107	
<i>Refunds</i> - - - - -	27,315		30,361	
<i>Total</i> - - - - -	467,477		419,468	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	5,877,651	—	6,238,176
STAMPS :—RECEIPTS - - - -	3,663,171		3,751,280	
<i>Deduct,—</i>				
<i>Refunds</i> - - - - -	45,449		45,494	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	3,617,725	—	3,705,786
Carried forward to page 22 - - Rx.		9,495,376	—	9,943,962

(a) Excluding opium compensations in Bombay.

APPENDIX I.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
23,189,292		23,016,404		23,981,399	
978,014		986,738		993,169	
47,997		46,147		55,015	
1,026,011		1,032,885		1,048,184	
—	22,163,281	—	21,983,519	—	22,933,215
1,124,125		1,349,047		1,486,303	
2,451		1,863		2,915	
—	1,121,674	—	1,347,184	—	1,483,388
743,597		745,233		777,707	
42,887		45,403		43,931	
—		—		—	
42,887		45,403		43,931	
—	700,710	—	699,830	—	733,776
25,057,014		25,110,684		26,245,409	
1,020,901		1,032,141		1,037,100	
50,448		48,010		57,930	
1,071,349		1,080,151		1,095,030	
—	23,985,665	—	24,030,533	—	25,150,379
8,515,462		8,562,319		8,583,056	
2,424,575		2,597,905		1,605,107	
1,676		1,669		31,349	
129		49		66	
2,436,380		2,599,623		1,636,522	
—	6,089,082	—	5,962,696	—	6,946,534
6,670,728		7,675,634		8,187,739	
402,667		401,294		411,230	
34,161		45,337		35,812	
437,128		446,631		447,032	
—	6,233,600	—	7,229,003	—	7,740,707
3,876,298		3,927,088		4,037,908	
44,302		43,761		47,444	
—	3,831,996	—	3,883,327	—	4,040,464
—	10,065,596	—	11,112,330	—	11,781,171

APPENDIX I.—continued.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
III. TAXATION—continued.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward - - -	—	9,495,376	—	9,943,962
EXCISE :—RECEIPTS - - -	4,152,136		4,375,174	
Deduct,—				
Assignments and Compensations -	31,149		32,082	
Refunds - - - - -	26,099		38,744	
Total - - - - -	57,248		70,826	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	4,094,888	—	4,304,348
PROVINCIAL RATES :—RECEIPTS -	2,960,815		2,999,861	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	5,600		6,550	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	2,954,715	—	2,993,011
CUSTOMS :—RECEIPTS - - -	1,199,976		1,246,293	
Deduct,—				
Assignments and Compensations -	14,945		20,637	
Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	32,406		28,118	
Total - - - - -	47,351		48,755	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	1,152,625	—	1,197,538
ASSESSED TAXES :—RECEIPTS - -	503,034		1,354,735	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	17,763		27,067	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	485,271	—	1,327,668
REGISTRATION :—RECEIPTS - - -	308,006		299,059	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	1,007		1,122	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	306,999	—	297,937
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION	19,131,769		20,684,046	
DEDUCT,—				
ASSIGNMENTS AND COM- } PENSATIONS - - - - }	486,256		441,826	
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	155,639		177,756	
TOTAL - - - - -	641,895		619,582	
NET RECEIPTS (shown } Rx. on pages 4 and 5) - }	—	18,489,874	—	20,064,464
TOTAL RECEIPTS UNDER PRIN- } CIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE - }	52,442,325		54,482,131	
DEDUCT,—				
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF } CULTIVATION AND MANU- } FACTURE OF OPIUM - - }	3,057,674		2,729,063	
ASSIGNMENTS AND COM- } PENSATIONS - - - - }	1,396,537		1,446,937	
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	206,174		214,532	
TOTAL - - - - -	4,660,385		4,390,532	
NET RECEIPTS UNDER PRIN- } CIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE } (shown on pages 4 and 5) - }	—	47,781,940	—	50,091,599

APPENDIX I.—continued.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
—	10,065,596	—	11,112,330	—	11,781,171
4,534,655		4,705,346		4,891,894	
29,011		36,476		35,017	
33,553		26,406		30,191	
62,564		62,882		68,208	
—	4,472,091	—	4,642,464	—	4,823,686
3,035,323		3,054,254		3,410,055	
7,970		16,880		6,622	
—	3,027,353	—	3,037,374	—	3,403,433
1,348,837		1,332,784		1,506,686	
14,708		14,655		26,762	
32,076		30,923		48,455	
46,784		45,578		75,217	
—	1,302,053	—	1,287,206	—	1,431,469
1,431,436		1,520,940		1,595,274	
19,949		16,298		13,609	
—	1,411,487	—	1,504,642	—	1,581,665
311,253		331,712		353,792	
1,094		954		846	
—	310,159	—	330,758	—	352,946
21,208,530		22,547,753		24,033,348	
446,386		452,425		475,999	
173,405		180,559		182,979	
619,791		632,984		656,978	
—	20,588,739	—	21,914,774	—	23,374,370
54,781,006		56,220,761		58,861,813	
2,424,575		2,597,905		1,605,107	
1,468,963		1,486,235		1,544,448	
223,983		225,618		240,973	
4,117,520		4,312,758		3,390,530	
—	50,663,486	—	51,908,003	—	55,471,283

APPENDIX I.—continued.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I. LAND REVENUE, &c. :				
LAND REVENUE :—RECEIPTS - -	24,045,209		23,965,774	
Deduct,—				
Assignments - - - - -	987,948		1,009,999	
Refunds - - - - -	49,982		64,490	
Total - - - - -	1,037,930		1,074,489	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	23,007,279	—	22,891,285
FOREST :—RECEIPTS - - - -	1,448,002		1,490,582	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	5,309		5,657	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	1,442,693	—	1,484,925
TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES -	760,421		775,961	
Deduct,—				
Assignments - - - - -	43,407		51,591	
Refunds - - - - -	—		—	
Total - - - - -	43,407		51,591	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	717,014	—	724,370
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. - - - - }	26,253,632		26,232,317	
DEDUCT,—				
ASSIGNMENTS - - - - -	1,031,355		1,061,590	
REFUNDS - - - - -	55,291		70,147	
TOTAL - - - - -	1,086,646		1,131,737	
NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. (shown on pages 6 and 7) - - - }	—	25,166,986	—	25,100,580
II. OPIUM :				
RECEIPTS - - - - -	7,879,182		8,012,380	
DEDUCT,—				
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE - - - - }	2,180,797		1,861,813	
ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS - - - - }	4,762		4,740	
REFUNDS - - - - -	1		12	
TOTAL - - - - -	2,185,560		1,866,565	
NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 6 and 7) - - - - }	—	5,693,622	—	6,145,815
III. TAXATION :				
SALT :—RECEIPTS - - - -	8,523,368		8,636,182	
Deduct,—				
Assignments and Compensations -	415,033		415,174	
Refunds - - - - -	35,660		38,112	
Total - - - - -	450,693		453,286	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	8,072,675	—	8,182,896
STAMPS :—RECEIPTS - - -	4,068,969		4,262,156	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	46,471		47,198	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	4,022,498	—	4,214,958
Carried forward to page 26 - - Rx.		12,095,173	—	12,397,854

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
24,905,328	
1,074,097	
55,000	
1,129,097	
—	23,776,231
1,591,332	
2,485	
—	1,588,847
790,112	
53,801	
—	
53,801	
—	736,311
27,286,772	
1,127,898	
57,485	
1,185,383	
—	26,101,389
7,993,180	
1,602,496	
9,633	
155	
1,612,264	
—	6,380,916
8,656,104	
355,877	
29,986	
385,863	
—	8,270,241
4,448,540	
53,744	
—	4,394,796
	12,665,037

APPENDIX I.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx. 25,589,609	Rx. 24,482,405	Rx. 25,408,272	Rx. 24,303,462	Rx. 26,200,955	Rx. 25,064,280
1,055,590		1,051,924		1,086,429	
51,614		49,886		50,246	
1,107,204		1,104,810		1,136,675	
—	1,718,684	—	1,623,244	—	1,656,647
1,723,022		1,631,548		1,660,504	
4,338		8,304		3,857	
—		—		—	
774,337	726,718	780,070	743,471	792,301	751,454
47,119		55,719		40,847	
500		880		—	
47,619		36,599		40,847	
—	26,927,807	—	26,670,177	—	27,472,381
28,086,968		27,819,890		28,653,760	
1,102,709		1,090,643		1,127,276	
56,452		59,070		54,103	
1,159,161	4,746,049	1,149,713	5,702,558	1,181,979	5,049,894
—		—		—	
6,627,571		7,323,757		7,123,922	
1,876,607		1,616,105		2,068,941	
4,912	7,829,314	5,092	8,291,929	5,077	8,467,493
3		2		10	
1,881,522		1,621,199		2,074,028	
—		—		—	
8,228,876	4,456,905	8,665,749	4,568,484	8,861,845	4,676,087
367,296		336,931		558,181	
32,266		36,839		56,171	
399,562		373,820		394,552	
—	12,286,219	—	12,860,413	—	13,143,580
4,509,351		4,625,680		4,727,055	
52,446		57,196		50,968	
—		—		—	

APPENDIX I.—continued.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
III. TAXATION—continued.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward - - -	—	12,095,173	—	12,397,854
EXCISE :—RECEIPTS - - -	4,947,780		5,117,264	
Deduct,—				
Assignments and Compensations -	38,098		35,980	
Refunds - - - - -	30,450		30,335	
Total - - - - -	68,548		66,315	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	4,879,232	—	5,051,529
PROVINCIAL RATES :—RECEIPTS -	3,491,240		3,502,837	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	4,257		5,463	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	3,486,983	—	3,497,374
CUSTOMS :—RECEIPTS - - -	1,743,218		1,701,388	
Deduct,—				
Assignments and Compensations -	20,844		14,976	
Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	46,178		46,977	
Total - - - - -	67,022		61,953	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	1,676,196	—	1,639,335
ASSESSED TAXES :—RECEIPTS - -	1,617,396		1,652,823	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	16,523		14,726	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	1,600,871	—	1,638,097
REGISTRATION :—RECEIPTS - - -	365,449		399,802	
Deduct,—				
Refunds - - - - -	830		1,363	
NET RECEIPTS - - - Rx.	—	364,619	—	398,439
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION	24,757,420		25,272,352	
DEDUCT,—				
ASSIGNMENTS AND COM- } PENSATIONS - - - - }	473,975		465,330	
REFUNDS AND DRAW BACKS	180,371		184,194	
TOTAL - - - - -	654,346		649,524	
NET RECEIPTS (shown } on pages 6 and 7) - }	—	24,103,074	—	24,622,628
TOTAL RECEIPTS UNDER PRIN- } CIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE - }	58,890,234		59,517,049	
DEDUCT,—				
CHARGES IN RESPECT OF } CULTIVATION AND MANU- } FACTURE OF OPIUM - }	2,180,797		1,861,813	
ASSIGNMENTS AND COM- } PENSATIONS - - - - }	1,510,092		1,531,860	
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	235,663		254,353	
TOTAL - - - - -	3,926,552		3,648,026	
NET RECEIPTS UNDER PRIN- } CIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE } (shown on pages 6 and 7) - }	—	54,963,682	—	55,869,023

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
—	12,665,037
5,242,443	
41,818	
32,240	
74,053	
—	5,168,390
3,706,498	
7,849	
—	3,698,649
1,617,633	
32,555	
58,836	
91,391	
—	1,526,242
1,686,141	
15,615	
—	1,670,526
430,064	
1,398	
—	428,666
25,787,423	
430,245	
199,668	
620,913	
—	25,157,510
61,067,375	
1,602,496	
1,567,776	
257,288	
3,427,560	
—	57,639,815

APPENDIX I.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
—	12,286,219	—	12,860,413	—	13,143,580
5,388,573		5,527,676		5,722,417	
38,304		56,197		46,647	
37,896		27,273		22,847	
73,700		83,470		69,494	
—	5,314,873	—	5,444,206	—	5,652,923
3,514,571		3,541,154		3,707,005	
11,467		5,531		10,525	
—	3,503,104	—	3,535,623	—	3,696,480
1,682,373		3,854,955		5,017,278	
15,039		17,437		17,538	
45,313		50,085		111,357	
60,352		97,522		128,895	
—	1,622,021	—	3,757,433	—	4,888,383
1,739,171		1,808,060		1,835,189	
21,544		13,352		12,771	
—	1,717,627	—	1,794,708	—	1,822,418
416,146		418,200		424,870	
1,133		1,207		1,297	
—	415,013	—	416,993	—	423,573
25,479,061		28,441,474		30,295,659	
420,639		410,615		422,366	
199,565		221,483		245,936	
620,204		632,098		668,302	
—	24,858,857	—	27,809,376	—	29,627,357
60,193,600		63,585,121		66,073,341	
1,876,607		1,616,105		2,068,941	
1,528,260		1,506,350		1,554,719	
256,020		280,555		300,049	
1,660,887		3,403,010		3,923,709	
—	56,532,713	—	60,182,111	—	62,149,632

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
1. MINT :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts - - - - -	224,290		180,428	
Charges - - - - -	117,596		80,506	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	106,694	—	99,922
2. GAIN by EXCHANGE (or Charge for Exchange, —) on REMITTANCE Transactions - - - - -	—	264,378	—	— 26,302
3. MISCELLANEOUS :				
Receipts - - - - -	341,228		351,797	
Charges - - - - -	306,839		343,840	
NET RECEIPTS (or Charges, —) -	—	34,389	—	7,957
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 4 and 5) - - - - -	—	405,461	—	81,577

APPENDIX III.

DEBT SERVICES.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
1. INTEREST on DEBT in INDIA - - Rx.	3,810,372		3,791,427	
Amounts chargeable to Railways - - - - -	2,181,875		2,423,448	
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation - - - - -	964,847		992,791	
" - - - - -	3,146,722		3,416,039	
REMAINDER CHARGEABLE on ORDINARY DEBT in INDIA - - -	—	663,650	—	375,388
INTEREST on DEBT in ENGLAND - £.	2,795,103		3,163,024	
Portion charged under Railway Revenue Account - - -	366,155		566,049	
INTEREST on ORDINARY DEBT in ENGLAND - - - - -	—	2,428,948	—	2,596,975
Exchange - - - - - Rx.	—	764,563	—	976,633
TOTAL - - - - -	—	3,857,161	—	3,948,996
2. INTEREST on other Obligations - - -	—	473,700	—	361,407
		4,330,861		4,310,403
Deduct,—Receipts* in India - - -	686,970		613,645	
" " England - £.	9,136		41,352	
Exchange - - - - - Rx.	2,576		15,551	
		698,982		670,548
TOTAL NET CHARGES (shown on pages 10 and 11) - - - Rx.	—	3,631,879	—	3,639,855

* The Receipts in India are derived from loans to port trusts and municipal bodies, advances to landholders, &c., and from the securities held by the Paper Currency Department; those in England are from the temporary loan of surplus cash balances on securities.

APPENDIX II.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx. 251,464 94,001	Rx. 157,463 744,471 84,718 986,652	Rx. 221,138 99,967	Rx. 121,171 951,453 — 705 1,071,919	Rx. 269,512 120,530	Rx. 148,982 386,744 150,396 686,122
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
377,610 292,892		382,401 383,106		432,531 282,135	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	

(Continued on p. 30.)

APPENDIX III.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
3,850,769	275,441	4,107,403	374,188	4,149,775	324,624
2,557,786		2,692,498		2,764,468	
1,017,542		1,040,717		1,060,683	
3,575,328		3,733,215		3,825,151	
—		—		—	
3,917,302 552,080		3,293,868 631,812		3,316,324 914,022	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
652,853 65,978 27,724	5,441,754	643,310 135,477 63,035	4,712,259	676,703 135,633 60,865	4,240,963
—	746,555	—	841,822	—	873,201
—	4,695,199	—	3,870,437	—	3,367,762

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
1. MINT:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts - - - - -	354,152		210,046	
Charges - - - - -	121,888		97,109	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	—	232,264	—	112,937
2. GAIN by EXCHANGE on REMITTANCE } Transactions - - - - - }	—	78,198	—	31,529
3. MISCELLANEOUS:				
Receipts - - - - -	398,904		420,830	
Charges - - - - -	274,223		285,307	
NET RECEIPTS - - - - -	—	124,681	—	135,523
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (shown on } pages 6 and 7) - - - - - }	—	435,143	—	279,989

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

DEBT SERVICES.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
1. INTEREST on DEBT in INDIA - - Rx.	4,368,045		4,168,622	
Amounts chargeable to Rail- } ways - - - - - }	2,876,517		3,004,576	
Amounts chargeable to Irriga- } tion - - - - - }	1,081,439		1,109,678	
"	3,957,956		4,114,254	
REMAINDER CHARGEABLE on } ORDINARY DEBT in INDIA - }	—	410,089	—	54,368
INTEREST on DEBT in ENGLAND - £.	3,500,999		3,803,159	
Portion charged under Railway } Revenue Account - - - }	988,187		1,163,871	
INTEREST on ORDINARY DEBT } in ENGLAND - - - - }	—	2,512,812	—	2,639,288
Exchange - - - - - Rx.	—	821,063	—	1,146,144
TOTAL - - - "	—	3,743,964	—	3,839,800
2. Interest on other Obligations - - "	—	451,340	—	475,376
		4,195,304		4,315,176
Deduct,—Receipts* in India - "	710,552		795,588	
" " England - "	166,194		58,466	
" " Exchange - "	54,304		25,389	
		931,050		879,443
TOTAL NET CHARGES (shown } on pages 14 and 15) - - }	—	3,264,254	—	3,435,733

* The Receipts in India are derived from loans to port trusts and municipal bodies, advances to landholders, &c., and from the securities held by the Paper Currency Department; those in England are from the temporary loan of surplus cash balances on securities.

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
310,335	
112,007	
—	198,328
—	19,686
413,962	
233,075	
—	180,887
—	398,901

1892-93.	
4,267,841	
3,169,522	
1,138,386	
4,307,908	
—	— 40,067*
3,655,687	
1,222,191	
—	2,433,496
—	1,464,053
—	3,857,482
—	516,781
	4,374,263
830,418	
24,543	
14,766	869,727
—	3,504,536

APPENDIX II.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
227,355		35,106		40,918	
91,080		51,946		53,229	
—	136,275	—	— 16,840	—	— 12,311
—	106,920	—	227,675	—	178,306
430,050		531,773		458,485	
273,831		271,823		232,027	
—	156,219	—	259,950	—	226,458
—	399,414	—	470,785	—	392,453

APPENDIX III.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
4,273,814		4,573,871		3,731,433	
3,346,574		3,517,197		3,686,287	
1,165,558		1,194,115		1,222,409	
4,512,132		4,711,312		4,908,696	
—	— 238,318*	—	— 137,441*	—	— 1,177,263*
3,719,691		3,814,017		3,821,599	
1,214,411		1,202,096		1,198,904	
—	2,505,280	—	2,611,921	—	2,622,695
—	1,628,094	—	2,173,077	—	1,992,644
—	3,895,056	—	4,647,557	—	3,438,076
—	551,313	—	476,460	—	606,723
	4,446,369		5,124,017		4,044,799
858,921		808,121		801,267	
10,041		3,789		13,516	
6,325		3,152		10,269	
	875,487		815,062		825,052
—	3,570,882	—	4,308,955	—	3,219,747

* Excess of amount charged under Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation over total interest paid in India.

APPENDIX IV.

MILITARY SERVICES.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
1. ARMY :		Rx.		Rx.
Effective Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	14,414,290		13,771,197	
In England - - - - £.	1,996,069		1,786,601	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	628,305		671,879	
	17,038,664		16,229,677	
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	912,658	16,126,006	929,138	15,300,539
Non-Effective Charges :				
In India - - - - "	832,798		849,319	
In England - - - - £.	1,693,311		1,777,565	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	533,006		668,481	
	3,059,115		3,295,365	
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	51,214	3,007,901	55,865	3,239,500
TOTAL NET ARMY CHARGES - "	—	19,133,907	—	18,540,039
2. MILITARY WORKS - - - - "	968,920		1,061,638	
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	41,158		168,384	
TOTAL NET CHARGES for } MILITARY WORKS - }	—	927,762	—	873,254
3. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS :				
In India - - - - "	—		123,110	
In England - - - - £.	—		147,170	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	—		55,346	
TOTAL - - - - "	—	—	—	325,626
TOTAL NET CHARGES for } MILITARY SERVICES (shown } on pages 10 and 11) - }	—	20,061,669	—	19,738,919

APPENDIX IV.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
14,243,976	15,878,265	13,932,872	15,518,129	14,037,013	15,915,802
1,843,046		1,756,958		1,904,003	
774,466		817,482		854,420	
16,861,488		16,507,312		16,795,436	
983,223		989,183		879,634	
860,932	3,478,854	879,719	3,721,349	907,082	3,817,305
1,897,969		1,989,247		2,053,700	
797,545		925,563		921,596	
3,556,446		3,794,529		3,882,378	
77,592		73,180		65,073	
—	19,357,119	—	19,239,478	—	19,733,107
1,232,060	1,191,647	1,108,206	1,065,662	1,138,463	1,094,944
40,413		42,544		43,519	
—		—		—	
371,137		447,823		400,436	
59,766		233,246		199,513	
25,114	456,017	108,526	789,595	89,532	689,481
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
—	21,004,783	—	21,094,735	—	21,517,532

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

MILITARY SERVICES.		1890-91.	1891-92.	
1. ARMY :				
Effective Charges :		Rx.		Rx.
In India - - - - Rx.	13,836,963		14,800,287	
In England - - - - £.	2,344,493		2,410,443	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	766,065		1,046,765	
	16,947,521		18,257,495	
Deduct,—Receipts - - - „	721,181	16,226,340	704,202	17,553,293
Non-Effective Charges :				
In India - - - - „	962,165		940,775	
In England - - - - £.	2,095,632		2,149,070	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	684,750		933,261	
	3,742,547		4,023,106	
Deduct,—Receipts - - - „	64,454	3,678,093	76,202	3,946,904
TOTAL NET ARMY CHARGES - „	—	19,904,433	—	21,500,197
2. MILITARY WORKS - - - - „				
	1,220,676		1,214,518	
Deduct,—Receipts - - - „	44,045		49,794	
TOTAL NET CHARGES for } MILITARY WORKS - - - }	—	1,176,631	—	1,164,724
3. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS :				
In India - - - - „	252,398		304,710	
In England - - - - £.	180,470		209,263	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	58,969		90,875	
TOTAL - - - - „	—	491,837	—	604,848
TOTAL NET CHARGES for } MILITARY SERVICES (shown } on pages 14 and 15) - - }	—	21,572,901	—	23,269,769

1892-93.	
	Rx.
14,657,935	
2,500,499	
1,504,364	
18,662,798	
784,449	
	17,878,349 ✓
931,156	
2,388,297	
1,436,860	
4,756,313	
79,871	
	4,676,442
—	22,554,791
1,196,799	
45,274	
—	1,151,525
255,723	
126,332	
76,005	
—	458,060
—	24,164,376

APPENDIX IV.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
15,026,170	17,842,657	15,342,550	18,068,309	17,222,977	19,557,312
2,167,670		1,982,628		1,819,267	
1,408,693		1,649,515		1,382,224	
18,602,533		18,974,693		20,424,468	
759,876		906,384		867,156	
938,666		903,410		897,135	
2,250,122		2,302,415		2,316,527	
1,462,276		1,915,573		1,760,027	
4,651,064		5,121,398		4,973,689	
90,350		103,813		110,855	
	4,560,714		5,017,585		4,862,834
—	22,403,371	—	23,085,894	—	24,420,146
1,180,608	1,134,714	1,007,951	948,297	1,205,938	1,156,239
45,894		59,654		49,699	
—		—		—	
162,947		67,322		21,716	
98,206		82,176		45,252	
63,821		68,369		34,381	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
—		—		—	
	324,974		217,867		101,349
	23,863,059		24,252,058		25,677,734

APPENDIX V.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES.		1885-86.		1886-87.
			Rx.	Rx.
1. POST OFFICE :				
Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	1,164,370			1,189,120
In England - - - - £.	105,139			117,125
Exchange - - - - Rx.	33,095			44,047
	1,302,604			1,350,292
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	1,113,086			1,154,807
NET CHARGES - - - - "	—	189,518		195,985
2. TELEGRAPH :				
Charges :				
In India - - - - "	520,585			560,660
In England - - - - £.	267,861			111,771
Exchange - - - - Rx.	84,315			42,033
	872,761			714,464
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	628,484			692,747
NET CHARGES (or Receipts,—) - "	—	244,277		21,717
3. RAILWAYS :				
Receipts :				
State Railways :				
Gross Receipts - - - - "	9,958,890			10,829,027
Working Expenses - - - - "	4,902,092			5,219,889
Net Receipts - - - - "	5,056,798			5,609,138
Guaranteed Railways: Net Traffic Receipts - - - - "	3,725,075			3,647,116
Subsidised Companies: Repayment of Advances of Interest - - - "	119			1,616
TOTAL - - - - "	8,781,992			9,257,870
Charges :				
State Railways :				
Interest and Annuities :				
In India - - - - "	2,182,164			2,423,795
In England - - - - £.	1,886,072			2,587,380
Exchange - - - - Rx.	593,681			973,024
Guaranteed Railways :				
Interest, Surplus Profits, Land, &c. :				
In India - - - - Rx.	526,449			611,481
In England - - - - £.	3,180,735			2,696,976
Exchange - - - - Rx.	1,001,205			1,014,240
Subsidised Companies: Land, &c. - - - - "	44,125			45,243
Miscellaneous: Surveys and Central Establishments - - - - "	99,274			94,399
TOTAL - - - - "	9,513,705			10,446,538
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - - - "	—	731,713		1,188,668
4. IRRIGATION :				
Major Works (or Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept) :				
Direct Receipts - - - - Rx.	864,773			909,824
Working Expenses - - - - "	593,150			626,773
	271,623			283,051
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation - - - - }	562,607			597,469
	834,230			880,520
Interest on Debt in India - - - - "	964,847			992,591
NET RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR WORKS - - - - }	— 130,617*			— 112,071*
Minor Works and Navigation :				
Charges - - - - - "	745,750			691,290
Receipts - - - - - "	160,898			149,412
NET CHARGES FOR MINOR WORKS - - - - }	584,852			541,878
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - - - "	—	715,469		653,949
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES (shown on pages 10 and 11) - - - - }	—	1,880,977		2,060,319

* Net charge.

APPENDIX V.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1,211,962 114,940 48,299		1,217,689 85,146 39,617		1,272,257 72,036 32,326	
1,375,201 1,214,196		1,342,462 1,281,540		1,376,619 1,301,247	
—	161,005	—	60,912	—	75,372
605,322 127,661 53,644		560,011 98,330 45,751		580,124 104,387 46,844	
786,627 763,886		704,092 742,148		731,355 766,865	
—	22,741	—	—38,056	—	—35,510
10,871,926 5,594,187		11,827,120 6,059,256		13,387,864 6,864,439	
5,277,739		5,767,864		6,523,425	
3,636,670		3,650,808		3,168,634	
24,764		42,768		49,103	
8,939,173		9,461,440		9,741,162	
2,558,164 2,704,472 1,136,446		2,692,786 2,954,852 1,374,842		2,766,518 3,272,359 1,468,468	
739,652 2,694,920 1,132,431 43,627 51,847		621,211 2,697,388 1,255,048 28,071 70,634		482,353 2,337,058 1,048,753 69,130 149,124	
11,061,559		11,694,832		11,593,763	
—	2,122,386	—	2,233,392	—	1,852,601
950,961 677,607		1,061,802 721,676		1,132,584 727,558	
273,354		340,126		405,026	
602,555		671,041		689,766	
875,909		1,011,167		1,094,792	
1,017,542		1,040,717		1,060,683	
—144,639*		—29,550*		34,109	
766,497 160,758		860,571 167,875		864,466 168,728	
605,739		692,696		695,738	
—	747,372	—	722,246	—	661,629
—	3,053,504	—	2,978,494	—	2,554,092

* Net charge.

APPENDIX V.—continued.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES		1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.
1. POST OFFICE:			
Charges:			
In India - - - - Rx.	1,292,231		1,355,209
In England - - - - £.	78,774		96,321
Exchange - - - - Rx.	25,739		41,829
	1,396,744		1,493,359
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	1,402,503		1,446,355
NET CHARGES (or Receipts,—) - "	—	—5,759	47,004
2. TELEGRAPH:			
Charges:			
In India - - - - "	602,318		611,937
In England - - - - £.	121,848		158,118
Exchange - - - - Rx.	39,814		68,665
	763,980		838,720
Deduct,—Receipts - - - "	781,034		919,335
NET Receipts (—) - - - "	—	—17,054	—80,615
3. RAILWAYS:			
Receipts:			
State Railways:			
Gross Receipts - - - - "	13,703,224		16,411,934
Working Expenses - - - - "	6,771,940		8,214,480
Net Receipts - - - - "	6,931,284		8,197,454
Guaranteed Railways: Net Traffic Receipts - - - - }	3,501,274		3,493,118
Subsidised Companies: Repayment of Advances of Interest - }	31,480		32,994
TOTAL - - - - "	10,464,038		11,723,566
Charges:			
State Railways:			
Interest and Annuities:			
In India - - - - "	2,876,517		3,012,015
In England - - - - £.	3,348,077		3,539,017
Exchange - - - - Rx.	1,093,987		1,536,862
Guaranteed Railways:			
Interest, Surplus Profits, Land, &c.:			
In India - - - - Rx.	523,919		794,087
In England - - - - £.	2,354,130		2,114,159
Exchange - - - - Rx.	769,214		918,100
Subsidised Companies: Land, &c. - - - - }	36,288		33,130
Miscellaneous: Surveys and Central Establishments - - - }	149,197		92,060
TOTAL - - - - "	11,151,329		12,039,430
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - - "	—	687,291	315,864
4. IRRIGATION:			
Major Works (or Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept):			
Direct Receipts - - - - Rx.	1,284,683		1,404,737
Working Expenses - - - - "	758,413		761,445
	526,270		643,292
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation - - - - }	708,996		673,189
	1,235,266		1,316,481
Interest on Debt in India - - - - "	1,081,439		1,109,678
NET RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR WORKS - - - }	153,827		206,803
Minor Works and Navigation:			
Charges - - - - - "	902,276		1,073,896
Receipts - - - - - "	178,899		194,114
NET CHARGES FOR MINOR WORKS - - - }	723,377		879,782
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - - "	—	569,550	672,979
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES (shown on pages 14 and 15) - - - }	—	1,234,028	955,232

1892-93.	
	Rx.
1,365,337	
95,658	
57,550	
1,518,545	
1,488,875	
—	29,670
647,208	
142,271	
85,594	
875,073	
937,743	
—	—62,670
15,814,807	
7,944,868	
7,869,939	
3,244,413	
17,883	
11,132,235	
3,180,215	
3,578,193	
2,152,731	
614,020	
2,145,297	
1,290,665	
29,026	
—10,860†	
12,979,287	
—	1,847,052
1,510,730	
793,951	
716,779	
722,306	
1,439,085	
1,138,386	
300,699	
1,008,142	
185,866	
822,276	
—	521,577
—	2,335,629

APPENDIX V.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1,385,883 103,993 67,581		1,416,143 103,788 86,350		1,456,090 106,666 81,042	
1,557,457 1,561,263		1,606,281 1,631,815		1,643,798 1,713,495	
—	— 3,806	—	— 25,534	—	— 69,697
672,178 139,378 90,577		644,414 89,266 74,268		719,991 101,071 76,791	
902,133 959,096		807,948 978,697		897,853 1,085,940	
—	— 56,963	—	— 170,749	—	— 188,087
16,879,107 8,263,975		18,152,155 8,791,031		18,558,699 9,040,836	
8,615,132		9,361,124		9,517,863	
3,383,812		3,050,311		3,275,238	
34,054		41,694		25,252	
12,032,998		12,453,129		12,818,353	
3,358,968 3,589,593 2,332,751		3,532,222 3,584,284 2,982,068		3,700,813 3,586,219 2,724,699	
607,753 2,154,720 1,400,277 21,000 103,439		638,588 2,154,714 1,792,688 16,694 100,360		533,137 2,161,563 1,642,290 18,251 71,649	
13,568,501		14,801,618		14,438,621	
—	1,535,503	—	2,348,489	—	1,620,268
1,349,685 788,957 560,728 746,926 1,307,654 1,165,558 142,096		1,370,587 799,759 570,828 776,139 1,346,967 1,194,115 152,852		1,279,408 787,301 492,107 821,664 1,313,771 1,222,409 91,362	
908,052 199,798 708,254		958,906 192,089 766,817		966,601 198,881 767,720	
—	566,158	—	613,965	—	676,358
—	2,040,892	—	2,766,171	—	2,038,842

† Refund of past expenditure.

APPENDIX VI.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.		1885-86.	1886-87.	
		Rx.		Rx.
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION :				
Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	1,387,674		1,392,269	
In England - - - - £.	262,582		248,248	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	82,653		93,358	
		1,732,909		1,733,875
2. LAW COURTS :				
Charges - - - - "	2,461,929		2,633,061	
Receipts - - - - "	288,466		299,734	
		2,173,463		2,333,327
3. JAILS :				
Charges - - - - "	890,355		763,392	
Receipts - - - - "	289,243		287,462	
		601,112		475,930
4. POLICE :				
Charges - - - - "	2,852,724		3,285,097	
Receipts - - - - "	321,011		315,863	
		2,531,713		2,969,234
5. MARINE (including River Navigation) :				
In India, Charges - - Rx.	336,469		530,938	
„ Receipts - - - - "	200,432		200,029	
	136,037		330,909	
In England, Charges - - £.	143,166		230,502	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	45,063		86,684	
		324,268		648,095
6. EDUCATION :				
Charges - - - - "	1,243,097		1,305,337	
Receipts - - - - "	200,740		208,395	
		1,042,357		1,096,942
7. ECCLESIASTICAL : Charges - - "	—	163,846	—	158,989
8. MEDICAL :				
Charges - - - - "	747,568		756,685	
Receipts - - - - "	54,315		64,611	
		693,253		692,074
9. POLITICAL :				
Charges				
In India - - - - "	1,107,521		713,773	
In England - - - - £.	32,859		29,825	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	10,343		11,216	
		1,150,723		754,814
10. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS :				
Charges - - - - Rx.	475,838		459,142	
Receipts - - - - "	73,199		85,564	
		402,639		373,578
TOTAL NET CHARGES for CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (shown on pages 12 and 13) }	—	10,816,283	—	11,236,858

APPENDIX VI.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1,389,521	1,769,935	1,391,419	1,745,156	1,411,718	1,759,193
267,858		241,412		239,845	
112,556		112,325		107,630	
2,651,051	2,328,089	2,694,252	2,357,945	2,716,275	2,362,471
322,962		336,307		353,804	
771,872	522,984	834,183	574,879	857,691	568,078
248,888		259,304		289,613	
3,693,621	3,343,328	3,754,294	3,401,297	3,887,564	3,521,126
350,293		352,997		366,438	
468,539		428,292		503,075	
195,027	475,818	211,766	366,518	202,470	455,395
273,512		216,526		300,605	
142,448		102,364		106,844	
59,858		47,628		47,946	
1,291,811		1,293,660		1,316,286	
225,205	1,066,606	212,121	1,081,539	201,548	1,114,738
—	159,122	—	156,856	—	161,068
764,945	704,993	772,233	710,299	785,243	726,508
59,952		61,934		58,735	
641,196	684,660	712,568	756,193	617,633	655,254
30,604		29,772		25,968	
12,860		13,853		11,653	
448,502	355,087	428,432	354,900	438,967	355,203
93,415		73,532		83,764	
—	11,410,622	—	11,505,582	—	11,679,034

APPENDIX VI.—continued.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
			Rx.		Rx.
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION :					
Charges :					
In India - - - - Rx.	1,412,299			1,433,423	
In England - - - - £.	247,346			249,532	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	80,820			108,362	
			1,740,465		1,791,317
2. LAW COURTS :					
Charges - - - - "	2,759,431			2,840,007	
Receipts - - - - "	355,522			375,843	
			2,403,909		2,464,164
3. JAILS :					
Charges - - - - "	866,460			899,732	
Receipts - - - - "	278,393			311,297	
			588,067		588,435
4. POLICE :					
Charges - - - - "	3,859,683			3,968,610	
Receipts - - - - "	309,383			381,540	
			3,490,300		3,487,070
5. MARINE (including River Navigation) :					
In India, Charges - - - Rx.	405,696			436,553	
„ Receipts - - - - "	225,606			222,414	
	180,090			214,139	
In England, Charges - - - £.	115,742			133,447	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	37,819			57,951	
			333,651		405,537
6. EDUCATION :					
Charges - - - - "	1,371,735			1,424,796	
Receipts - - - - "	203,745			211,721	
			1,167,990		1,213,072
7. ECCLESIASTICAL : Charges - - - "			166,005		161,596
8. MEDICAL :					
Charges - - - - "	806,937			884,684	
Receipts - - - - "	101,751			63,106	
			705,186		821,578
9. POLITICAL :					
Charges :					
In India - - - - "	138,757			730,698	
In England - - - - £.	23,956			25,806	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	7,828			11,207	
			770,541		767,711
10. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS :					
Charges - - - - Rx.	485,747			587,438	
Receipts - - - - "	77,669			90,233	
			408,078		497,205
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (shown on pages 16 and 17)			11,774,192		12,197,685

1892-93.	
	Rx.
1,462,538	
255,545	
153,742	
	1,871,825
2,877,112	
377,444	
	2,499,668
918,060	
309,197	
	608,863
3,873,645	
395,967	
	3,477,678
391,875	
156,855	
235,020	
290,476	
174,758	
	700,254
1,437,024	
210,287	
	1,226,737
—	168,107
941,642	
71,882	
	869,760
806,358	
22,327	
13,432	
	842.117
473,271	
86,244	
	387,027
—	12,652,036

APPENDIX VI.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
1,519,132		1,586,216		1,594,089	
265,812		273,303		243,955	
172,742		227,384		185,350	
	1,957,686		2,086,903		2,023,394
2,996,416		3,068,289		3,088,468	
372,405		370,482		377,874	
	2,624,011		2,697,807		2,710,594
924,097		907,426		959,101	
306,191		308,878		312,298	
	617,906		598,548		646,803
3,919,785		3,989,003		4,040,817	
417,531		406,222		417,892	
	3,502,254		3,582,781		3,622,925
349,308		333,337		326,752	
152,424		154,883		169,374	
196,884		178,454		157,378	
245,443		185,212		236,599	
159,505		154,093		179,761	
	601,832		517,759		573,738
1,471,761		1,511,223		1,536,489	
216,178		214,034		219,723	
	1,255,583		1,297,189		1,316,766
—	176,602	—	185,521	—	192,410
979,122		1,015,230		1,030,915	
75,135		81,502		84,055	
	903,987		933,728		946,860
929,600		858,079		978,254	
21,958		21,564		47,693	
14,270		17,941		36,236	
	965,828		897,584		1,062,183
492,287		501,388		495,971	
91,438		92,959		103,306	
	400,849		408,429		392,665
—	13,006,538	—	13,206,249	—	13,488,338

APPENDIX VII.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rx.		Rx.	
1. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS :				
Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	623,736		622,524	
In England - - - - £.	22,062		18,287	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	6,944		6,877	
		652,742		647,688
2. FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES :				
Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	4,589		1,787	
In England - - - - £.	196,191		187,742	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	61,755		70,603	
		262,535		260,132
3. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS :				
In India, Charges - - - Rx.	921,673		692,483	
„ Receipts - - - „	251,733		258,244	
	669,940		434,239	
In England, Charges - - - £.	1,506,051		1,575,929	
„ Receipts - - - „	125,330		102,769	
	1,380,721		1,473,160	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	434,612		554,005	
		2,485,273		2,461,404
4. STATIONERY AND PRINTING :				
In India, Charges - - - „	412,697		435,671	
„ Receipts - - - „	55,690		96,816	
	357,007		338,855	
In England : Charges - - - £.	74,537		91,826	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	23,462		34,533	
		455,006		465,214
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES (shown on pages 12 and 13) - - -	-	3,855,556	-	3,834,438

APPENDIX VII.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
572,846	595,213	516,905	543,657	515,656	535,582
15,749		18,257		13,754	
6,618		8,495		6,172	
	308,737		318,418		297,475
2,597		1,180		2,016	
215,560		216,503		203,941	
90,580		100,735		91,518	
717,707		752,494		785,599	
255,876		237,134		223,428	
461,831		515,360		562,171	
1,597,940	2,583,372	1,612,200	2,724,264	1,625,376	2,765,737
104,118		104,707		104,363	
1,493,822		1,507,493		1,521,013	
627,719		701,411		682,553	
450,322		445,928		492,215	
80,282		68,365		70,510	
370,040		377,563		421,705	
89,317	496,889	53,535	456,007	45,912	488,220
37,332		24,909		20,603	
—	3,984,211	—	4,042,346	—	4,087,014

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
1. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS :		Rx.		Rx.
Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	506,361		480,189	
In England - - - - £.	15,985		54,223	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	5,223		23,547	
		527,569		557,959
2. FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES :				
Charges :				
In India - - - - Rx.	1,839		657	
In England - - - - £.	174,040		192,228	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	56,868		83,477	
		232,747		276,362
3. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS :				
In India, Charges - - - Rx.	825,985		848,506	
„ Receipts - - - „	222,373		217,223	
	603,612		631,283	
In England, Charges - - - £.	1,677,448		1,726,046	
„ Receipts - - - „	101,888		100,605	
	1,575,560		1,625,441	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	514,816		705,868	
		2,693,988		2,962,592
4. STATIONERY AND PRINTING :				
In India, Charges - - - „	526,327		543,940	
„ Receipts - - - „	92,472		83,408	
	433,855		460,532	
In England: Charges - - - £.	49,828		41,098	
Exchange - - - - Rx.	16,281		17,847	
		499,964		519,477
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES (shown on pages 16 and 17) - - - -	—	3,954,268	—	4,316,390

1892-93.	
	Rx.
494,796	
29,218	
17,578	
	541,592
1,335	
207,826	
125,033	
	334,194
881,190	
200,741	
680,449	
1,810,546	
101,000	
1,709,546	
1,028,506	
	3,418,501
563,298	
80,841	
482,457	
52,868	
31,807	
	567,132
—	4,861,419

APPENDIX VII.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
472,228	508,443	458,423	471,077	437,250	454,082
21,950		6,907		9,563	
14,265		5,747		7,267	
1,548	327,431	1,271	405,500	793	394,167
197,521		220,651		223,537	
128,362		183,578		169,837	
910,547	3,476,310	944,865	3,839,757	969,146	3,793,033
216,152		209,955		204,313	
694,395		734,910		764,833	
1,784,051	598,683	1,788,908	609,977	1,817,694	600,900
97,904		94,108		96,901	
1,686,147		1,694,800		1,720,793	
1,095,768	598,683	1,410,047	609,977	1,317,407	600,900
598,196		606,272		605,218	
84,498		85,212		84,287	
513,698	598,683	521,060	609,977	520,931	600,900
51,510		48,536		45,443	
33,475		40,381		34,526	
—	4,910,867	—	5,326,311	—	5,242,182

APPENDIX VIII.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. FAMINE RELIEF - - - Rx.	40,695		1,041	
2. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS - - - }	589,000		200,000	
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS - - - }	186,807		107,979	
4. REDUCTION OF DEBT - - - „	683,498		—	
TOTAL UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE (shown on pages 12 and 13) - - - }	—	1,500,000	—	309,020
5. NET CHARGE ON ACCOUNT OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COMPANIES:				
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY - Rx.	29,271		151,812	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY - „	—		—	
TOTAL IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT - - - - }	—	29,271	—	151,812
TOTAL PROVISION FOR FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - }	—	1,529,271	—	460,832

APPENDIX IX.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS : CIVIL WORKS.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Rx.		Rx.
CIVIL WORKS :				
In India, Charges - - - Rx.	3,421,854		4,021,676	
„ Receipts - - - „	548,455		508,530	
„	2,873,399		3,513,146	
In England, Charges - - - £.	71,877		86,081	
„ Receipts - - - „	19,751		22,281	
„	52,126		63,800	
„ Exchange - - - Rx.	16,408		23,993	
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR CIVIL WORKS (shown on pages 12 and 13) - - - }	—	2,941,933	—	3,600,939

APPENDIX VIII.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx. 402	Rx.	Rx. 7,799	Rx.	Rx. 68,288	Rx.
—		—		—	
91,006		70,537		71,457	
—		—		460,255	
—	91,408	—	78,336	—	600,000
167,942		210,886		238,181	
117,257		219,296		223,828	
—	285,199	—	430,182	—	462,009
—	376,607	—	508,518	—	1,062,009

(Continued on p. 50.)

APPENDIX IX.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Rx		Rx.		Rx.
4,087,103		4,057,623		4,110,664	
515,566		523,555		568,962	
3,571,537		3,534,068		3,541,702	
92,864		98,891		112,553	
25,601		26,380		26,172	
67,263		72,511		86,381	
28,264		33,738		38,764	
—	3,667,064	—	3,640,317	—	3,666,847

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. FAMINE RELIEF - - - Rx.	5,579		23,423	
2. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS - - - }	—		484,795	
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS - - - }	74,392		77,931	
4. REDUCTION OF DEBT - - - "	520,029		682,170	
TOTAL UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE (shown on pages 16 and 17) - - - }	—	600,000	—	1,268,319
5. NET CHARGE ON ACCOUNT OF PRO- TECTIVE RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COM- PANIES:				
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY Rx.	244,190		189,057	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY - "	238,161		42,624	
TOTAL IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT - - - - }	—	482,351	—	231,681
TOTAL PROVISION FOR FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - }	—	1,082,351	—	1,500,000

APPENDIX IX.—*continued.*

BUILDINGS AND ROADS: CIVIL WORKS.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Rx.		Rx.
CIVIL WORKS:				
In India, Charges - - - Rx.	4,385,122		4,852,094	
„ Receipts - - - „	570,836		538,323	
„	3,814,286		4,313,771	
In England, Charges - - - £.	94,297		99,103	
„ Receipts - - - „	25,934		27,197	
„	68,363		71,906	
„ Exchange - - - Rx.	22,338		31,227	
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR CIVIL WORKS (shown on pages 16 and 17) - - - }	—	3,904,987	—	4,416,904

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
70,841	
984,469	
60,793	
—	
—	1,116,103
253,650	
130,247	
—	383,897
—	1,500,000

1892-93.	
	Lx.
4,512,037	
563,543	
3,948,494	
85,940	
27,704	
58,236	
35,037	
—	4,041,767

APPENDIX VIII.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
496		10,258		18,301	
1,060,954		556,867		529,867	
56,351		43,110		38,317	
—		—		—	
—	1,117,801	—	610,235	—	586,485
273,194		236,653		273,966	
96,574		153,112		139,549	
—	371,768	—	389,765	—	413,515
—	1,489,569	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000

APPENDIX IX.—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
4,484,378		4,194,316		4,452,574	
585,847		586,397		620,625	
3,898,531		3,607,919		3,831,949	
—		—		—	
88,411		82,170		86,375	
25,828		25,342		24,724	
62,583		56,828		61,651	
40,670		47,280		46,841	
—	4,001,784	—	3,712,027	—	3,940,441

APPENDIX X.

SUMMARY of CHARGES for EXCHANGE, included in the foregoing Tables.

EXCHANGE.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
EXCHANGE ON NET STERLING EXPENDITURE:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I. DEBT SERVICES:				
1. Interest on Debt - - - -	761,687		961,082	
2. Interest on other Obligations -	93		82	
		761,780		961,164
II. MILITARY SERVICES:				
1. Army, Effective - - - -	610,625		654,143	
2. Army, Non-Effective - - - -	532,031		666,872	
	1,142,656		1,321,015	
3. Military Works - - - -	2,036		717	
4. Special Defence Works - - -	—		55,346	
		1,144,692		1,377,078
III. COLLECTION OF REVENUE:				
1. Land Revenue - - - - -	105		411	
2. Opium - - - - -	1,483		697	
3. Salt - - - - -	542		3	
4. Stamps - - - - -	15,280		16,724	
5. Excise - - - - -	279		61	
6. Customs - - - - -	—		—	
7. Forest - - - - -	667		916	
		18,356		18,812
IV. MISCELLANEOUS NET RECEIPTS (Charge included):				
1. Mint - - - - -	7,007		2,492	
2. Miscellaneous - - - - -	7,895		8,847	
		14,902		11,339
V. COMMERCIAL SERVICES:				
1. Post Office - - - - -	33,095		44,047	
2. Telegraph - - - - -	73,122		38,439	
3. Railways - - - - -	1,594,814		1,987,178	
4. Irrigation - - - - -	141		525	
		1,701,172	—	2,070,189
VI. CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:				
1. General Administration - -	82,653		93,358	
2. Law Courts and Jails - - -	349		401	
3. Police - - - - -	—		—	
4. Marine - - - - -	45,065		86,684	
5. Education - - - - -	120		165	
6. Ecclesiastical - - - - -	192		113	
7. Medical - - - - -	1,929		1,760	
8. Political - - - - -	10,343		11,216	
9. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	5,154		7,424	
	—	145,805	—	201,121
Carried forward to page 54 -	—	3,786,707	—	4,639,703

APPENDIX X.

SUMMARY of CHARGES for EXCHANGE, included in the foregoing Tables.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1,386,375	1,386,496	1,175,574	1,175,702	1,017,166	1,017,245
121		128		79	
759,022	1,582,385	802,181	1,838,215	838,056	1,851,414
795,498		922,673		917,722	
1,554,520	1,582,385	1,724,854	1,838,215	1,755,778	1,851,414
2,751		4,835		6,104	
25,114		108,526		89,532	
	24,057		23,971		16,618
56		272		174	
396		360		468	
23	12,024	121	17,851	94	15,039
22,833		21,992		15,033	
2		57		65	
8	2,366,024	56	2,707,587	9	2,589,125
739		1,113		775	
1,963	2,366,024	3,432	2,707,587	5,425	2,589,125
10,061		14,419		9,614	
48,299	2,366,024	39,617	2,707,587	32,326	2,589,125
48,935		38,012		39,394	
2,268,780		2,629,783		2,517,090	
10	195,240	175	184,985	315	183,716
112,556	195,240	112,325	184,985	107,630	183,716
190		298		1,811	
—		—		—	
59,858	5,566,226	47,628	5,948,311	47,946	5,673,157
262		504		705	
231		254		245	
1,717	5,566,226	1,909	5,948,311	1,701	5,673,157
12,860		13,853		11,653	
7,566		8,214		12,025	
	5,566,226		5,948,311		5,673,157

APPENDIX X.—SUMMARY of Charges for Exchange.

EXCHANGE.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
EXCHANGE ON NET STERLING EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i> .	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward . . .	—	3,786,707	—	4,639,703
VII. MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:				
1. Territorial and Political Pensions -	6,944		6,877	
2. Furlough and Absentee Allowances -	61,755		70,603	
3. Superannuation - - - - -	434,612		554,005	
4. Stationery and Printing - - -	23,462		34,533	
		526,773		665,018
VIII. FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	—	—	—	—
IX. BUILDINGS AND ROADS:				
Civil Works - - - - -	—	16,408	—	23,993
TOTAL EXCHANGE ON NET STERLING EXPENDITURE.	—	4,329,888	—	5,329,714
Additional Pay to British Troops (approximate)	—	224,300	—	275,800
Exchange Compensation Allowance:				
Army, including Military Buildings and Roads, and Special Defence Works.	—	—	—	—
Civil Works, including Railways, Irrigation, and Civil Buildings and Roads.	—	—	—	—
Civil Departments, Collection of Revenue, &c.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—
Remittance Transactions:				
Charge - - - - -	—	—	—	26,302
Gain - - - - -	—	— 264,378	—	—
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - -	—	4,289,810	—	5,631,816
Average Rate of Exchange per Rupee - -	—	d. 18.254	—	d. 17.441

included in the foregoing Tables--*continued.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX X.—continued.

SUMMARY of CHARGES for EXCHANGE, included in the foregoing Tables.

EXCHANGE.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
EXCHANGE ON NET STERLING EXPENDITURE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I. DEBT SERVICES:				
1. Interest on Debt - - - -	766,759		1,120,755	
2. Interest on other Obligations -	61		25	
		766,820		1,120,780
II. MILITARY SERVICES:				
1. Army, Effective - - - -	754,721		1,031,474	
2. Army, Non-Effective - - - -	682,370		930,088	
	1,437,091		1,961,562	
3. Military Works - - - -	7,526		4,509	
4. Special Defence Works - - - -	58,969		90,875	
		1,503,586		2,056,946
III. COLLECTION OF REVENUE:				
1. Land Revenue - - - -	113		313	
2. Opium - - - -	127		315	
3. Salt - - - -	120		326	
4. Stamps - - - -	11,181		14,811	
5. Excise - - - -	18		23	
6. Customs - - - -	—		15	
7. Forest - - - -	656		322	
		12,215		16,125
IV. MISCELLANEOUS NET RECEIPTS (Charge included):				
1. Mint - - - -	4,095		4,935	
2. Miscellaneous - - - -	7,434		10,903	
		11,529		15,838
V. COMMERCIAL SERVICES:				
1. Post Office - - - -	25,739		41,829	
2. Telegraph - - - -	34,993		63,217	
3. Railways - - - -	1,862,886		2,454,430	
4. Irrigation - - - -	714		38	
		1,924,332		2,559,514
VI. CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:				
1. General Administration - -	80,820		108,362	
2. Law Courts and Jails - -	207		277	
3. Police - - - -	—		—	
4. Marine - - - -	37,819		57,951	
5. Education - - - -	499		750	
6. Ecclesiastical - - - -	133		176	
7. Medical - - - -	* — 8,892		1,806	
8. Political - - - -	7,828		11,207	
9. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	6,633		12,761	
		125,047		193,290
Carried forward to page 58 -	—	4,343,529	—	5,962,493

* Exceptional receipt.

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
1,449,287	
133	
	1,449,420
1,481,617	
1,431,706	
2,913,323	
24,443	
76,005	
	3,013,771
357	
419	
426	
18,817	
—	
9	
1,069	
	21,097
6,128	
9,501	
—	15,629
57,550	
79,863	
3,443,258	
348	
	3,581,019
153,742	
371	
—	
174,758	
1,048	
180	
3,953	
13,432	
26,239	
—	373,723
—	8,454,659

APPENDIX X.—continued.

SUMMARY of CHARGES for EXCHANGE, included in the foregoing Tables.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1,621,569	1,621,709	2,169,925	2,170,010	1,982,375	1,982,487
140		85		112	
1,382,935		1,600,797		1,332,497	
1,455,742		1,907,323		1,752,538	
2,838,677	2,912,873	3,508,120	3,597,265	3,085,035	3,142,929
10,375		20,776		23,513	
63,821		68,369		34,381	
55		288		27	
831	27,861	1,181	39,877	418	34,679
765		272		16	
25,263		37,525		33,044	
32		—		49	
88	17,152	28	29,876	67	10,909
827		583		1,058	
2,951		575		346	
14,201		29,301		10,563	
67,581	3,890,322	86,350	4,932,712	81,042	4,520,928
89,238		70,596		72,435	
3,732,878		4,774,565		4,366,814	
625		1,201		637	
172,742	376,999	227,384	442,151	185,350	427,413
576		1,226		1,383	
—		707		709	
159,505		154,093		179,761	
1,077	8,846,916	1,295	11,211,891	957	10,119,345
89		42		119	
3,136		3,792		3,264	
14,270		17,941		36,236	
25,604	376,999	35,671	442,151	19,634	427,413
—		—		—	
—	8,846,916	—	11,211,891	—	10,119,345

APPENDIX X.—SUMMARY of Charges for Exchange,

EXCHANGE.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
EXCHANGE ON NET STERLING EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i> .	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward - - -	—	4,343,529	—	5,962,493
VII. MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:				
1. Territorial and Political Pensions -	5,223		23,547	
2. Furlough and Absentee Allowances -	56,868		83,477	
3. Superannuation - - - - -	514,816		705,868	
4. Stationery and Printing - - -	16,281		17,847	
		593,188		830,739
VIII. FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	—	—	—	750
IX. BUILDINGS AND ROADS:				
Civil Works - - - - -	—	22,338	—	31,227
TOTAL EXCHANGE ON NET STERLING EXPENDITURE.	—	4,959,055	—	6,825,209
Additional Pay to British Troops (approximate)	—	587,200	—	407,200
Exchange Compensation Allowance:				
Army, including Military Buildings and Roads, and Special Defence Works.	—	—	—	—
Civil Works, including Railways, Irrigation, and Civil Buildings and Roads.	—	—	—	—
Civil Departments, Collection of Revenue, &c.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—	—
Remittance Transactions:				
Charge - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Gain - - - - -	—	—78,198	—	—31,529
TOTAL NET CHARGES - - -	—	5,468,057	—	7,200,880
Average Rate of Exchange per Rupee - -	—	d. 18 089	—	d. 16·733

1892-93.	
Rx.	Rx.
—	8,454,659
17,578	
125,033	
1,028,506	
31,807	
	1,202,924
—	2,156
—	35,037
—	9,694,776
—	612,200
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—19,686
—	10,287,290
—	d. 14,985

included in the foregoing Tables—continued.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
—	8,846,916	—	11,211,891	—	10,119,345
14,265		5,747		7,267	
128,362		183,578		169,837	
1,095,768		1,410,047		1,307,407	
33,475		40,381		34,526	
	1,271,870		1,639,753		1,519,037
—	121	—	144	—	—
—	40,670	—	47,280	—	46,841
—	10,159,577	—	12,899,068	—	11,685,223
—	852,200	—	1,134,300	—	1,156,400
276,763	—	540,024		591,669	—
54,708	—	157,329		150,984	—
286,997	—	541,922		584,979	—
—	618,468	—	1,239,275	—	1,327,632
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—106,920	—	—227,675	—	—178,306
—	11,523,325	—	15,044,968	—	13,990,949
—	d. 14·547	—	d. 13·101	—	d. 13·638

EAST INDIA
(INCOME AND EXPENDITURE).

RETURN of the NET INCOME and EXPENDITURE
of *British India*, under certain specified Heads,
for the Eleven Years from 1885-86 to 1895-96.

(*Sir Henry Fowler.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1897.

[*Price 7 d.*]

EAST INDIA (OPIUM).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 January 1897 ;—for,

- “ RETURN showing for the last Ten Years the Acreage under Poppy in *India* ; the Amount of Advances to the Cultivators for Crude Opium ; and the Quantity of Opium produced in the Factories, distinguishing between the *Behar* and *Benares* Agencies : ”
- “ Also the Quantity Exported to *China* and other Countries ; the Quantity of Malwa and other Opium purchased by the Indian Government ; and the Quantity which in any other way came under the cognisance of the Indian Government. ”

India Office, }
2 February 1897. }

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Henry J. Wilson.*)

C² X - 7 - 2 G

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 February 1897.

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OPIUM STATISTICS.

1885-86 to 1894-95.

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„ V.—Quantity of Malwa and other Opium purchased by the Indian Government, or which in any other way came under their cognisance - - - - -	7

69.

RETURN showing for the last Ten Years the Acreage under Poppy in India; the Amount of Advances to the Cultivators for Crude Opium; and the Quantity of Opium produced in the Factories distinguishing between the *Behar* and *Benares* Agencies: Also the Quantity exported to *China* and other Countries; the Quantity of *Malwa* and other Opium purchased by the Indian Government; and the Quantity which in any other way came under the cognisance of the Indian Government.

TABLE I.—AREA in Acres under Poppy Cultivation in *British India* during the period 1885–86 to 1894–95.

Year.	BEHAR.		BENARES.				TOTAL.		Punjab.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.													
	Area sown with Poppy.	Area on which the Crop failed.	Net Area cultivated.	Area sown with Poppy.	Area on which the Crop failed.	Net Area cultivated.	Area sown with Poppy.	Area on which the Crop failed.																
1885-86 -	289,897	6,451	283,446	313,091	1,815	311,476	602,988	8,066	594,922	11,243	614,231	The return gives the acreage under poppy in British India only. The Government of India have no correct information as to the acreage under poppy in Native States during the past 10 years. Tables which show the approximate acreage in the Native States of Central India and Rajputana, where the poppy is largely grown and the greater part of the cultivation that takes place in Native States exists, are given in paragraphs 103 and 105, Section III. of the Report of the Royal Commission. These show the approximate annual acreage as 131,080 acres for Rajputana and 283,439 acres for Central India. The acreage in these States for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is, according to estimates furnished by the Governments of the States to the Agents to the Governor General, as follows: <table><tr><td></td><td>Central India.</td><td>Rajputana.</td><td>TOTAL.</td></tr><tr><td>1893-94 -</td><td>171,190</td><td>111,041</td><td>282,231</td></tr><tr><td>1894-95 -</td><td>201,453</td><td>121,492</td><td>322,945</td></tr></table> Cultivation is also permitted in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara in Rajputana, but statistics of the actual area cultivated in each of the past 10 years are not available. The area was estimated in evidence given before the Royal Opium Commission by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere at 148 acres in Ajmere and 2,205 acres in Beawar. There is also some scattered cultivation in Kachin villages in Upper Burma. The area of this cultivation is unknown, but is believed to be inconsiderable.		Central India.	Rajputana.	TOTAL.	1893-94 -	171,190	111,041	282,231	1894-95 -	201,453	121,492	322,945
	Central India.	Rajputana.	TOTAL.																					
1893-94 -	171,190	111,041	282,231																					
1894-95 -	201,453	121,492	322,945																					
1886-87 -	295,421	9,005	286,416	277,497	1,861	275,636	572,918	10,866	562,052	11,716	584,634													
1887-88 -	287,819	7,970	279,849	260,994	4,236	256,758	548,813	12,206	536,607	12,087	560,900													
1888-89 -	261,962	8,296	253,666	209,298	3,090	206,199	471,260	11,395	459,865	15,491	486,751													
1889-90 -	256,281	7,388	248,893	243,678	10,014	238,664	499,959	17,402	482,557	14,458	514,417													
1890-91 -	260,855	5,880	254,975	258,248	11,504	246,744	513,103	17,384	501,719	12,041	531,144													
1891-92 -	254,087	19,346	234,741	237,814	8,891	228,923	491,301	28,237	463,664	12,643	504,644													
1892-93 -	254,473	13,373	241,100	219,919	6,776	213,143	474,392	20,149	454,243	9,857	484,249													
1893-94 -	244,545	7,224	237,321	223,829	2,948	220,881	468,371	10,172	458,202	10,012	478,386													
1894-95 -	238,944	7,480	231,464	283,679	7,637	281,042	527,623	15,117	512,506	9,933	537,556													

TABLE II.—ADVANCES made to Cultivators for Crude Opium during the Years 1885-86 to 1894-95.

Year.	ADVANCES.			REFUNDS BY CULTIVATORS.			NET AMOUNTS.			REMARKS.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total for the two Agencies.	Behar.	Benares.	Total for the two Agencies.	Behar.	Benares.	Total for the two Agencies.	
1885-86	-	1,21,47,858	Rs. 1,25,67,207	Rs. 18,522	Rs. 1,02,093	Rs. 1,20,617	Rs. 1,21,29,336	Rs. 1,24,65,112	Rs. 2,45,94,448	
1886-87	-	1,00,09,684	1,17,94,556	29,721	83,578	1,13,299	99,79,963	1,17,10,978	2,16,90,941	
1887-88	-	1,21,31,669	1,28,24,531	14,401	1,36,304	1,50,705	1,21,17,268	1,26,88,227	2,48,05,495	
1888-89	-	66,15,753	72,13,904	80,113	73,766	1,53,879	65,35,640	72,40,138	1,37,75,778	
1889-90	-	87,25,242	1,07,76,360	16,802	76,253	93,055	87,08,440	1,07,00,307	1,94,08,747	
1890-91	-	70,37,204	91,79,452	39,930	1,07,434	1,47,364	78,97,274	90,72,018	1,69,69,292	
1891-92	-	65,25,745	79,40,431	80,585	1,38,017	2,18,602	64,45,160	78,02,814	1,42,47,974	
1892-93	-	81,78,062	87,86,191	37,402	96,545	1,33,947	81,40,600	86,89,646	1,68,30,306	
1893-94	-	52,77,784	71,89,092	88,094	82,640	1,65,734	61,94,690	71,07,052	1,33,01,742	
1894-95	-	77,16,206	91,31,724	31,032	1,93,985	2,25,017	76,85,264	89,37,739	1,66,23,003	

TABLE III.—QUANTITY OF Opium Manufactured in the Government Factories in the Years 1885-86 to 1894-95.

YEAR.	EXCISE OPIUM.			PROVISION OPIUM.			TOTAL.		REMARKS.	
	Behar.	Benares.	TOTAL.	Behar.	Benares.	TOTAL.	Behar.	Benares.		TOTAL.
1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excise opium is manufactured for local consumption in India. It is packed in chests containing 1 maund and 20 seers each, and the consistence of the opium when manufactured is about 90°. Provision opium is manufactured at a consistence of 75° at the Patna (Behar) Factory, and 71° at the Ghazipur (Benares) Factory, and is intended for export. It is packed in chests, each of which contains 1 maund 28 seers and 2 chittaks, or 140½ lbs. The Medical opium made at the Patna (Behar) Factory and supplied to the Medical Department and to Charitable Medical Institutions in India is not included in the figures given in this return. The average quantity of this opium annually manufactured during the four years ending with 1894-95 was— Lbs. Cake opium - - - 410 Powdered opium - - 677
1886-87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1887-88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1888-89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1889-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1890-91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1891-92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1892-93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1893-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1894-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

EAST INDIA (OP IUM).

RETURN showing for the last Ten Years the Acreage under Poppy in India; the Amount of Advances to the Cultivators for Opium; and the Quantity of Opium produced in the Factories, distinguishing between the *Monopoly* and *Private* Agencies; &c.

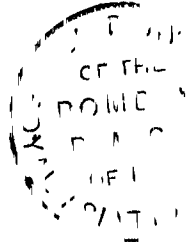
(*Mr. Henry J. Wilson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 February 1897.*

[*Price 1d.*]

PRISON-MADE GOODS (INDIA).

COPY
OF
CORRESPONDENCE



BETWEEN THE
BOARD OF TRADE AND THE INDIA OFFICE,
AND BETWEEN THE
INDIA OFFICE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
ON THE SUBJECT OF
PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

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1897.

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Board of Trade,
February 1897.

PRISON-MADE GOODS (INDIA).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the BOARD OF TRADE and the INDIA
OFFICE, and between the INDIA OFFICE and the INDIAN GOVERNMENT,
on the subject of PRISON-MADE GOODS.

No. 1.

BOARD OF TRADE to INDIA OFFICE.

SIR,

February 26, 1896.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to forward to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, the accompanying report, as extracted from the "Times" newspaper, of the questions which were addressed to the President of this Department in the House of Commons on the 17th instant on the subject of "prison-made goods," and of the replies made by Mr. Ritchie to those questions.

In forwarding this extract I am to request that Lord George Hamilton's attention may be particularly directed to the questions put by Mr. Lough with regard to the manufacture of carpets in Indian prisons and their distribution in foreign countries, and to the statement by Mr. Ritchie to the effect that he would ascertain whether any objection existed to the presentation to Parliament in due course of such correspondence as had passed between the Home and Indian Governments on this subject. In pursuance of this promise I am to ask you to be good enough to move the Secretary of State to cause Mr. Ritchie to be informed whether there would be any objection on the part of the India Office to this Board being furnished with a copy of the despatch which it is understood was addressed to the Government of India by his direction in September last, and also with a copy of the reply to that despatch when received. Mr. Ritchie would also be glad to know whether there would be any difficulty in the way of these documents being presented to Parliament by this Department and made public in the usual course.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. BATEMAN.

Enclosure in No. 1.

The "Times," February 18.

PRISON-MADE GOODS.

[After questions relating to foreign prison made goods had been put to the President of the Board of Trade and answered],

Mr. LOUGH asked whether a report from the Indian Government had been received with regard to the carpets manufactured in Indian prisons and their distribution in foreign countries. He would also like to know what action he (the President of the Board of Trade) proposed to take in that matter.

Mr. RITCHIE.—I may say in reply to the honourable member for Islington that we have received a reply from the Indian Government, and the effect of the reply is that they see no objection to the proposed legislation.

Mr. LOUGH.—Will those papers be published with the others?

Mr. RITCHIE.—I will enquire.

No. 2.

INDIA OFFICE to BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

February 29, 1896.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant on the subject of questions recently addressed in the House of Commons to the President of the Board of Trade relative to "prison-made goods," I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to enclose copies of the despatch from this office to the Government of India of the 19th September last, and of the telegrams to and from India dated respectively 18th and 28th of January last.

I am to say that his Lordship sees no objection to the publication of this correspondence, but with regard to any further communication from the Government of India he would prefer to await its receipt before deciding whether it may be published.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ONSLOW.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to His Excellency the Right Honourable
the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, London,

September 19, 1895.

MY LORD,

I FORWARD, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, copies of a question asked by Mr. Lough, M.P., in the House of Commons on the 26th August, together with my reply thereto and a letter which Mr. Lough has since addressed to me, on the subject of the manufacture in Indian gaols of carpets and other articles for export. I request that you will cause me to be supplied with the information asked for.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

COPY TELEGRAM to GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated 18th January 1896.

My judicial Despatch No. 36 of 19th September last. When may I expect a reply? Board of Trade are considering legislation forbidding import of prison-made goods. What are your views?

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

COPY TELEGRAM from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated 28th January 1896.

Replies of Local Governments and Administrations to reference regarding your judicial Despatch, No. 36, of 19th September, not quite complete, but we do not upon information at present before us see any ground for objecting to legislation against imports of prison-made goods if Her Majesty's Government think it desirable. We presume prohibition will not apply to such goods when they are not intended for sale.

No. 3.

INDIA OFFICE to BOARD OF TRADE.

SIR,

March 26, 1896.

IN continuation of the Earl of Onslow's letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Board of Trade, copy of a letter which has been received from the Government of India (with its enclosures) on the subject of the manufacture of carpets and rugs in Indian gaols.

I am to add that Lord George Hamilton sees no objection to the presentation to Parliament, by the Board of Trade, of the whole correspondence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL to the SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

Calcutta, February 12, 1896.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Judicial Despatch, No. 36, dated the 19th September 1895, with which you forwarded copies of a question asked by Mr. Lough, M.P., in the House of Commons on the 26th August last, and of the reply thereto, on the subject of the manufacture in Indian gaols of carpets and other articles for export to European countries.

2. In reply, we beg to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the replies received from the Local Governments and Administrations, who were asked to supply the required information, together with a tabular statement showing the quantity and value of such articles exported from India to the United Kingdom and foreign countries. The Government of the Punjab, which furnished figures later than the other Governments, has furnished them for the three years ending with 1895, but we suppose that these will be equally useful for the desired purpose.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN.

G. S. WHITE.

A. E. MILLER.

H. BRACKENBURY.

C. B. PRITCHARD.

J. WESTLAND.

J. WOODBURN.

List of Enclosures.

1. Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 125, dated 20th January 1896.
2. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 8816, dated 17th December 1895, and enclosure.
3. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2878-P., dated 13th December 1895.
4. Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 62, dated 8th January 1896, and enclosure.
5. Telegram from the Government of the Punjab, No. 34, dated 25th January 1896.
6. Telegram from the Government of the Punjab, No. 36, dated 28th January 1896.
7. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 9152, dated 12th December 1895.
8. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 381 ^{16-J}/₅₈, dated 16th December 1895, and enclosure.
9. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. ^{163-Gaols}/₅₄, dated 30th November 1895.
10. Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 2008, dated 4th December 1895.
11. Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 448, dated 16th December 1895.
12. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 55, dated 3rd February 1896, and enclosures.

Also—Tabular statement showing the number and value of carpets, mats, rugs, and other articles manufactured in gaols in India, which were exported to the United Kingdom and to foreign countries.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

I. From the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1896.

WITH reference to Home Department endorsement No. 9-Gaols—473, dated 28th October 1895, on the subject of the manufacture in Indian gaols of carpets and other articles for export, I am directed to state that the number and value of mats or carpets (including rugs) manufactured in the gaols of this Presidency and exported to the United Kingdom during the five years ending 1894 were as follows :—

	Woollen Carpets and Rugs.		Coir Mats.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1890	28	R. 2,613	—	R. —
1891	89	7,247	1	1
1892	22	2,663	5	32
1893	25	2,584	—	—
1894	80	7,667	—	—

I am to add that during this period no mats or carpets were exported to foreign countries and that no other articles are manufactured in gaols in this Presidency for export.

II. From the ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT;
to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, December 17, 1895.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Home Department memorandum No. 9—Gaols—474, dated the 28th of October 1895, requesting to be furnished with certain information required by the Secretary of State regarding the manufacture in Indian gaols of carpets and other articles for export.

2. In reply I am to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Prisons in this Presidency, No. 6,538, dated the 7th instant, supplying the information called for, so far as this Presidency is concerned.

From the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, Bombay Presidency, to the SECRETARY TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, December 7, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to submit below a statement which furnishes the information, so far as this Presidency is concerned, called for in Government endorsement, Judicial Department, No. 7,701, dated 5th ultimo.

2. STATEMENT.

	NUMBER AND VALUE OF MATS AND RUGS EXPORTED TO								NUMBER AND VALUE- OF OTHER ARTICLES EXPORTED TO		
	United Kingdom.				Foreign Countries.				United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
	No.	Value.			No.	Value.			—	—	
		R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.			
1890	-	54	5,909	11	11	51	3,909	0	5	} Nil.	Nil.
1891	-	26	4,826	9	0	2	302	5	4		
1892	-	19	2,118	12	0	1	60	0	0		
1893	-	20	1,068	12	0	1	209	7	0		
1894	-	27	1,639	5	6	1	216	0	0		

3. I would beg to explain with reference to the figures appearing in the above statement that prisons do not, except on very rare occasions, directly export prison manufactures to other countries, and that the figures now furnished chiefly represent articles that have been manufactured for firms and individuals who it is assumed have sent such articles out of the country. On the other hand, some articles which may have found their way out of India are not included in the statement. No regular export trade is carried on in connexion with gaol manufactures, and the development of such (*i.e.*, export trade) is not encouraged.

4. Of the carpets and rugs exported to foreign countries, the greater number, it is believed, found their way to America, and the passing of the McKinley Tariff Bill appears to have checked the demand from that direction.

III. From the CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, December 13, 1895.

WITH reference to the memorandum from the Home Department, No. 9-Gaols—475, dated the 28th October 1895, and its annexures, I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that no carpets or other articles have been manufactured in the gaols of the Lower Provinces for export during the last 10 years.

IV. From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Allahabad, January 8, 1896.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 9-Gaols—476, dated the 28th of October 1895, and subsequent reminder, I am directed to forward a statement showing the number and value of carpets, mats and durries manufactured in the Central Prisons of these Provinces and exported to the United Kingdom and foreign countries during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Value of MATS, CARPETS, and DURRIES exported from the CENTRAL GAOLS of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH to the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries during the past three Years.

Gaols.	Years.	EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.						EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.					
		Moonj Matting.		Carpets.		Durries.		Moonj Matting.		Carpets.		Durries.	
		Quantity.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Sq. Yds.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.
Bareilly Central Prison	1892	3,529'53	2,102 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	7,436'37	4,826 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	10,551'71	9,903 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agra Central Prison	1892	—	—	9	4,905 13 4	6	93 11 6	—	—	21	11,503 0 0	—	—
	1893	—	—	13	3,301 9 5	—	—	—	—	5	4,617 0 0	1	46 10 8
	1894	—	—	3	7,669 1 3	5	263 4 8	—	—	5	3,998 2 0	—	—
Fatehgarh Central Prison	1892	—	—	1	165 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	234 1 2
	1893	—	—	4	247 5 1	2	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	5	99 5 3
	1894	—	—	4	559 4 9	19	103 12 8	—	—	—	—	48	297 12 5
Allahabad Central Prison	1892	No. 320	2,204 1 8	2	244 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	623	1,212 15 1	5	90 10 8	—	—	2	32 0 0	5	288 0 0	—	—
	1894	281	324 12 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benares Central Prison	1892	20	194 0 0	3	249 6 0	1	27 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1893	185	1,753 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	32	155 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lucknow Central Prison	1892	—	—	7	948 10 6	2	110 4 10	—	—	—	—	17	714 3 3
	1893	—	—	6	210 9 6	4	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1894	—	—	3	91 14 0	4	133 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	—

V. From the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, to the SECRETARY,
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAM.

Lahore, January 25, 1896.

Your 9-Gaols—477, dated 28th October last. Value of mats and carpets manufactured in Punjab Gaols, exclusive of Delhi Gaol, and exported during past three years is, exported to United Kingdom R. 13,853, exported to foreign countries R. 4,921. No other articles are manufactured in Punjab Gaols for export. Figures for Delhi Gaol will follow.

VI. From the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, to the SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAM.

Lahore, January 28, 1896.

Continuation telegram 25th instant. Delhi Gaol exported carpets and mats valued R. 3,436 to United Kingdom and R. 982 to foreign countries during past three years.

VII. From the OFFICIATING CHIEF SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Central
Provinces, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, December 12, 1895.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Home Department endorsement No. 9-Gaols—478, dated the 28th October last, forwarding a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 36 (Judicial), dated the 19th September 1895, and of its enclosure, being a letter from Mr. T. Lough, M.P., dated the 29th August 1895, requesting to be furnished with information as to the number and annual value of mats or carpets or any other articles manufactured in Gaols and exported to the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

2. In reply I am to say that no carpets have been manufactured in the Gaols in the Central Provinces for many years, nor is there any foreign export from them. Such industries as there are in the Central Provinces Gaols are purely local.

VIII. From the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Burma, to the
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, December 16, 1895.

With reference to your endorsement No. 9-G. 479, dated the 28th October 1895, I am directed to say that none of the articles manufactured in the Gaols of this Province are exported by the Gaol Department to the United Kingdom or to foreign countries direct. In this connection I am to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of letter No. 6744—105-G., dated the 7th December 1895, from the Inspector-General of Gaols, which is his reply to an enquiry made on the subject.

From the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF GAOLS, Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Burma.

December 7, 1895.

In reply to your Judicial Department endorsement No. 233—16 G. 58, dated 11th November 1895, I have the honour to state that none of the articles manufactured by convict labour in this Province are exported by this Department to the United Kingdom or foreign countries. Occasionally articles purchased from the Gaols are, at the request of the purchaser, forwarded to some European destination, but no attempt is made to supply European markets with Gaol manufactured products.

It may perhaps, be as well to mention that at some of the gaols dunnage mats and ventilators are made and sold to local firms of stevedores and dubashes who employ them in the loading of homeward-bound vessels.

IX. From the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM to the
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Shillong, November 30, 1895.

With reference to Mr. Hill's memorandum No. 9-Gaols—480 G., dated the 28th October 1895, and its enclosure, asking for certain information regarding the manufacture in gaols of carpets and other articles for export, I am directed to say that no carpets or other articles are manufactured for export in the gaols of this province.

X. From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG to the SECRETARY TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Bangalore, December 4, 1895.

In reply to your endorsement No. 9-Gaols—481, of the 28th October 1895, I am directed to report that no mats or carpets or any other articles are manufactured in the Mercara Gaol for export either to the United Kingdom or to foreign countries.

XI. From the SECRETARY FOR BERAR to the RESIDENT, Hyderabad, to the SECRETARY TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Residency, December 16, 1895.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 9-Gaols—482, dated the 28th October 1895, from the Government of India in the Home Department, calling for certain information regarding mats and carpets and other articles manufactured in gaols and exported to the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

2. In reply I am to say that no articles manufactured in gaols under this Administration are so exported.

XII. From the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of the PUNJAB, HOME (GAOLS)
DEPARTMENT, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lahore, February 3, 1896.

In reply to your telegram No. 48, dated the 31st January 1896, asking to be furnished with information as to the value of carpets and mats exported to the United Kingdom and to foreign countries for each of the three years 1893, 1894, and 1895, respectively, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter No. 334, dated 1st February 1896, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, in which the required information is given.

From the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, Punjab, to the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, HOME (GAOLS) DEPARTMENT.

February 1, 1896.

In continuation of my letter No. 2521, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honour to furnish a memorandum showing details of the number and value of carpets and mats exported to the United Kingdom and foreign countries during each of the past three years by gaols in the Punjab.

MEMORANDUM.

Exported to United Kingdom.

Years.	CARPETS.			Years.	MATS.			
	No.	Value.			No.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1893 - - -	19	3,759	14	9	1893 - - -	21	318	5 0
1894 . - -	34	5,865	1	3	1894 - - -	67	540	4 1
1895 - - -	32	6,589	6	9	1895 - - -	38	216	6 1
. . . Total -	85	16,214	6	9	Total -	126	1,074	15 2

Exported to foreign countries.

Years.	CARPETS.		Years.	MATS.	
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.
1893 - - -	17	R. A. P. 5,439 13 0	1893 - - -	9	R. A. P. 410 9 0
1894 - - -	—	Nil	1894 - - -	2	52 7 0
1895 - - -	—	Nil	1895 - - -	—	Nil
Total -	17	5,439 13 0	Total -	11	463 0 0

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Value of CARPETS, MATS, RUGS, and other Articles manufactured in GAOLS in INDIA, which were exported to the UNITED KINGDOM and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PROVINCE.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF CARPETS, MATS, AND RUGS EXPORTED TO					NUMBER AND VALUE OF OTHER ARTICLES EXPORTED TO															
	The United Kingdom.			Foreign Countries.		The United Kingdom.		Foreign Countries.													
	Year.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Num- ber.	Value.	Num- ber.	Value.												
Bombay - - -	1892	19	R. A. P. 2,118 12 0	1	R. A. P. 60 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.												
	1893	20	1,068 12 0	1	209 7 0																
	1894	27	1,639 5 6	1	216 0 0																
	Total - - -	66	4,826 13 6	3	485 7 0																
North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh - -	1892	371	11,246 9 8	108	12,451 4 5					Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.								
	1893	842	11,678 3 3	18	5,082 15 11																
	1894	351	19,208 12 7	53	4,295 14 5																
	Total - - -	1,564	* 42,133 9 6	179	21,830 2 9																
Madras - - -	1892	27	2,695 0 0	Nil.	Nil.									Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.				
	1893	25	2,584 0 0																		
	1894	80	7,667 0 0																		
	Total - - -	132	12,946 0 0																		
Punjab - - -	1893	40	4,078 3 9	26	5,850 6 0													Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1894	101	6,405 5 4	2	52 7 0																
	1895	70	6,805 12 10	Nil.	Nil.																
	Total - - -	211	17,289 5 11	28	5,902 13 0																

* Including the value of 21,517·61 square yards of moonj matting.

REPORTS, &c.,
RELATIVE TO THE
WRECK OF THE INDIAN TRANSPORT
“WARREN HASTINGS,”

ON THE
14TH JANUARY 1897.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. March 1897.

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Reports, &c., relative to the Wreck of the Indian Transport;
"Warren Hastings" on the 14th January 1897.

No. 1.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
18th January 1897.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the accompanying copies of telegrams received, *vid* Mauritius, from Her Majesty's Consul for the Island of Réunion, giving particulars in regard to the wreck of the hired transport "Warren Hastings."

I am, &c.,
F. H. VILLIERS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Telegram from Consul Bennett, Réunion.

(Despatched 15th January (?) 1897. Received 18th January 1897.)

Hired transport "Warren Hastings," conveying troops Cape to Mauritius, wrecked at Saint Philippe. No lives lost. Vessel total loss. Sending word to Mauritius to-day by "Lalpoora."

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Telegram from Consul Bennett, Réunion.

(Despatched 16th January (?) 1897. Received 18th January 1897.)

My telegram of yesterday. Discipline perfect, kindness local authorities unspeakable; local sympathy most touching; two Officers and diver proceed wreck to-day, rest on board "Lalpoora." All well.

No. 2.

Foreign Office to Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Paris.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
23rd January 1897.

I transmit to your Excellency herewith* copies of telegrams received from Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Réunion, reporting the wreck of the British hired transport "Warren Hastings," near Saint Philippe, when conveying troops to Mauritius, and calling attention to the generous and sympathetic efforts made by the French local authorities to assist the persons on board the vessel at the time of the disaster, all of whom were, happily, saved. I request that your Excellency will express to the French Government, in suitable terms, the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the ready kindness shown by the Colonial authorities, and the sympathy manifested by the civil population.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 3.

The Governor of the Mauritius to the Colonial Office.

Sir,

Government House, Mauritius,
22nd January 1897.

With reference to my despatches dated 18th instant, advising telegrams which I have sent you reporting the wreck of the Indian troopship "Warren Hastings," I have the honour to transmit to you a report upon the unfortunate occurrence which I have received from Commander Holland, of the Royal Indian Marine, who was in command of the wrecked ship.

2. I have nothing to add to the details of the disaster as furnished by Captain Holland, but it is my duty to draw your special attention to that portion of his report in which he relates the kindness and generous hospitality shown by the people and officials of Réunion to the shipwrecked passengers and crew. Reports on the subject will no doubt be made to the Foreign Office by Mr. Consul Bennett, but it is right that I should send, in addition, the testimony of Captain Holland, endorsed as it is in every respect by the passengers who have arrived here.

3. I have learned from private advices from Réunion that, in consequence of the favourable state of the weather, the salving operations have been very successful, and that there is every hope that much of the baggage and regimental plate will be recovered. The "Lalpoora" has returned to Réunion for the purpose of bringing back those Officers and crew of the "Warren Hastings" who have been left behind and also such articles as may have been recovered from the wreck. She is expected here again about the 28th, and will at once proceed to India with as many of the York and Lancaster Regiment as she can accommodate. The remainder will be taken in the "Canning," a troopship now on her way here from India, and expected about 3rd February.

I have, &c.,
C. A. KING-HARMAN,
Administering the Government.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received from Major-General Salis-Schwabe copies of reports on the wreck made to him by Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, Commanding 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, and by Major Kirkpatrick, of the York and Lancaster Regiment. These reports have been forwarded in original by the General to the Under Secretary of State for War.

C. A. K.-H.

* Enclosures 1 and 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 3.

*From Commander G. E. Holland, R.I.M., D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine Troopship
"Warren Hastings," to His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius.*

Mauritius,

Your Excellency,

22nd January 1897.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the loss of the Royal Indian Marine troopship "Warren Hastings":—

2. We sailed from Cape Town at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 6th January 1897, and all went well until the time of the disaster. The weather having been fine excepting the S.E. gale blowing when we left the Cape, and an unsettled appearance in the weather on the morning of the 13th January, 1897, the barometer being then 22° lower than normal, and the wind, which in the early morning was N.N.W., force 4, shifted very suddenly to S., and blew with a force of 4 to 6 (Beaufort scale), the appearance of the weather being unsettled.

3. On the forenoon of the 13th January the sun was obscured, and observations for longitude could not be obtained. At noon the sun came out and the latitude was found by observation, and again at 3 p.m. observations of the sun enabled us to accurately fix the longitude. These observations gave us the exact position of the ship at 3 p.m., which was latitude $22^{\circ} 39' 22''$ S., longitude $53^{\circ} 33' 50''$ E. (the mean of the observations, of Commander and the Navigating Lieutenant). At 3.30 p.m. the course was set by compass N. 64° E., equivalent according to last observations to N. 60° E. (true). At 3.45 p.m. the error of the compass was obtained by time azimuth using Birdwood's Tables, and found to be only 3° W., the compass course was then accordingly altered to N. 63° E., by standard to make N. 60° E. (true). The speed of the vessel was 12.5 knots; wind south, and force 3 to 5. From then until the vessel ran on to the rocks the weather was overcast, cloudy, with rain, which latter came down in torrents at 2 a.m.

4. At 2.20 a.m., when the vessel was wrecked, the position by D.R. (from 3 p.m.) was latitude $21^{\circ} 29' 12''$ S., longitude $55^{\circ} 46' 12''$ E., which was 8.1 miles S., $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. of the place where the vessel struck.

5. At the time of the disaster there were on the bridge myself, Lieutenant Walker, the Navigating Officer, and Lieutenant Windham, the Officer of the watch; Lieutenant Walker and myself having gone on to the bridge at 2 a.m.

6. To all of us it appeared that we could see a distance of, at least, 1 mile or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it was only after the vessel struck that we realized how very intense the darkness was. Then, although the vessel was actually on rocks, close to very large boulders, and having, within a distance of only about 60 yards from the bow of the ship, the cliffs and high land of the island, we could see from the vessel's bridge absolutely nothing.

7. I had perfect confidence in the correctness of my observations and course from the 3 p.m. position, and, taking into consideration the great height of the land at Réunion Island, and the fact that off the south coast, if it is seen even $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile off, a vessel is perfectly safe, the island being steep too, I considered I had no cause for anxiety. I fully expected to experience a current to the southward, and possibly to the westward as well, and I had intended to run on for an hour longer on the N. 63° E. compass course to allow well for the same before hauling up for Mauritius, if nothing was sighted.

8. I did not consider it necessary to proceed at a slow speed, there being nothing to make me anxious about the vessel's position, except the heavy rain and darkness of the night, the previous day's current having set the vessel southward 6 miles, and I am thankful now I did not slow down, for, had I done so, the vessel would have been stopped by the outside rocks, and must have gone down, in deep water, with all hands.

9. At 2.20 a.m., without warning of any kind, that is, either the least sign of land, or sound of breakers (the sound of the latter being no doubt covered by the noise made by the torrents of rain falling on awnings and decks) the vessel went on to the rocks. Speed at the time, 12.5 knots an hour. The shock was very great. The engines were immediately stopped and reversed, but, almost in the instant of doing this, I realized

that the vessel must be on the rock-bound coast of Réunion, with deep water astern, and so I set the engines going ahead full speed again to urge the vessel, if possible, further on to the rocks, and kept them going ahead as long as possible. By this means, as the vessel was lifted by each succeeding swell, she was worked close up to the solid rock ahead.

10. The wells were immediately sounded. I found 2 feet forward; main hold dry; 2 feet of water above fore stokehold plates; and aft, 5 feet of water.

11. The boats were cleared at once, this order being very properly carried out by the crew; all the boats on board were cast loose, and ready for lowering in 5 or 6 minutes; all watertight doors were also closed, and all available steam pumps set going.

12. Soundings were then taken round the ship as follows, viz. :—

Starboard side on bow by the fore rigging, we found $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Abreast of the bridge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

„ „ after entry port, 8 fathoms.

On the quarter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Right over the stern, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Port side bow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

„ abreast of bridge, 8 fathoms.

„ „ engine room, 3 fathoms.

„ „ main mast, 3 fathoms.

„ on quarter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

13. As owing to the sea breaking heavily on the rocks, I found the boats could not be used to land the troops, I ordered them to be re-secured to prevent their carrying away, as the vessel was rolling and thumping heavily on the rocks; this was done at once.

14. As nothing could be seen from the bridge at 2.45 a.m., Lieutenants T. J. Walker and Windham went forward, and coming back to me reported that the vessel's bow was close to large rocks, on to which they considered it possible to get by means of ropes.

15. At 3.15 a.m., I directed Lieutenants Windham and Dobbin to get blue lights, lower themselves on the rocks, and ascertain if there was sufficient room on the rocks to disembark the troops on to them. This was done, and when these Officers burnt the blue lights on the rocks, I saw that disembarkation there was possible.

16. When the vessel struck I gave orders for the troops to fall in, and sent to Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, the Officer Commanding the troops on board, to come to me on the bridge, which he did immediately, accompanied by Captain and Adjutant Stuart-Wortley. Orders were then sent to the troops to retire from the upper deck except those on duty in order to leave room for the necessary work of the crew, the women and children and sick to get ready to come on deck, and everyone to get ready to disembark and to wait further orders.

17. At 4 a.m., everything being ready, I gave orders to commence disembarking the men. I retained the women and children, because I hoped that the vessel would remain safe until daylight, when they could be disembarked much more safely.

18. At 4.15 a.m. the vessel commenced heeling over to starboard, and the engineers and stokers were driven out of the after stokehold and engine room. The forward stokehold having been filled up, and everyone driven out of it at 3.15 a.m., the watertight door between it and the after one being then closed. This bulkhead held till the end. Everyone was now ordered on deck.

19. At 4.20 a.m. the vessel commenced heeling rapidly, and as I was of opinion then, that owing to the amount of water in the vessel, and the fact that the water was very deep on the starboard side and shallow in places on the port side, the vessel was going to capsize, I ordered the disembarkation of the men to cease and the women and children and sick to be passed out. This order was obeyed promptly, the men stood where they were, opening out a little to let the women and children pass on. When all the women and children had been passed out the disembarkation of the men was continued.

20. At 4.55 a.m. the starboard side of the vessel's spar deck was under water and the starboard boats were swept away. At this time, daylight commencing and thinking

the end near, I gave permission to any men who could swim to go over the port bow and swim ashore to land at a point on the rocks 30 yards off, where the sea was fairly smooth. The first man took a small line with him, and several other ropes were thereby made fast to the ship and shore, and many men disembarked by this means.

21. At 5.30 a.m. the disembarkation was complete, and at my request Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker left the bridge and proceeded on shore to take command of the troops and make the necessary arrangements.

22. Two lives were lost, both natives. One, the saloon cook, the other, Sub-Lieutenant de Burgh's servant. These men jumped overboard near the steam cutter on the port side, and not being good swimmers were drowned.

23. From first to last the most perfect discipline was displayed. All orders issued to the troops were obeyed instantly, without any noise or confusion. The discipline of the troops was tested twice very severely; the first time when after the wreck they were ordered to retire to the main and troop decks, and the second time when they were ordered to cease disembarking to enable the women and children to be landed.

24. The behaviour of the troops was throughout beyond praise. Had there been any attempt to crush or struggle forwards, there would have been great loss of life, as, owing to the angle of the heel (about 50°) of the vessel, it was impossible to walk on the deck without holding on to the rails or ropes, and any struggling or pushing would have inevitably resulted in many men being precipitated into the water and drowned.

25. There were numerous cases of great gallantry displayed by Officers and men jumping off the rocks to save exhausted and drowning men. I have not yet got the necessary evidence to enable me to give the names, as there is great difficulty in getting them to come forward, but I hope to obtain the evidence necessary for some cases soon, and will deal with the subject in a separate letter.

26. At 6 a.m., as the vessel had ceased heeling over and appeared to be held by the rocks, I gave permission to salve as much as possible. This work was carried on until 10 a.m., when the 1st Lieutenant reported to me that it was unsafe to remain any longer on board as the sea was rising rapidly, and that he had given orders to cease work and remove everyone from the wreck. Sentries were posted to prevent anyone going on board.

27. Previous to this, at 8 a.m., I had proceeded to the village of Saint Philippe and telegraphed to the British Consul at Saint Denis.

28. During the day everything possible was done for the men. Provisions, &c., were ordered, and all arrangements made for the next day. All necessary orders were issued to ensure the departure next morning from Saint Philippe for Saint Pierre of all sick, women and children, "Warren Hastings" crew, and about 600 men, these (except vessel's crew) having nearly all saved boots. The remaining men could not march as they had no boots.

29. Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker and I left Saint Philippe at 8.30 p.m. for Saint Pierre, arriving there at 2 a.m., 15th instant, as it was necessary we should go on ahead to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding on the troops at Saint Pierre. This we did, and sent every one on to Pointe des Galêts Harbour, Le Port de Réunion, in three special trains after their arrival at Saint Pierre on the 15th and 16th instant.

30. At 4 a.m. of the 17th instant all were embarked on board the ss. "Lalpoora," which vessel I had chartered from the 15th instant. We left Galêts Harbour, Réunion, the same evening, and arrived at Mauritius at 6 a.m. on the 18th instant, and being admitted to pratique at 0.15 p.m. the same day, came into the harbour and landed everyone.

31. I left behind at Réunion, Lieutenants St. John and Windham, and 11 men of the Royal Indian Marine troopship "Warren Hastings," to endeavour to salve as much baggage, &c., as possible.

32. I have now to bring to your Excellency's notice the great kindness and hospitality shown to us by the inhabitants of Réunion Island, whether Government officials or otherwise.

33. All through the time of our stay in the island, everything that was humanly possible was done to make the lot of all as comfortable as it could be made under the circumstances. The people gave us of the best they had, and many refused to take payment of any kind, and from the officials we received every assistance, always kindly and cheerfully given.

34. I have also to bring particularly to your notice the exceeding great kindness extended to us by Monsieur Coulon of Saint Philippe. This gentleman kept open house while we stayed in the village. The ladies were lodged in his house and were cared for by his family in the kindest manner. It is difficult to express in words our gratitude for all that was done for them by this gentleman and his family.

35. Also I wish to bring to your notice the great kindness and assistance we received from the following French officials :—

M. le Maire de Saint Philippe.
Monsieur le Capitaine Bertho, Capitaine de Port le Port.
Monsieur le Capitaine Jules Barre, Lieutenant de Port Saint Pierre.
Monsieur Alfred Chaton, sous-officier, Gendarmerie.

36. I have asked Her Majesty's Consul at Réunion to convey to each of these our thanks for the kindness and assistance so cheerfully given to us.

37. Mr. Bennett, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Réunion, was untiring in his efforts to do everything possible to facilitate the transporting of the men from Saint Philippe to the "Lalpoora," and it was mainly owing to his efforts that everything worked so smoothly with the people of the island. Not being able to get down to Saint Philippe himself he sent his secretary, Mr. Piat. This Officer stayed with me from first to last. His services were invaluable. He worked night and day, ready at all times to do anything required, and it would be gratifying if he received from the Government some mark of approval of his services.

38. Your Excellency will, I feel sure, bring to the notice of our Government the great kindness and hospitality of the French people of Réunion, with a view to their receiving such acknowledgment as may be customary.

39. The cause of the deplorable catastrophe is, I feel sure, the strong northerly current of 8·1 miles in 11·3 hours, in conjunction with the thick weather at the time.

40. At the time of the loss of the vessel there were on board, all told, 1,246.

I have, &c.,
G. E. HOLLAND,
Commander, R.I.M.

No. 4.

Major-General G. Salis-Schwabe, Commanding Troops, Mauritius, to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

Sir,

Mauritius,
28th January 1897.

It is with deep regret that I have the honour to report the total loss of the Royal Indian Marine troopship "Warren Hastings," Commander Holland, D.S.O., on 14th January 1897, on the coast of Réunion. She left Cape Town on 6th January 1897, and had on board the head-quarters and one wing 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, for Mauritius, and one wing 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, under the command of Major Kirkpatrick, a draft of the 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment, 2nd Lieutenant A. B. Forman, R.A., and Surgeon-Captain W. T. Swan, A.M.S., all for Bombay. The total number of troops on board was 22 Officers, 4 Warrant Officers, 940 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 Officers' wives, 13 soldiers' wives and 10 children.

2. I am happy to say that all the troops were successfully landed, without loss of life, as stated in my telegrams to you on the 18th and 22nd January 1897. I beg to enclose reports from Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, Commanding

troops on board, from Major Kirkpatrick, Commanding wing 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster and from Commander Holland, D.S.O., Commanding R.I.M. troopship "Warren Hastings." It will be seen from these reports that the appalling loss of life which usually attends such a disaster, as a vessel steaming full speed on to the rocks on a pitch-dark night, was mercifully averted by the perfect discipline of the troops in the face of imminent danger, and the skilful disembarkation orders of Commander Holland, D.S.O. I beg to draw special attention to paragraphs 23 to 25, of Commander Holland's report which tersely describe the behaviour of the troops.

3. There were many acts of conspicuous gallantry in saving the lives of others, a few of which are described in paragraph 20 of Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker's, and in paragraph 14 of Major Kirkpatrick's reports. I beg to enclose a copy of the above-quoted paragraphs and to suggest that the copy be forwarded to the Royal Humane Society, and I have the honour to draw special attention to the following names, viz., 2nd Lieutenant A. B. Forman, R.A., Lieutenant C. Goslin, Serjeants J. Allen and R. Down, Lance-Corporal R. Newby, Privates N. McNamara, E. Carr, G. Howes, W. J. Grisley, M. Arrowsmith, L. A. Wootton and C. Croft, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Lieutenants R. Selous and G. E. Bayley, Privates Roe and Flannery, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant Windham and Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine.

4. The hospitality and kindness of the French officials and inhabitants of Réunion were most conspicuous, as described in paragraphs 14 and 18 of Lieut.-Colonel Forrester-Walker's, and paragraph 11 of Major Kirkpatrick's reports. It would, I believe, be greatly appreciated if thanks were expressed through the Foreign Office to the Governor of Réunion, the Mayors of Saint Philippe, Saint Joseph, and Saint Pierre, sous-officier Alfred Chaton, of the gendarmerie, Monsieur Couflon and Docteur Courdain. I should like also to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the British Consul, Mr. Bennett, and his secretary, Mr. Piat, exerted themselves to their utmost, and gave invaluable assistance to the troops.

5. The ss. "Lalpoora," with the shipwrecked troops, arrived at Port Louis at 6 a.m. on 18th January, but the Quarantine Committee prevented the commencement of the disembarkation till 12 noon, thereby causing considerable additional discomfort to the troops for whom there was not sufficient accommodation or food on board. However, by 6 p.m. all the troops were landed and distributed between Curepipe Camp, the disused Line Barracks, the Citadel, and Fort George.

6. On Sunday, the 24th January, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauritius held most impressive thanksgiving services at the Port Louis Cathedral and Curepipe Camp, which were respectively attended by all the troops in Mauritius.

7. In conclusion, I have the honour to report that the ss. "Lalpoora" will leave on the 29th January with one wing 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, and the draft of the 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment, for Bombay, and that the Head-quarters and remainder of the 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment will follow in the R.I.M. troopship "Canning," which is expected at Mauritius about 3rd February.

I have, &c.,

G. S. SCHWABE, *Major-General,*
Commanding Troops, Mauritius.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

*Extract from a Report by Commander Holland to the General Officer Commanding,
Mauritius.*

(Paragraphs 1 to 31 are identical with those in Enclosure in No. 3.)

32. In my report to His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius, I have brought to notice the kind treatment we received from the officials and inhabitants of Réunion.

33. In conclusion, I trust that after perusing this report you will agree with me that the saving of this large number of men during the darkness, and under the trying circumstances of the case, is entirely due to the perfect discipline of the men and the

perfect manner in which Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker had them in hand. Without this control of the men exercised by him and his Officers the loss of life must have been very great.

When leaving Pointe des Galèts Harbour, I manned the rigging of the steamship "Lalpoora" with the crew of the "Warren Hastings," we gave three cheers for France and Réunion, the band of the regiment playing the French National Anthem as a parting salute. It was all we could do to show our appreciation of the kindness we had received from the French people of Réunion Island.

G. E. HOLLAND, *Commander, R.I.M.,
Royal Indian Marine Troopship "Warren Hastings."*

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

*From Lieut.-Colonel M. Forestier-Walker, King's Royal Rifles, late Commanding Troops,
R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings," to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Mauritius.*

Mauritius,

Sir,

28th January 1897.

1. I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, the following report of the circumstances connected with the loss of the R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings," of the troops on board of which I was in command.

2. The ship left Cape Town on 6th instant with the head-quarters and four companies of 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, four companies, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, and one Warrant Officer and 24 men, Middlesex Regiment, *en route* to this island, where she was due at mid-day on 14th instant. The total number of troops on board was 22 Officers, four Warrant Officers, 940 non-commissioned officers and men, four ladies, 13 women, and 10 children.

3. At 2.20 a.m. on the night of the 13th and 14th instant, I was awakened by a shock, and realizing from the grating sound what had occurred, I dressed hurriedly and went up to the bridge to report myself for orders to the Captain of the ship, Commander G. E. Holland, D.S.O., R.I.M. All this time drenching rain was falling in torrents, and making a great noise, pouring on the awnings and decks, and the night was so intensely dark that it was impossible to distinguish anything more than a few feet away, and impossible to make out where the vessel was, or to see anything at all of the land, or the nature of the rocks on which she was lying, though it was believed that the vessel had struck on the coast of the Island of Réunion. The sea at the time was calm, though there was a moderate swell. The engines were then working at full speed ahead, and were kept so until stopped by the water.

4. I received orders from Commander Holland to have all the troops fallen in down below, the guard alone being on the upper deck, and these were ordered down almost immediately after, leaving only such sentries as were necessary.

5. On receiving a report that the rock against which the ship's bows were resting appeared to afford landing space, Commander Holland, at 3.25 a.m., sent Lieutenants Dobbin and Windham, R.I.M., down over the bows, with blue lights, to investigate and report, and informed me that, if practicable, he would commence landing the men, in a similar way, as soon as possible. In order to facilitate this, I gave directions that the men should be formed up by regiments, the King's Royal Rifles on the port side and the York and Lancaster and details on the starboard side of the ship, so that the two forward companions could be used simultaneously.

6. Up to this time, though the vessel was bumping heavily, she was lying on a fairly even keel, and Commander Holland therefore considered that the disembarkation of the ladies, women, and children could with safety be deferred till daylight, as it could then be carried out with so much more safety and convenience to them; and orders were therefore issued, on his learning from the Officers sent that landing was feasible, for the disembarkation of the men to commence. I had previously given instructions that such of the men as were able should fetch their rifles and boots, and at 4 a.m. disembarkation commenced by rope ladders on either side of the bow.

7. At the same time, by Commander Holland's direction, I detailed two Officers, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, the one, Major Gore Browne, to land with the men and take command on shore, the other, Captain Prendergast, whose excellent knowledge of French was likely to be of good service, to proceed to the nearest village and try and make any arrangement possible for the reception of the ladies, women and children, and men. Very soon after 4 a.m. the vessel gave a heavy bump, and a lurch to starboard, and as she appeared heeling over everyone was ordered on the upper deck. The men came up by various companies, and the regularity of the disembarkation was not interfered with. At 4.20 a.m., owing to the list increasing, Commander Holland deemed it necessary that the ladies, women and children, and such sick as required assistance, should be landed at once, and for this purpose suspended the disembarkation of the men till it was satisfactorily completed.

8. The sea was by this time beginning to wash over the upper deck on the starboard side, and I received instructions to get all the men as far as possible over to the port side of the ship, and as Commander Holland considered that she was now in imminent danger of heeling right over and probably sinking in deep water, it became necessary to expedite the disembarkation, and orders were therefore given to discard both rifles and boots; this order was the more necessary as it was impossible to move along the deck without using both hands to support oneself. At about this time, 4.35 a.m., the electric light, which most fortunately had lasted so long, gave out, but happily it was almost daylight.

9. The list to starboard still continuing to increase, Commander Holland, about 4.55 a.m., gave permission to men who were good swimmers to drop off and swim ashore on the port side, a distance of some 30 yards, and the first man who did so, Private McNamara, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, was successful in carrying a line to the land, by aid of which some three or four ropes were carried and made fast, and were the means of assisting a considerable number of men to the shore. Though the swell at the time was only moderate, the waves were breaking on the rocks with considerable force and the backwash was sufficient to prevent anyone landing without assistance, and groups of men were all along the shore helping others as they came near. By this time, too, in addition to the ladders already mentioned, one or two ropes had been hung over the bows, by which men clambered down on to the rocks.

10. The disembarkation of the troops was completed by 5.30 a.m., and I then, by Commander Holland's directions, left the bridge and went ashore. Here I learned that we were on the island of Réunion, and within about half a mile of the village of Sainte Phillippe, and that Captain Prendergast was there making all the arrangements he could. A little later, as it seemed that the vessel had settled down and showed no immediate signs of any further heeling over, Commander Holland authorized attempts being made to save the light baggage and anything else possible, and for this purpose I ordered two parties of 50 men each to be detailed from the King's Royal Rifles and York and Lancaster Regiment to assist, and to form a chain over the rocks from the wreck to the mainland of the island, where the baggage could be collected, a distance of about 100 yards. The party of the former regiment was subsequently increased by about 25 or 30 more men, and the remainder of the troops I directed to be marched to the village. It was then found that, providentially, no lives among the troops had been lost.

11. About 9 a.m. the parties mentioned above were relieved by some 80 or 100 men of the York and Lancaster Regiment, and these continued to work until 10 a.m., when the 1st Lieutenant of the ship, Lieutenant St. John, who was in charge at the time, considering the wreck to be unsafe, directed everyone to leave, and the whole of the troops, with the exception of a small guard placed over the baggage saved, with sentries close to the ship to prevent any looting, were then collected in the village of Saint Philippe. The baggage was subsequently brought up the village, and the sentries, being relieved by the local French police, were withdrawn. Commander Holland had previously proceeded to the village and placed himself in telegraphic communication with the British Consul at Saint Denis, and had also made every possible arrangement for the supply of rations to the troops, a considerable portion of which had to be brought from Saint Joseph, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, a sufficient quantity not being procurable at Saint Philippe. This involved a certain amount of delay, but, fortunately, some preserved beef and biscuits had been saved from the wreck and were available for immediate issue.

12. During the day a reply was received from the Consul stating that the B.I. ss. "Lalpoora" was at Pointe-des-Galets, and available to take on the troops, and I

was informed she would probably be chartered for this purpose. Saint Pierre, the nearest place with a harbour where there would be any chance of embarking the men, is distant from Saint Philippe about 21 miles, and it was absolutely necessary that everyone should be got on there as soon as possible, as the smaller towns and villages would be unable to find the requisite provisions for so large a force. Carriage for the ladies, women and children, and sick, was essential, and, in addition, there were some 350 men without boots, who could not possibly march the distance; Commander Holland had, therefore, asked the aid of the local authorities at Saint Pierre and Saint Joseph to secure as many carriages and carts as could be got, and, having arranged that the men capable of walking should march the following day, the 15th instant, to Saint Joseph, and that the ladies, women, children, and sick, and as many men as the carts procurable could carry should also start the following morning and go right through to Saint Pierre, he left for the latter place at 8 p.m., 14th instant, taking me with him, with a view to making all further arrangements necessary.

13. The command of the troops remaining at Saint Philippe devolved on Major Kirkpatrick, York and Lancaster Regiment.

14. The people of the village had been most kind in providing the best accommodation at their disposal, the sick being put up in the Mairie and the women and children in the convent. The men were quartered in two empty enclosures, the best sleeping accommodation which was available being given them, and they were made as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Commander Holland and I reached Saint Pierre about 2.15 a.m. on the 15th instant.

15. It had been his intention to have the B.I. ss. "Lalpoora" brought round there, but she could not have entered the harbour, and the sea, on the morning of the 15th instant, was too high to admit of any boats passing in or out, so she was ordered to remain at Pointe des Galêts, and, as the railway begins at Saint Pierre, arrangements were made for a special train to convey everyone to the former place to embark. The old barracks at St. Pierre were placed at our disposal and afforded sufficient and excellent accommodation, especially as it was not intended that anyone should stop there more than a few hours.

16. I had directed Major Kirkpatrick to proceed in command of the party, about 600 strong, marching from Saint Philippe to Saint Joseph, and left it to him to decide whether, after a rest and a meal there, the men were fit to complete the march to Saint Pierre the same day. About 12 o'clock I received a telegram from him saying he intended to halt at Saint Joseph for the night. The ladies, women, children, and sick arrived during the course of the day in carts and carriages, and at 8 p.m. a special train was got off, in which Commander Holland left, with the whole of them, nearly all the crew of the R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings," and as many of the men without boots as had arrived up to then, together with two Officers, in all about 400.

With the kind assistance of the Mayor of Saint Pierre more carts had been placed at our disposal for the purpose of bringing up the remaining men from Saint Philippe, and instructions were sent by Commander Holland to Lieutenant St. John, who with Captain Prendergast, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, had remained in charge, telling him to bring everyone along, and to arrange to arrive at Saint Pierre by 3 p.m., on the 16th instant.

I also sent orders to Major Kirkpatrick to march so as to arrive not later than 11 a.m. that day, so as to enable the men to get the meal provided for them, and to be ready to entrain at 12.30 p.m. Going down to the barracks at 8 a.m. on the 16th I found that Major Kirkpatrick's party, about 600 strong, had arrived all right, and as Commander Holland, after inspecting the "Lalpoora" at Pointe des Galêts, returned to Saint Pierre by the forenoon train, I left myself with about 400 men by the 12.50 p.m. special train, and embarked with them on the "Lalpoora," where I found the ladies, women and children, and the whole of the men who had gone on the preceding night, already settled down. I had left Major Gore-Browne, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, in command of the men remaining at Saint Pierre, and this party being joined by those with Lieutenant St. John and Captain Prendergast from Saint Philippe, left that night with Commander Holland, and reached Pointe des Galêts about 4 a.m. on the 17th instant, when the whole of those from the R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings" (with the exception of Lieutenants St. John and Windham, R.I.M., and 10 lascars remaining behind for salvage purposes) were embarked on the "Lalpoora," which sailed at 3 p.m. that afternoon and reached Port Louis, Mauritius at 6 a.m., 18th instant.

17. It is impossible sufficiently to thank Mr. Bennett, the British Consul, for all he did for us. Not being able to leave himself at that particular time, he immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster sent his Secretary, Mr. Piat, down to meet us, and he joined Commander Holland and myself, between Saint Joseph and Saint Pierre, on the night of the 14th instant, and was untiring in his efforts to assist us in every possible way from that time until we sailed.

18. I have already mentioned the kindness and hospitality of the inhabitants of Saint Philippe when we landed there. All, from the Mayor downwards, showed the greatest anxiety to be of service to us, and the many isolated acts of kindness in the giving of coffee, food, and clothing to individual men are much too numerous to mention, I would however draw special attention to what was done for us by Monsieur Coulon, who placed his house and everything he possessed at the disposal of the ladies, and had food available all the day for any of them, or of the Officers who required it, and finally, when practically eaten out of house and home, was with the greatest difficulty prevailed upon to accept any recompense.

Monsieur Alfred Chaton, sous-officier of gendarmerie, was also most obliging and unsparing in his efforts to save the men fatigue by taking on himself and his gendarmes nearly all the guard duty necessary at Saint Philippe, which, after what everyone had gone through, was an inestimable boon.

Major Kirkpatrick reported to me that he had received very material assistance from the Mayor of Saint Joseph, and I can speak myself to the services cheerfully rendered to us by the Mayor of Saint Pierre in the collection of extra carts, without which it would have been impossible to get the men up from Saint Philippe as soon as we did. I might mention numerous other instances, but I trust these will be enough to show the really kindly spirit in which these shipwrecked British troops were received by the officials and inhabitants of the Island of Réunion, and I would further respectfully express a hope that when this is represented to the Government, some steps may be taken to convey to the Governor and officials of this island our grateful thanks for all they did for us.

19. I enclose a report received from Major Kirkpatrick, York and Lancaster Regiment, giving his account of what took place, and I have to express my entire concurrence in his remarks.

20. During the time everyone was being got ashore from the wreck, I was an eye-witness from the bridge of numerous acts of devotion and gallantry in saving life, and several other cases were afterwards brought to my notice, which I did not see myself, but which I consider are thoroughly well authenticated, and I have therefore the honour to submit the following list, with the hope that the conduct of those named may be brought to the notice of the proper authorities. In this list I have, to avoid repetition, omitted any mention of names already brought forward by Major Kirkpatrick, in the report already alluded to, except in one case, where the details came more under my own personal observation :—

(1.) No. 7679, Private N. McNamara, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, was the first man to attempt to swim to the shore on the port side, as has already been mentioned, carrying a light line, by means of which ropes were carried over and made fast, thus enabling many men to escape.

(2.) No. 6168, Private E. Carr, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, swam out some distance to the assistance of Mr. Gadsden, R.I.M., chief engineer of the ship, and brought him ashore.

(3.) No. 4421, Private G. Howes, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, at the time a patient in hospital, dived in and attempted to save a native cook, who was drowned. He had afterwards to be himself helped out of the water.

(4.) No. 7291, Lance-Corporal R. Newby, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, dived from the ship and assisted a man of the York and Lancaster Regiment (name unknown) to a rope, by which he was got ashore.

(5.) No. 5680, Private W. J. Grisley, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, swam out with a buoy to the assistance of Private J. Brown, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, by which he was saved.

(6.) No. 6131, Private M. Arrowsmith, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, was on the

rocks near the bow of the ship, when a child of one of the York and Lancaster Regiment, was being brought down the ladder, slipped and fell into the sea, Private Arrowsmith, although unable to swim, jumped in with a rope and was pulled out again with the child in his arms.

(7.) No. 6547, Private L. A. Wootton, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, swam out to the assistance of Private G. Taylor, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, and, after bringing him ashore, went in again with a buoy to Private Danner, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, who was getting exhausted. Private Danner missed the buoy and Private Wootton then supported him to the rocks.

(8.) Lieutenant Windham and Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston, R.I.M., were instrumental in saving several lives, but I have been unable to get particulars, except in the case of Lance-Corporal Robinson, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, who could not possibly have got ashore but for assistance, and who was saved by them both; and Private Diamond, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, whom Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston saved, being afterwards himself dashed insensible against the rocks, and picked out of the surf by Serjeant J. Allen and No. 7030, Private C. Croft, both 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, at great risk to themselves.

(9.) Mr. Tyler, Bandmaster, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, was in the water, on the starboard side, and unable to make any headway against the backwash of the waves, or to get near the shore; Lieutenant Gosling, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, endeavoured to reach him, but after going some 20 yards was washed back, thrown on the rock and injured. 2nd Lieutenant Forman, Royal Artillery, at once went in with a rope and a life-buoy, and swimming out to Mr. Tyler, gave him the buoy. When, however, the men on the shore began to haul on the rope, it parted. 2nd Lieutenant Forman stayed with Mr. Tyler, and Lieutenant Gosling then made a second attempt to reach him, but failed and was brought ashore. 2nd Lieutenant Bayley, York and Lancaster Regiment, then swam out with a rope, and the whole three were then brought close in to the shore, when 2nd Lieutenants Forman and Bayley were hauled up on the rocks, over which the sea was then washing. In endeavouring to pull Mr. Tyler in the buoy slipped, and the backwash carried him out at once. Just at the time one of the boats belonging to the ship, which had washed loose, was drifted sufficiently near the rocks to be got hold of, but was all the time being dashed against them, and actually, being broken up. It was caught and manned by Colour-Serjeant Jones, who was at the time a hospital patient, Serjeants H. Howarth and R. Down, Corporals R. Hodgson and C. Young, and Privates Nos. 6206, W. Parkinson, 6040, G. Kalley, 6064, T. Jones, 5756, J. Connell, 7441, T. Steele, 8094, P. Pickersgill, all King's Royal Rifles, and attempted to be rowed out to where Mr. Tyler, who was much exhausted, was.

Not being able to get the boat out, Serjeant Down dived from the stern and swam to him, supporting him till he could be got on board; but the sea afterwards swept him out of the boat and he was pulled in again by Corporal C. Young and No. 6231, Private C. B. Jones, and was eventually landed in safety, though insensible, together with the crew of the boat.

21. In conclusion, I would wish to bring to the notice of the Major-General Commanding the admirable behaviour of all the troops on board from the time the vessel struck.

The most perfect discipline was maintained; everyone fell in quietly when the order was given, and remained awaiting further orders, without noise or any sign whatever that anything more than usual was expected of them. When it is remembered that the great majority of the men were below decks at the time, and could not see, though they could not but be conscious of the danger in which they stood, of the extent of which, however, they had no chance of forming an opinion, the order maintained appears the more praiseworthy.

From my position on the bridge, where I could see distinctly, I was particularly struck by the way in which, when the disembarkation of the men was stopped to allow the ladies, women and children to get ashore, the former quietly stood on one side to permit them to pass, and then resumed their own disembarkation in perfect order, when, all the time, it appeared to be a question of moments when the vessel would heel over.

I have, &c.,

M. F. WALKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, K.R.R.*
Late Commanding Troops, R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings."

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

Major W. J. Kirkpatrick, late Commanding Detachment, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, to the Officer Commanding 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment.

Curepipe, Mauritius,
20th January 1897.

Sir,

With reference to the loss by shipwreck of the R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings," on the morning of the 14th instant, off the Isle of Réunion, I have the honour to report the following circumstances which came either under my own cognizance, or that of the Officers of the detachment lately under my command:—

1. At 2.15 a.m. on the 14th instant, I was asleep in my cabin, and was awakened by the grating noise made by the vessel striking the rocks; I went at once on the upper deck where I found it was raining in torrents and pitch dark; the vessel did not seem to be moving. I heard the Officer Commanding troops being called for, and seeing the 1st Lieutenant, Mr. St. John, near me. I asked if Captain Holland, D.S.O., would like me to go on the bridge, he said "Yes," and I went up, when Captain Holland told me "He wished the troops to fall in on the main troop deck." I then went below, and on the way I met the Officer Commanding troops, and told him the order I had received, and that I was going to see it complied with, also that the Captain wished him to go on the bridge.

2. I then gave the order for the men to fall in, which they did in the most calm and orderly manner, this was about 2.25 a.m. I afterwards received and issued two orders—(1.) "That the troops, who were at first mixed, having fallen in as they stood, should be separated, the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles falling in on the port side, and the 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment on the starboard side; and (2.) "That the troops were to be arranged by companies." Both of these orders were carried out; the companies being arranged in alphabetical order from bow to stern.

3. The next order received by me and given out was to the effect, "That the men were to get their boots, kits, and rifles," but this, owing to the water having now got in to the starboard side, on account of the list of the vessel, could not be carried out as regards the 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, only a few men being able to get their boots; the watertight doors were also closed, and this prevented the men from getting at their kits, &c.

4. My next order, just about daybreak (4.15 a.m.), was, "That the ladies, women and children were to pass along to the bow and be landed from there." This was done with difficulty, as the vessel was now lying down well on the starboard side, but they were helped along from one to another and so all got safely to shore.

5. The men were now disembarked, the vessel meanwhile listing more and more over to starboard; I followed in rear, and ascertained, as I went along, that no soldiers were left behind on the vessel; this I reported, as I passed, to the Officer Commanding troops and Captain Holland, who then came down from the bridge, and we three were the last to disembark; a good many men towards the end, by the Captain's permission, jumped into the water and swam ashore.

6. I think the discipline was perfect, the men being as calm and cool as on parade, even when the electric light failed for a short time and candles had to be lit, this was, however, only for about five or ten minutes.

7. On arrival on the rocks I endeavoured to muster my detachment, and, after some little time, was able to report all accounted for, when I was ordered to furnish a fatigue party of 45 men to assist in trying to save light cabin baggage; the remainder of my detachment I sent off, under Captain Byass, to the village of Saint Philippe, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the scene of the wreck. I afterwards sent down a second fatigue party to relieve some of the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, who had been at work all the morning.

8. All the troops bivouacked in this village (Saint Philippe) for the day and night of the 14th instant, and next morning, 15th instant, about 7 a.m., I started with all the men who had boots, viz., 424, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, and 193, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, to march to Saint Pierre, which I was told was about 22 miles distant. The Officer Commanding troops and Captain Holland, D.S.O., had gone on the evening previous, 14th instant, to make the necessary arrangements.

9. On arrival, about 11 a.m. 15th instant, at Saint Joseph, about half-way between Saint Philippe and Saint Pierre, *i.e.*, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former, I found the men were so done up they could not finish the march on that day, so arranged with the Mayor of Saint Joseph for food and accommodation for that day and night, and telegraphed to this effect to Officer Commanding troops at Saint Pierre.

10. The ladies, women and children, sick, and the small amount of baggage saved, were passed in carts from Saint Philippe to Saint Pierre on this day, 15th instant, also about 100 men, without boots, in the remaining available carts. The remainder of the men without boots following in carts next day, 16th instant.

11. I should like here to mention the very great kindness and sympathy received from the French inhabitants, both at Saint Philippe and Saint Joseph, the latter place especially, and also in particular to mention Monsieur Coulon, of Saint Philippe, and Monsieur the Doctor Courdain, and Monsieur the Mayor of Saint Joseph, as having been of the greatest assistance to us on our march. I am sure none of us will ever forget the great kindness of these gentlemen.

12. On the morning of the 16th instant we finished our march, leaving Saint Joseph at 4.30 a.m., and arriving at Saint Pierre about 8.30 a.m.; from this place we were taken by special train to Point de Galle, and embarked there on board B.I. ss. "Lalpoora."

13. With the exception of a very few articles saved from the cabins on the port side of the vessel, all the baggage, including all detachment and company documents, account books, pay lists, &c., have been lost, also about half the regimental plate which had been lent to my detachment Officers' mess at Cape Town, all the Officers' mess pictures, &c. The Officers have individually lost all their property, silver plate, &c.

14. I should wish to bring to your notice the following incidents at the time of the wreck, which have been authenticated by eye-witnesses:—

(1.) The Bandmaster (Mr. Tyler) of the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, was being almost drowned, when Lieutenant Gosling, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, attempted to go to his rescue, but was unable to do so, as he was dashed back on the rocks; 2nd Lieutenant Forman, R.A., however, succeeded in swimming out with a rope round him and reached Mr. Tyler and assisted him to a life-buoy, when the rope broke and 2nd Lieutenant Forman was in imminent danger of being drowned, when 2nd Lieutenant Bayley, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, got a rope tied round him and swam out to their assistance, he succeeded in reaching them and holding on to them, and eventually all three were dragged safely on shore, though in an exhausted condition.

(2.) 2nd Lieutenant Selous, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, jumped overboard on the starboard side and assisted a man to shore who at the time was sinking, and would most certainly have been drowned if not so assisted by 2nd Lieutenant Selous; this Officer also saved another man on the port side, who was sinking, by jumping into the sea, catching hold of him and holding him up till a rope was thrown to them, by means of which they were both pulled on shore.

(3.) Private Roe, A Company, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, who was on guard at the time of the wreck as a sentry on the lower deck, stood to his post till the water was up over his knees, and would not leave till ordered to do so by 2nd Lieutenant Bayley, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, after he had reported that everyone had left that part of the ship. As regards my late detachment 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment only, I would strongly recommend that the conduct of 2nd Lieutenant Selous and 2nd Lieutenant Bayley may be brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

(4.) Private Flannery, A Company, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, who was on guard and on sentry over the fresh-water tanks, also remained at his post till the water was over his knees.

15. The conduct of the men of all corps was admirable; and, in my opinion, it is almost entirely due to the entire absence of anything like panic, and to the perfect discipline, obedience, good order and coolness which prevailed amongst the men, that we were so fortunate as not to lose a single European life.

I have, &c.,
W. J. KIRKPATRICK, Major,
*Late Commanding Cape Town Detachment,
2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment.*

Enclosure 4 in No. 4.

Major W. J. Kirkpatrick, late Commanding Cape Town Detachment, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, to the Officer Commanding 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles, and late Commanding troops on board R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings."

Curepipe, Mauritius,
25th January 1897.

Sir,

1. With reference to my report *re* wreck of R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings," dated 20th instant, I have the honour to forward further details as to the regimental Nos. &c., of men referred to therein.

2. As regards the two men reported as having been saved by 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Selous, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, this Officer cannot say who the men were or to what corps they belonged, he is, however, at present making enquiries, and I have asked him to let you know direct should he be successful, as he is quartered at Port Louis.

3. The Private Roe referred to in my report is at present awaiting a new regimental No. from the depôt at Pontefract, he having purchased his discharge, and afterwards (about six weeks ago) re-enlisted, under authority of General Officer Commanding, South Africa. His number before purchasing his discharge was 3879; his full name is John Norton Roe. The Private Flannery referred to is No. 3631, Private Thomas Flannery, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment.

I have, &c.,
W. J. KIRKPATRICK, Major,
2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment.

Enclosure 5 in No. 4.

Major Kirkpatrick, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, to Officer Commanding 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles.

Curepipe, Mauritius,
28th January 1897.

I have just found out that No. 2033, Drummer John Higgins, 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, was one of the men rescued by 2nd Lieutenant Selous. The other man is supposed to be one of your own corps, but name not known. 2nd Lieutenant Selous cannot give me any further information.

I have, &c.,
W. J. KIRKPATRICK, Major,
Late Commanding Detachment,
2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment.

No. 5.

War Office to Foreign Office.

Sir,

30th January 1897.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that in addition to the intimation contained in the telegram from Consul Bennett, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter of the 18th instant, the Acting Governor of Mauritius, and the General Officer Commanding the troops there, have borne testimony to the great kindness and hospitality (including gifts of food and clothing) of the authorities and population of Réunion, on the occasion of the wreck of the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Warren Hastings," which was engaged in the conveyance of troops between India, South Africa, and Mauritius.

In these circumstances the Marquess of Salisbury will doubtless agree with Lord Lansdowne that the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government should be conveyed to the Government of France.

I am to add that the question of some further recognition to those who were instrumental in saving life, or assisting the sufferers, will be duly considered.

ARTHUR L. HALIBURTON.

No. 6.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
6th February 1897.

With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, suggesting that the thanks of Her Majesty's Government should be conveyed to the officials and people of the Island of Réunion, for their kindness and hospitality on the occasion of the wreck of the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Warren Hastings," I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has already been instructed to express to the French Government, in suitable terms, the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the ready kindness shown by the Colonial authorities and the sympathy manifested by the civil population.

I am, &c.,
F. H. VILLIERS.

No. 7.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
12th February 1897.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, with reference to the letter from this department of the 6th instant, the accompanying copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris in regard to the loss of the transport "Warren Hastings." I am to request that these papers may be laid before the Secretary of State for War.

I am, &c.
F. H. VILLIERS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Sir F. Monson, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Paris, to the Marquess of Salisbury.

My Lord,

Paris,
3rd February 1897.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I duly expressed to the French Government the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the kindness shown by the authorities of the Island of Réunion, and the sympathy manifested by the civil population, on the occasion of the wreck near Saint Philippe of the hired transport "Warren Hastings."

I have now received a note from Monsieur Hanotaux informing me that the French Minister of the Colonies will lose no time in transmitting to the Government of Réunion the thanks of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND MONSON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

Sir E. Monson, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Paris, to the Marquess of Salisbury.

Paris,

5th February 1897.

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, instructing me to convey to the French Government the thanks of Her Majesty for the humane conduct of the authorities and people of Réunion to the passengers and crew of the ss. "Warren Hastings," wrecked on the coast of that island, I have now the honour to enclose copy of a note which I have received from Monsieur Brunet, Deputy, for Réunion, conveying his congratulations that there was no loss of life on this occasion, to which I have replied in a suitable manner, adding that an expression of the gratitude of Her Majesty's Government for the conduct of the islanders has been addressed by me to the French Government.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND MONSON.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 7.

Monsieur Brunet to the British Ambassador.

Monsieur Louis Brunet, député de l'Île de Réunion, a reçu confirmation du triste événement qui a entraîné la perte, sur les côtes de la Réunion, d'un transport de la marine de Sa Majesté Britannique, mais a appris avec une grande satisfaction qu'il n'y a pas eu mort d'homme et que les autorités et la population de l'Île se sont montrées à la hauteur des devoirs de fraternité et d'hospitalité qui leur incombaient, exprime, à ce sujet, à Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de la Grande Bretagne, pour son Gouvernement et pour lui, ses sympathies respectueuses.

PARIS,

le 4 Février 1897.

No. 8.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Foreign Office,

4th March 1897.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 6th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Réunion, reporting fully on the circumstances attending the wreck of the hired transport "Warren Hastings," near Saint Philippe, on the 14th of January last.

Copies of Consul Bennett's despatches have also been communicated to the Admiralty and Board of Trade.

I am, &c.,

F. H. VILLIERS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion, to the Foreign Office.

Réunion,

18th January 1897.

My Lord,

On the morning of the 14th instant I received, at about 10.30, a telegram signed by Commander Holland, stating that the British transport "Warren Hastings" had been wrecked near Saint Philippe, that all on board were saved, and asking if there were a steamer which could be hired to forward the soldiers on board and the crew to Mauritius.

A few moments later I received from the Governor a copy of a telegram to the same effect, and adding that the "Warren Hastings" was a little boat of 82 tons, belonging, as I gathered from the Mercantile Navy List, to Greenock.

As Commander Holland had not stated the number of persons on board, I did not at once realize the gravity of the disaster, and was further misled by the information sent to the Governor.

I, however, immediately telegraphed to the Master of the "Lalpoora," of the British India Company, which most fortunately happened to be in the port, informing him of the disaster, and asking for his aid. At the same time I telegraphed to Commander Holland, saying I had done so, expressing my regret at his misfortune, suggesting means to forward the shipwrecked persons to Saint Pierre, and asking what else I could do for him.

The Master of the "Lalpoora," in reply to my telegram, at once put his ship and his services at the entire disposal of the Consulate, to convey troops and crew to Mauritius, to assist in salvage, or to tow the "Warren Hastings," if possible.

It was only now, nearly two hours after the first news reached me, that I began to learn, from outside sources, the gravity of the disaster, and that 1,300 persons, many of whom were women and children, had been in most imminent peril of death, and were still, although miraculously saved, stranded, probably without food, drink, or lodging, or the barest necessities of life, and that I was in face of what might have been a most awful calamity,

The fact that such a vast number of men, women and children had been rescued without loss of life, at such a spot, led me, even now, to believe that there was some exaggeration. In spite of myself I could hardly credit it until the fact was forced upon me; and I was not alone in my doubts. Fortunately, however, all necessary steps were already taken and no valuable time had been lost.

In order to make this clearer to your Lordship, I must describe shortly the character of the coast at Saint Philippe.

The whole of the south-eastern portion of Réunion is a comparatively modern formation caused by deposits of lava which from time to time have been ejected from the volcano; it is now specially active, and had been so for a fortnight before the wreck, and the deposits are daily, in one quarter or another, being added to.

From Sainte Rose to Saint Joseph the coast is formed of rugged cliffs 20 to 200 feet in height, sheer up and down, of lava deposits. Upon them the sea breaks, furiously dashing its spray over the crumbling rocks, which are edged with cruelly sharp points; here and there there are little projecting promontories, nowhere a beach; everywhere dark lava, cruel, cutting, forbidding.

In the centre of this desolate district is Saint Philippe, situated at the extreme south-east corner of the island. It is a small and poverty stricken village; in the whole district there are only 1,600 people, and it lies upon the main coast road 36 kilometres from Saint Pierre and 49 from Saint Benoit, the two railway termini. The inhabitants are mainly fishermen and labourers. There is not even an hotel or an inn in the place; the few passengers who arrive in the daily diligence are compelled to put up at the police station, the priest's house, or the gendarmerie, but of late even the gendarmes have been withdrawn.

On the whole rugged coast (there is a perfect picture of its ruggedness, and of a little cove such as the wreck took place in, in a small book, entitled "Crags and Craters," recently published by Messrs. Longman & Co.), there was only one spot where there was any chance of saving life on a wrecked vessel, and a merciful Providence guided the "Warren Hastings" there. Had the wreck taken place 10 yards one side or the other of this spot for a distance of over 20 miles on either side, the vessel would have sunk in deep water, and the passengers and crew who escaped death

from sharks would have met a hardly less cruel one by being dashed, bruised, and bleeding upon sharp, pitiless, inaccessible lava cliffs.

The actual place where she struck was the small creek called the Port de Saint Philippe, a spot, the only one where it is possible, used by the local fishermen to launch and bring to shore their little boats. It is probably the point where the prevailing currents reach the land, and have in course of time worn out a small cove.

To return to my proceedings.

I then telegraphed to Commander Holland that the "Lalpoora" would go to Saint Philippe or Saint Pierre for the troops and crew, or that if he preferred it the men could be sent by railway to the port from Saint Pierre.

The sea being rough at Saint Pierre, and embarking dangerous, the last course was finally decided upon, and I made the necessary arrangements for special trains, &c.

Meanwhile, by the very first opportunity, I had sent to Saint Pierre, my Secretary, Mr. Pro-Consul Piat, with instructions to put himself in communication with Commander Holland and Colonel Walker, and to do all possible to help in providing food, lodging, transport to Saint Pierre, to alleviate misery, and to avoid want.

Mr. Piat has rendered the most admirable service, and deserves the highest praise. If time permits I will enclose a copy of his report of proceedings, but he is at present at Saint Philippe superintending the salvage operations, and has not yet had time to draw it up.

For myself I found it absolutely necessary to remain in Saint Denis for the time, to keep in touch with the local authorities, organise transport, entrainment, and food supplies, and to deal with the mass of telegrams constantly arriving from Saint Philippe, Saint Pierre, the port, and other places.

The whole of these arrangements having been carried through without a single hitch is a proof, I trust, that I acted wisely in so doing. For what I was able to do, however, I can take but little credit to myself. The local authorities, from His Excellency the Governor to the lowest official, were most kind and obliging, my slightest wish was gratified, and many of the most urgent wants of the shipwrecked people were attended to by them before I was aware the wants existed.

It was mainly owing to the orders kindly given by the Governor to every official in the vicinity to do all that was possible to aid the 1,300 unfortunate people that in so short a time, less than three days, everybody was safely embarked on the "Lalpoora" and sent away in moderate comfort.

The women and children and sick, 200 in all, were sent on by carriage and cart the same evening to Saint Pierre; 900 men marched thither on the morning of the 15th, and at 4 a.m. on the 17th the last man was on board of the "Lalpoora," and she was ready to leave.

On the morning of the 16th, finding that arrangements were sufficiently advanced for me to leave Saint Denis, I proceeded to the port to see what more I could do to make people, and especially women and children, a little more comfortable. I took with me a large stock of boots, shoes, slippers, clothing, &c., in case it should be wanted, and it was well I did so, for many persons, even Officers' wives, had lost all, and the children were in sad plight. The stock was soon exhausted and I had to telegraph for more, especially slippers, as nearly all the men were barefooted, and their feet cut and bleeding. I also ordered a large supply of bedding, and some tobacco for the men.

It was only then that I learnt details of the wreck, and of the many deeds of kindness done by the villagers; poor men and women giving their all to British soldiers, and refusing payment; going hungry themselves, stripping themselves of garments, and showing by many an act of more than ordinary charity their sympathy with distressed English men and women. But, on this head, I shall have later to address a separate despatch to your Lordship as soon as my information is complete.

At present, when all were so kind, rich and poor, to my countrymen, I have thought it only right to temporarily acknowledge their kindness by the note I have had inserted in the press. A copy is enclosed.

The story of the wreck, the saving of the passengers and crew, the kindness of the people, the excellent conduct of the men under exceptionally trying circumstances, their good behaviour and excellent temper and discipline in a foreign land, the pluck and self-control of the women, and even of the children, all this forms a series of incidents which no one can read without emotion.

I have not yet received the written report of the Commander as to the stranding. He was so over-wrought, and physically and mentally tired with the responsibility thrown upon him, and the strain of this quite unparalleled salvage, so speedily and

admirably effected, that I begged him to put off writing it until his arrival in Mauritius so that the following account, although correct in the main, is vastly wanting in detail.

The vessel's position was fixed at noon on the 13th, and the compass error verified at, I believe, 3 p.m. A course was set to clear the Cape at a distance of 7 miles, and it was expected to sight the land, which is very high in the neighbourhood, and visible at a great distance, at about 3 a.m. Shortly after 2 the vessel ran ashore, grounded forward, and gave several tremendous bumps. It was pitch dark, so dark that the land could not be seen although it was only a few feet distant. The vessel was aground also aft, but the propeller was jammed; still she forged ahead on the rocks. Watertight compartments were at once closed, the boats got ready for launching, the troops ordered on deck, and at the word of command all fell in as calmly as if on parade. Two Officers of the ship were sent over the bow on to the rock to see the nature of the land; they were supplied with blue lights, and at about 4 the landing began. A rope ladder was stretched from the bow and held below by two men on the rock. There was no noise, no confusion, for 2 hours the men remained silent and motionless, not knowing but what at any moment the ship might drop off the rocks and go down in deep water.

Meanwhile, the engineers away down in the dynamo room remained at work, and kept the dynamo going until they were forced to leave by the inrush of water, and then, at the last moment, steam was turned off to prevent an explosion. But, thanks to their heroic efforts, the electric light lasted until half-an-hour before daybreak, and the great danger of working in the dark was eliminated. The cabins were speedily flooded and the vessel heeled rapidly.

Fishermen, attracted by the noise of the grinding of the vessel, ran to the shore. In the darkness they saw a huge vessel lighted dimly but heard no sound, no cry. The only reply to their hail was a bugle call.

It being now near daylight, and no immediate danger being expected, Commander Holland, fearing the risk of landing women and children in the dark, commenced to disembark the troops. All proceeded quietly and orderly by word of command, when, suddenly, the vessel heeled over to such an extent that one could not stand on the deck. Orders were then given to disembark women and children, the soldiers opened a lane and passed them through, no man murmuring, no man moving from his post. Finally, all were landed, except two Indian servants who jumped and could not be saved.

There were many narrow escapes, many deeds of heroism in saving life, but in the dim light it could hardly be seen who performed them, and the men will not come forward. There were no serious accidents, but feet cut and damaged by the sharp lava rocks were painfully frequent. When the roll was called no one, man, woman, or child, was missing of troops or crew except the two Indians above-mentioned. All behaved splendidly and to that is mainly due the fact that no European lives were lost.

The conduct of the troops and crew ashore was simply admirable; there has not been a word of complaint, but on the contrary, great praise of their conduct is to be heard on every side.

The loss to the Indian Marine of such a fine vessel as the "Warren Hastings" is very great, but if she had to go, her departure could hardly have taken place under circumstances which could have brought out into clearer relief the courage and high qualities of her Officers and crew, and the splendid discipline of the gallant soldiers on board.

Where all did so well it is hard to single out one for special praise, but I think that I voice the sentiments of 1,300 people when I say that the conduct of Commander Holland, from the time the vessel struck to the moment when the last of the passengers and crew being on board of the "Lalpoora," his great work was successfully finished, was beyond all praise; calm, collected, and thoughtful for all but himself, he maintained the best traditions of the Navy. I reserve for a future despatch some remarks as to the probable cause of the disaster.

At 3 p.m. on the 17th the "Lalpoora" sailed. As she got under way the crew of the "Warren Hastings" manued the shrouds, the regimental bands played the ship out of harbour to the tune of the "Marseillaise," cheer after cheer broke from the soldiers, who seemed as gay as if returning from foreign service, and were heartily echoed back by the crowds which lined the shore.

As soon as she was clear I despatched the enclosed telegram to the Governor, thanking him for his great kindness, and I subsequently called upon His Excellency and various other officials to convey my personal thanks, and to assure them that they were but the forerunner of thanks of which would be of far greater value than my own.

I have, &c.,
C. W. BENNETT,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Extract from the Petit Journal de l'Isle de Réunion, 19th January 1897.

“ Nous recevons à l'instant de M. Bennet, Consul de S. M. B. à la Réunion, la communication suivante :—

“ ‘ Profondément touché de la sympathie témoignée par la population tout entière de la Réunion à ses compatriotes naufragés à St. Philippe, le Consul de S. M. B. profite de la voie de la presse pour adresser à tous ses bien sincères remerciements pour tout ce qu'ils ont fait.

“ ‘ Le Consul n'a pas manqué de télégraphier à son gouvernement à ce sujet et en attendant des instructions officielles à cet égard, il n'hésite pas à dire que d'ici peu il aura à offrir à la population des remerciements d'une plus grande valeur que les siens.’ ”

Sub-Enclosure 2 in Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Telegram sent by Consul Bennett to the Governor of Réunion on 17th January 1897.

Naufragés partis tous bien et dans d'excellentes conditions. Ils garderont souvenir inébranlable de l'accueil sympathique tout le monde leur a fait. Je vous remercie de tout mon coeur de tout ce que vous avez fait pour mes compatriotes, vous, vos fonctionnaires et toutes les personnes que les naufragés ont rencontrés.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion, to Foreign Office.

Réunion,

24th January 1897.

My Lord,

In continuation of my despatch of the 18th instant, on the subject of the wreck of the Indian transport “ Warren Hastings,” I now have the honour to transmit a copy of a report of the disaster from Commander Holland.

I think it is perfectly clear from the enclosed reports that the contributory cause of the wreck was an alteration in the usual direction of the currents, and the main cause, an abnormal deviation of the ship's compasses due to the unusually violent and prolonged eruption of the Réunion volcano, and an atmosphere heavily charged with magnetism.

I also have the honour to enclose a copy of a report of proceedings by my Secretary, Monsieur Piat, whom I despatched at once to the scene of the wreck, and who has indeed only left it to-day. I can hardly speak too highly of Monsieur Piat's services, which have been, I learn, very much praised by Lieut.-Colonel Forestier-Walker, in command of the troops, and Commander Holland.

The vessel I am sorry to say is breaking up. The after part has broken off and sunk in deep water. Salvage operations are proceeding in the forehold and elsewhere when work is at all possible; but since she struck the weather has been bad, and for the last four days there has been no possibility of getting on board. A good deal of baggage and two cases of regimental plate have been saved, and several miscellaneous articles; but unless the weather moderates very soon I fear she will soon be unworkable and unsaleable.

I have conveyed my thanks to all the people specially named by Commander Holland, both personally and through the Governor, as well as to Monsieur Georges Michel, who was especially useful in providing food and lodging at St. Pierre, arranging means of transport, &c.; to Messieurs de Kerveguen and Ruben de Couder, sugar planters, who, although in full crop, kindly lent carts, horses and mules for transport; and to the Manager of the Credit Foncier Colonial, who gave houseroom and food to hundreds of men at Saint Philippe. Other services have been mostly paid for, but to the last-named gentlemen I can offer nothing but heartfelt thanks.

I have, &c.,

C. W. BENNETT, Consul.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Extract from a Report by Commander Holland to Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion.

(Paragraphs 1 to 33 are identical with those in Enclosure 1 in No. 2.)

Mauritius,

21st January 1897.

Sir,

34. I beg, on behalf of all on board, that you will convey to them our grateful appreciation of all they did for us during our stay amongst them.

35. I have also to bring particularly to your notice the exceeding great kindness extended to us by Monsieur Coulon of Saint Philippe. This gentleman kept open house while we stayed in the village. The ladies were lodged in his house and were cared for by his family in the kindest manner. It is difficult to express in words our gratitude for all that was done for them by this gentleman and his family.

36. Also, I wish to bring to your notice the great kindness and assistance we received from the following French officials:—

Monsieur le Maire de Saint Philippe.

Monsieur le Capitaine Bertho, Capitaine de Port le Port.

Monsieur le Capitaine Jules Barre, Lieutenant de Port Saint Pierre.

Monsieur Alfred Chaton, Maréchal de Logis, Gendarmerie.

37. To each of these I beg you will convey our thanks for the kindness and assistance so cheerfully given to us.

38. In conclusion, in seeking for the cause of the deplorable disaster which befell us, I can only say that I attribute it to the strong northerly currents and thick weather.

I have, &c.,

G. E. HOLLAND,

Commander, R.I.M.

Sub-Enclosure 2 in Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Rapport du Capitaine de Port à Monsieur le Directeur de l'Intérieur, sur le Naufrage du "Warren Hastings."

Port,

17 janvier 1897.

Le "Warren Hastings" s'est mis à la côte le 14 janvier à deux heures et demie du matin à Saint Philippe sur la Pointe des Sables Blancs, au lieu que les habitants du pays appellent "Le Port."

Dans son malheur, ce malheureux navire a eu la chance de se mettre à la côte précisément dans cet endroit. Toute la côte en effet de Saint Joseph au Piton des Cascades près de Sainte Rose, est une côte abrupte, formée de laves très dures, coupantes, surplombant la mer de plusieurs mètres. Au pied de ce rempart de laves la mer a une grande profondeur, et il est probable que si le "Warren Hastings" avait touché sur tout autre point de cette côte, il aurait coulé immédiatement à pic, entraînant avec lui tout son personnel et nous aurions eu à enregistrer sur nos côtes, un sinistre épouvantable.

La Providence a voulu que le naufrage eût lieu précisément dans une petite crique où le sauvetage fut possible.

Cette petite crique large à peine de trente ou quarante mètres, forme cependant un contraste peu sensible avec le reste de la côte. La falaise formée comme ailleurs, par cette lave dure, pointue, coupante, va en s'abaissant par endroits et s'avance dans la mer sur un fond peu élevé parsemé de roches presque à fleur d'eau.

Ce semblant de plage, cet embryon de crique s'avance à peine d'une quarantaine de mètres dans la mer. C'est par ce seul endroit que les pêcheurs du pays peuvent accoster avec leurs pirogues, et encore faut-il que la mer soit belle, circonstance favorable très rare sur cette côte.

C'est cette circonstance qu'a rencontrée le "Warren Hastings," et je le répète avec cette chance providentielle d'avoir touché de l'avant juste dans cette place.

A dix mètres, à droite ou à gauche le "Warren Hastings," défoncé, coulait à pic entraînant ses malheureux passagers et son équipage.

Le vapeur a touché à 2½ heures du matin, la pluie tombait à torrents, il faisait tellement obscur que du bord l'on n'apercevait point la terre distante de quelques mètres à peine.

Permettez moi, Monsieur le Directeur, de manifester ici toute mon admiration de cet admirable sauvetage. C'est grâce au sang froid, à l'énergie du Commandant Holland, c'est grâce à l'impeccable discipline des troupes sous les ordres du Colonel Walker, que ce sauvetage a pu être fait d'une façon si précise, si surprenante, sauvant d'une mort presque certaine douze cents personnes parmi lesquelles une vingtaine de femmes et autant d'enfants, la caisse du régiment (75,000 francs) et les papiers du bord.

De deux heures et demie, à quatre heures et demie, le navire est resté échoué, sans qu'on pût essayer le sauvetage, la nuit était tellement obscure, que l'on ne voyait pas la terre.

Il a fallu pendant tout ce temps une grande énergie de la part des chefs, une grande confiance de la part des soldats et de l'équipage dans ces mêmes chefs pour rester impassible attendant le moment du sauvetage. Je ne puis que me répéter, ce sauvetage fait honneur aux chefs qui l'ont dirigé.

Quelques instants après l'échouage, me disait un habitant du pays, prévenu par un bruit semblable à un coup de tonnerre, je me suis rendu sur la côte. J'ai vu à la côte un magnifique vapeur avec tous ses feux allumés. A bord, pas un bruit, pas un cri, un silence complet.

J'ai crié, il m'a été répondu par un coup de clairon, et puis, plus rien : le sauvetage se préparait froidement, lentement, en attendant le moment propice.

Malheureusement deux domestiques du bord, pris de panique, se sont jetés par dessus le bord dès le premier moment et se sont noyés. Ils ont été les seules victimes.

Le Commandant Holland, à son départ m'a prié d'exprimer toute sa reconnaissance aux autorités du pays, aux habitants du pays, à tous ceux avec qui il s'est trouvé en contact, pour l'aide loyale, le concours excellent qu'il a reçu ici.

En partant du port, l'équipage du "Warren Hastings" grimpé dans les haubans, les soldats naufragés à bord du "Lalpoora," poussaient trois hourrahs, la musique jouait la "Marseillaise" et le Commandant Holland se découvrant, s'écriait—

"Vive la Réunion, nos remerciements."

Il me reste Monsieur le Directeur, à rechercher quelles peuvent être les causes de l'échouage ; ici je ne puis faire que des suppositions, mais qui doivent ne pas s'éloigner de la vérité. D'après ce que me disaient le Commandant Holland et les officiers du bord, la position du navire avait été parfaitement établie le 13, à trois heures de l'après midi et les compas avaient été vérifiés à cinq heures du soir.

La route avait été donnée au N.N.E. pour passer à trois heures du matin à douze milles de la Pointe de la Table. Deux causes ont pu amener le sinistre—

1. Les courants.

Il est admis, en effet, que les courants généralement portent dans la direction du vent, et leur force dépend de la force du vent. Cependant il arrive parfois, pour des causes indéterminées, que les courants portent contre le vent.

A la pointe sud est de l'île, les courants se divisent en deux branches ; l'une vers la Pointe de l'Angevin port à l'ouest, l'autre port au nord ouest à partir de cette même Pointe de Langevin. C'est ce deuxième courant que devait éprouver le "Warren Hastings." Ce courant devait l'éloigner de la côte. Je parle des courants à l'époque des grandes brises du S.E. d'avril à octobre.

Dans la saison d'hivernage, généralement dans le S.E. de l'île, les courants portent au S.E., ce qui devait, si la chose eût existé, porter le "Warren Hastings" dans le S.E. de sa course et l'éloigner par conséquent de la côte. Tout devait donc faire croire au Commandant Holland, que sa route était bonne, d'autant plus que le temps était calme, et j'avoue qu'à sa place, avec mon expérience de la navigation dans ces parages je n'aurais pas hésité à croire à des courants portant au S.E. La fatalité peut-être a voulu le contraire. Depuis un mois en effet, j'ai remarqué au Port de la Pointe avec le temps anormal que nous avons, un changement complet dans la direction des courants. La même remarque a été faite par le Lieutenant Barre à Saint Pierre.

Ainsi au Port, les courants qui portent 29 jours sur 30, au nord, depuis un mois portent violemment au sud. Ce sont des phénomènes que je n'avais pas remarqués jusqu'ici. Or, comme il existe une corrélation entre les courants autour de l'île, j'admets aisément que les courants au lieu de porter au S.E. à la pointe sud est de l'île, ont du porter à l'ouest, ce qui a causé la perte du "Warren Hastings."

2. La deuxième cause de ce sinistre peut être encore attribuée à la déviation de ses compas.

En effet, il peut être fort bien admis que notre volcan en éruption depuis trois semaines, jetant dans l'air des poussières dans lesquelles on trouve tant de traces de fer, a pu agir sur l'aiguille aimantée des compas, déviation qui n'a pu se faire que dans le voisinage de la terre, et qui n'a pu être corrigée à cause de l'absence d'observations par le temps pluvieux et couvert de la nuit du naufrage.

BERTHO, *le Capitaine de Port,*
Chef du Service des Ports et Rades.

Sub-Enclosure 3 in Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Rapport de Monsieur le Lieutenant de Port Barre sur le naufrage du "Warren Hastings" à Saint Philippe (Ile de la Réunion), le 14th janvier 1897.

Monsieur le Capitaine de Port,

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer mon rapport sur le naufrage du navire de la Marine Indienne le "Warren Hastings," qui a eu lieu à la Pointe de Saint Philippe le 14 janvier à 2 h. 20 du matin.

Le 14 janvier vers 7 h. du matin, j'étais informé indirectement par la Gendarmerie de Saint Pierre, qu'un navire anglais ayant des troupes à bord était à la côte à Saint Philippe, je vous l'ai télégraphié aussitôt, vous demandant des instructions. Je vous ai télégraphié de nouveau à 11 h., mais à 11 h. 30, ne recevant aucune réponse et devant la confusion qui régnait au télégraphe par suite de l'encombrement du fil, je suis parti pour me rendre sur les lieux du naufrage. J'ai cru devoir prendre sur moi d'emmener le pilote, parceque je sais qu'à Saint Philippe, il n'y a pas de ressources en marins, et que je jugeais sa présence nécessaire, mais me réservant de le renvoyer à Saint Pierre pour assurer le service dès que cela serait possible.

Dès mon arrivée à Saint Philippe, je me suis abouché avec le Maire et le Commandant Holland du navire naufragé pour avoir des renseignements.

Nous avons examiné la situation du bâtiment.

Le navire "Warren Hastings" appartient à la Marine Indienne, il est du port de 4,000 tonnes de registre. Je l'ai trouvé échoué dans une crique rocheuse, formant un petit bassin appelé dans le pays, port de Saint Philippe, couché sur le flanc tribord et appuyé sur une roche allongée qu'on appelle également la jetée de Saint Philippe.

Le navire était ouvert près de la quille depuis l'avant jusqu'à sous les machines, l'arrière flottait, mais le navire était envahi par l'eau; les cloisons étanches avaient tenu, mais les compartiments successivement ouverts par les roches étaient pleins d'eau.

Dans la situation où je l'ai trouvé le navire ne pouvait être sauvé.

Je me suis livré à une enquête officieuse pour connaître les causes du naufrage, et voici les renseignements que le Commandant Holland m'a donnés.

Je cite textuellement :

"Le 13 janvier j'avais eu la latitude à midi et la longitude à 3 heures du soir, j'étais donc sûr de ma route. D'après les livres donnant des instructions sur les atterrissages de Bourbon, je savais que les courants portaient à l'ouest. J'ai donc tracé et donné la route pour passer à 7 milles de la Pointe de Saint Philippe où je devais me trouver par le travers à 3 heures du matin.

"Pendant la nuit le temps s'est couvert, une pluie abondante s'est mise à tomber, masquant la vue.

"J'étais sur la passerelle avec le Second Lieutenant Walker et le Troisième Lieutenant Windham. Avec nos jumelles nous regardions de tous côtés sans rien voir, la mer était belle, lorsque à 2 heures 20 le navire a touché.

"J'ai cherché aussitôt à me rendre compte de la situation. Nous avons sondé immédiatement.

“ Le navire touchait devant et à tribord devant ; de tribord devant à l'arrière, le fond diminuait de 3, 8, 9, 8 brasses. A babord le fond était de 5, 7, 8, et à babord arrière de 3 brasses $\frac{1}{2}$. Sous le navire il devait y avoir d'autres roches que je n'ai pas pu reconnaître.

“ Voyant que la situation du navire était dangereuse, que sur l'arrière et à babord la profondeur de l'eau augmentait rapidement vers les grands fonds, j'ai fait machine en avant à toute vitesse, pour fixer le navire, l'empêcher de reculer, de glisser dans les grands fonds et d'entraîner de nombreuses victimes.

“ Deux officiers avec des lampes ont reconnu la partie avant et tribord avant à l'extérieur, nous avons vu la présence de roches sur lesquelles la mer ne brisait pas et qui pouvaient servir de passage pour gagner la terre.

“ A 4 heures, j'ai fait commencer le débarquement du personnel en commençant par les troupes, conservant sur le pont les femmes, les enfants, et les malades, pensant pouvoir les y garder jusqu'au jour sans danger. A 4 heures 15, le navire commença à s'incliner sur tribord, et croyant qu'il allait sombrer, j'ai donné l'ordre d'arrêter le débarquement des troupes, et de procéder immédiatement au sauvetage des femmes, enfants, et malades. Nous avons continué ensuite le débarquement des hommes de troupes, et de l'équipage ensuite ; à 5 heures 30, tout le monde était à terre.

“ En m'apercevant que le navire ne glissait plus, j'ai fait sauver le plus possible, les papiers, les livres de calculs, les valeurs environ 75,000 francs, et quelques petits bagages. On a fait l'appel du personnel, et on a reconnu que sur un effective total de 1,232 personnes exactement, il ne manquait que deux Indiens, un cuisinier et un maître d'hôtel, qui ont sauté à la mer ne sachant pas nager.”

D'après les renseignements que j'ai pu avoir de divers côtés, le débarquement a été fait avec un ordre absolu.

Le Commandant Holland très-estimé de ses officiers et des officiers de troupes passagères, a été remarquable de sang froid et de valeur. Il est extrêmement remarquable que dans un accident semblable avec une pareille agglomération de passagers et sous une pluie torrentielle, pendant la nuit, il n'y ait pas eu de panique et qu'on n'ait à déplorer que la perte de deux personnes.

Le débarquement commencé à 4 heures était terminé à 5 heures 30.

Le Commandant déclare avoir tracé sa route pour passer à 7 milles de la Pointe de Saint Philippe et qu'il a fait côte à 2 heures 20. Il a donc été, depuis le moment de l'observation, la veille à 3 heures du soir, c'est-à-dire en 11 heures 20 dressé de 12 milles environ dans le N.N.E. soit un peu plus d'un mille à l'heure. Cette déviation à gauche ou dans le N.N.E. peut être imputée, selon moi : (1.) aux courants qui depuis plus d'un mois règnent sur la côte sud de l'île d'une façon anormale et irrégulière puisque les instructions que possédait le Commandant lui annonçaient la direction des courants au S.O. tandis que effectivement ils allaient dans le N.N.E. (2.) J'ai la conviction intime que ce navire en acier en s'approchant de la côte a dû éprouver une déviation de ses compas, même compensés, due au voisinage de la côte et du volcan actuellement en éruption depuis quelques jours, circonstances que le Commandant ignorait.

Vous n'ignorez pas que lorsqu'on passe près de quelques points de la côte de l'île, notamment à l'Etang Sale, les compas éprouvent une déviation de 2° ; le fait est parfaitement connu des marins. Il est permis de supposer que les compas du “ Warren Hastings ” ont subi une influence magnétique analogue, aux approches de Saint Philippe.

Les causes du naufrage sont donc explicables. Ce naufrage n'est pas le premier qui ait eu lieu à Saint Philippe ; déjà il y a quelques années on a eu à déplorer la perte d'un navire à voiles américain.

Aussi, je saisis cette occasion pour faire remarquer combien serait utile la présence d'un phare d'une portée éclairante de 8 à 10 milles sur ce point de la côte, qui sert d'atterrissage aux navires allant du Cap dans l'Inde et à Maurice.

Le Commandant et le Colonel Walker ont été très touchés de l'accueil que les habitants de Saint Philippe avaient fait à leur personnel et qu'ils étaient heureux de leur témoigner leur reconnaissance, particulièrement à Monsieur Coulon, commerçant qui a hébergé les femmes et les enfants sans vouloir accepter aucune rétribution.

Je suis revenu à Saint Pierre le 15 au matin avec le pilote, notre présence n'étant pas nécessaire à Saint Philippe. J'ai amené à Saint Pierre le Commandant Holland et le Colonel Walker.

BARRE, *le Lieutenant de Port.*

SAINTE PIERRE,
le 16 janvier 1897.

Sub-Enclosure 4 in Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Monsieur Bertho, Capitaine de Port, Chef du Service des Ports et Rades, à Monsieur le Directeur de l'Intérieur.

Port,

le 27 janvier 1897.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Dans mon rapport en date du 17 janvier, je vous ai exposé mon opinion sur les causes qui ont amené le naufrage du "Warren Hastings."

Ces causes, d'après moi, ne pouvaient être attribuées qu'à des courants ayant porté anormalement à l'ouest (quoique dans cette saison dans le S.E. de l'Île ils doivent porter au S.E.), ou bien encore à une déviation de ses compas de route, par le fait du volcan en éruption.

Mes informations aujourd'hui me permettent de déclarer que ma conviction profonde est que malgré les courants S.E., qu'à dû rencontrer le "Warren Hastings," il a éprouvé dans l'aiguille aimantée une forte déviation qui l'a porté vers la gauche et a occasionné le naufrage.

Voici sur quoi repose cette conviction. Revenu à la Pointe le 17, je recherchai le capitaine au long cours Hèr, commandant la goëlette "Espérance" arrivée le 13 courant, au port de la Pointe venant de Fort Dauphin je lui écrivis, n'ayant pu le rencontrer.

Cette goëlette avait dû se trouver dans le voisinage du volcan deux jours avant le naufrage du "Warren Hastings," et il me paraissait intéressant de savoir quelles étaient les observations qu'avaient pu faire le Capitaine Hèr, et si ces observations pouvaient donner raison à mes hypothèses.

La réponse du Capitaine Hèr que je joins à ce rapport ne me laisse aucun doute à cet égard.

Je joins la lettre du Capitaine Hèr à ce rapport dans le cas où Monsieur le Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique prévenu par moi, ne vous en demande communication.

Il résulte donc pour moi que le "Warren Hastings" a pu rencontrer des courants partant à l'est, comme je l'avais prévu, mais cependant malgré ces courants, il a éprouvé une forte déviation dans l'aiguille aimantée, déviation qui l'a porté vers la gauche, et qui a pu être plus forte que celle de "l'Espérance" quoique une déviation de 15°, fut suffisante pour le jeter à la côte.

BERTHO, *le Capitaine de Port,
Chef du Service des Ports et Rades.*

Sub-Enclosure 5 in Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Monsieur Hèr, Capitaine de la Goëlette "Espérance," à Monsieur le Capitaine de Port à la Pointe des Galets.

Port,

le 20 janvier 1897.

Capitaine,

En réponse à votre lettre de ce jour, me demandant quelques renseignements sur mon atterrissage à la Réunion, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir, que j'ai atterri le 8 janvier 1897, dans la partie est de l'Île vers 6 heures du soir, venant de Port Dauphin (Madagascar). Je n'ai vu la terre qu'à une très faible distance; pendant trois jours j'ai eu des petits temps, et j'ai rencontré pendant tout ce temps un courant assez violent portant dans l'E.S.E.

Quant à la déviation de mes compas j'ai en effet remarqué en relevant la Pointe des Cascades en direction avec la Pointe de la Table, étant à 7 milles de distance, que la variation nord-ouest ordinairement de 15° à mes compas, était beaucoup plus fort d'environ 15° nord-ouest, déviation produite sans doute par la terre; donc en relevant les deux points l'un par l'autre, le relèvement au compas donnait le S. 40°0 au lieu de S. 25°0, comme cela aurait dû être sans déviation.

Veuillez agréer, &c.,

HER,

le Capitaine de la Goëlette "Espérance."

Sub-Enclosure 6 in Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Pro-Consul Piat to Her Majesty's Consul, Réunion.

Réunion,

January 1897.

Sir,

According to your instructions I proceeded to Saint Pierre by the first train on the 14th instant, and, on my arrival there at 8 p.m., at once put myself in communication with Commander Holland, who was still at Saint Philippe, telegraphing to him that I had arrived, and to let me know what I could do to help him. His answer soon came back that I was to wait for him at Saint Pierre, as Colonel Walker and himself were proceeding thither to prepare the despatch of the troops and crew of the "Warren Hastings" to the port, *via* Saint Pierre.

Pending his arrival I set about finding lodgings for the men. I called, to this effect, on the Mayor and Monsieur Gaillot, Directeur des Marines de Saint Pierre. This latter official very kindly put at the disposal of Commander Holland some large warehouses, where all the troops could easily be housed.

At 2 a.m. the next morning Commander Holland and Colonel Walker arrived. They at once took the necessary steps to ensure the comfort of the men under their charge, and everything that was possible was done by them to alleviate their sufferings and to make the lot of all as comfortable as it could be under the circumstances. Plenty of food was provided, also coffee, tobacco, &c., and when a first batch of some 300 men arrived from Saint Philippe, at 3 p.m. that same day, everything was ready for them. From that time till the next day, 4 p.m., troops kept constantly coming in, and always did they find everything ready in the way of food and accommodation. All the carts and carriages available had been hired and sent down to Saint Philippe to convey to Saint Pierre the women, children, and sick, and also those men who, being barefooted, could not walk.

It was a sorrowful spectacle indeed, to see those poor men, exhausted by a long walk, with only a few rags on their back to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun, with cut, bleeding, and, in many instances, swollen feet, march into Saint Pierre.

Yet, notwithstanding these great hardships, the behaviour of the troops and crew was beyond all praise. They kept throughout a cheerful countenance, making light of their sufferings, laughing, joking and singing as if nothing very extraordinary had befallen them. Their conduct and discipline was simply admirable. Not one man, I am sure, out of this large total of over 1,200, uttered a single word of complaint.

Three special trains conveyed them to the port where the British Indian steamer "Lalpoora" was in waiting for them. On every occasion when a train left the men cheered the crowd that had gathered in the vicinity of the railway station to see them off, and with hurrahs, and shouts of "Vive la Réunion," "Vive la France," the train steamed slowly away, the public in the meantime, worked up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, clapping their hands, raising their hats, and vociferously cheering back the departing troops. It was really a never-to-be-forgotten sight which one could not witness without emotion.

The inhabitants were greatly impressed at such an unusual display of discipline, good temper, and pluck under such circumstances, and many a flattering remark was passed concerning the power of endurance of the troops.

At 11 p.m., on the 16th, a special train conveyed the remaining batch of men (some 400) to the port, and Commander Holland, his work being accomplished, accompanied them. Colonel Walker had left by the second train at mid-day to take command of the troops already at the port.

I could not say too much of the conduct of Commander Holland and Colonel Walker in this sad instance. It was through their devoted attention and untiring efforts that the hard lot of the troops and crew was made bearable. They thought of everything and everyone, except of themselves; and it was entirely due to their combined efforts that 1,200 men were in the remarkably short space of two days marched from Saint Philippe to Saint Pierre and the port.

The officials and the inhabitants did all in their power to help us, and many were the deeds of generosity performed by them.

I would call to your special notice the case of several large sugar planters, who volunteered their carts and mules to drive back from Saint Philippe to Saint Pierre those men who had no boots and could not walk. They were Monsieur de Kerveguen, Monsieur Ruben de Couder, and Monsieur Jean Baptiste de Villèle.

Monsieur Georges Michel rendered invaluable services. He did all the catering and bought all the provisions necessary for the maintenance of the troops during their stay at Saint Pierre.

I cannot pass unnoticed the great kindness shown by Monsieur Gaillot, Directeur des Marines de Saint Pierre. Not only did this gentleman put himself to great trouble in getting ready the warehouses which sheltered the troops and crew, but he gave the men tobacco and wine which he paid for himself.

Lastly, I shall give you the name of Monsieur Salvan, manager of the hotel at Saint Pierre, who did his very best for the comfort of the ladies and Officers who stayed at the hotel. His bill was extremely moderate, and I feel certain that if he did not actually lose by it, the stay of such a large number of people at his establishment did not profit him in the least.

In a further report I shall give you an account of my proceedings at Saint Philippe whilst helping Lieutenant St. John, R.I.M., in the salvage operations which are still going on.

I have, &c.,
JOHN T. PIAT.

No. 9.

Foreign Office to Admiralty and Board of Trade.

Sir,

Foreign Office,
4th March 1897.

I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Réunion, reporting fully on the circumstances attending the wreck of the hired transport "Warren Hastings" near Saint Philippe, on the 14th of January.

On receipt of Mr. Bennett's telegram of 16th January, Her Majesty's Ambassador was instructed to express to the French Government the high sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the kindness shown by the authorities of the Island of Réunion, and the sympathy manifested by the civil population on the occasion of the disaster, and

I am to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to consider the Board of Trade

what acknowledgment, beyond the message already conveyed to the French Government, should be offered for the ready and generous assistance given by the authorities and the civil inhabitants of the Colony.

I am, &c.,
F. H. VILLIERS.



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